The New-York Times.

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THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

THE WOODFORD-EWING DISCUSSION.

EWING THE STRONGEST OF THE INFLATION ORATORS—HOW GEN. WOODFORD DEMOLISHED HIM AT LANCASTER—"FREE, COSTLESS, PEOPLE'S MONEY" SHOWN UP—THE CAUSE OF HONEST CURRENCY MUCH STRENGTHENED BY THE DISCUSSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LANCASTER, Ohio, Friday, Oct. 1, 1875.

The very interesting and rather novel joint debates between Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Gen. Thomas Ewing began last night at a little out-of-the-way town called Shawnee, and were continued to-day at Lancaster. The disputants meet again to-morrow at Circleville, and except for some unforeseen accident, they will meet daily to the end of the campaign. It has been many years since there was a joint canvass in this country between opposing political speakers, the last, which attracted the attention of the whole country, having been the debates between Douglass and Lincoln in Illinois, two years previous to the national contest in which the latter was chosen President. These meetings were not premeditated. They grew out of the inflated egotism of the blather skite Cary, who thought he could issue his challenge to the world without finding any one who would dare to accept it. Woodford heard the bragging challenge. his combativeness was aroused, and he accepted. Then Cary cried out, "Oh, no! I didn't mean him. Send me an Ohio man." To cover this disgraceful retreat, Tom Ewing was brought forward, and his pointed demand was as promptly met as Cary's had been.

The Democratic committee acted wisely in selecting Ewing to meet Woodford. Ewing is a man of more intellectual force and more character than any other inflationist in Ohio. He has made the most adroit speeches for the inflation cause—speeches that show, by the skill with which facts are ignored or twisted, that their author must have been doubtful of them, if not fully aware that he was on the wrong side of the question. I do not doubt the sincerity of his belief in the need of inflation, but think his personal affairs have led him to consider the subject from a false position, or he must surely comprehend the weakness of his own argument, which is, indeed, as good as can be made for such a cause. Ewing is a graceful, easy, fluent speaker—forcible, but not at all rhetorical in his style. His speeches are said to be carefully prepared and committed to memory. Woodford's speeches are also carefully studied, but he does not carry his preparation for political discussion to the extent of writing and memorizing. He prepares himself as if he were to go before a jury, by making himself completely master of the subject in hand.

The first meeting at Shawnee I was not able to attend. I have heard from one who was there that, in spite of the inaccessibility of the place and the rainy evening, a very large audience was out. In the beginning the sympathy was decidedly with Ewing and inflation; the crowd seemed to be all Democrats. But Woodford won his way with them, drew their applause, and made a deep impression. Ewing attempted to arouse a sectional prejudice against him by declaring that the contest was one of New-York against the West. It was New-York City, it was Wall street, against the West. Woodford replied that an American citizen need make no apology for discussing in Ohio a question affecting the whole nation, and he assured Ewing that he would receive a courteous hearing on the money question in New-York, and no one would attempt to raise a sectional prejudice against his speech because he came from Ohio. The audience so earnestly applauded his manly defense against the sectional attack that Ewing will not be likely to resort to that cheap trick again.

To-day the meeting was in a large hall in the afternoon, and every foot of standing-room was occupied. It had been determined by drawing lots that Woodford should open the debate at Shawnee, so that Ewing had the good fortune to open and close the discussion in his own town. Ewing came in after the hall was filled, and his entrance was hailed with shouts of applause. Woodford had come early and taken his place on the stage almost unnoticed. At brief intervals during Ewing's speech, without much regard to the conclusions of arguments, or the ends of periods, a man near the front would thump the floor with a heavy cane, apparently as a signal, and his lead would be followed by great cheering, intended for the speaker rather than the speech. This resemblance to an arranged *claque* was doubtless accidental. Gen. Ewing congratulated the audience on the opportunity to hear a discussion of the issues of the canvass with the disputants face to face, instead of speaking at different times and places. He congratulated them that the discussion was to be upon the financial question—"the only question in the campaign." He referred to the importance of the decision in Ohio, and paid a compliment to his opponent. He stated the true issue of the campaign to be whether the resumption act of last Winter should be executed or repealed. Its execution involved the destruction of the free money of the people. It involved adding to the debt $416,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds. It involved giving the control of the money into the hands of two or three thousand private corporations, to expand or contract for their own benefit, regardless of the interests of the people. He proposed to maintain that $350,000,000 of bank money shall be suppressed and $350,000,000 of free people's money take its place; that with this $350,000,000 the public debt shall be reduced by the purchase of bonds to the extent of about $300,000,000. He proposed to maintain that this greenback money, which is the only money known to the business of this country, the money of the laws, the money which every court means when it renders a judgment for money, which is the only thing known on the continent as money, this free, costless, people's money, shall be, while we bear this enormous burden of debt, the money of the American people; that it shall not be shrunk down to half what the people need till we are brought to specie payments. Instead of fixing our eyes on specie payments, we should fix them on the business of the country. The Government should furnish just so much of this money that costs nothing; it should bear so much of the public debt as the legitimate business of the country demands, not a dollar more nor a dollar less.

Having laid down these propositions, Ewing made the Resumption act the chief topic of his speech, and invited Woodford to give his attention to that law, intimating that Republicans were not willing to talk about it. Then he gave an account of the passage of the bill, took up the proposition to replace fractional currency with silver, which he said would result in giving the premium on silver to a few pet Wall street brokers, and bring the country to grocers' and merchants' shinplasters for change. None of the silver would ever be seen away from Wall street. To secure these results $44,000,000 would be added to the interest-bearing public debt. To replace the fractional currency, and redeem the greenbacks would increase the debt $416,000,000. It would add 16 per cent. to all public and private debts. It would add 16 per cent. to the debt of Ohio, to the debt of Fairfield County, and to the debt of Lancaster. It would increase by $1,500,000,000, or $2,000,000,000 the aggregate obligations of the whole country, which he estimated at nine billions of dollars. And all this to secure 16 cents to be added to the value of the greenback dollar, which 16 per cent. would be gained by the people?—not at all, but by the brokers who were already hoarding greenbacks for the prospective rise in their value. He ridiculed the claim that free banking permitted any expansion of the currency, because he said the law for resumption in 1879, for which banks could not prepare, prevented them from organizing. These and many other similar points were interspersed and garnished with much talk about the money that saved the country, that paid the soldiers, and the pensions of their widows and orphans. No inflation speech would be complete without some of this sauce *à la Cary.*

Gen. Woodford showed real art and power in his opening. Ewing had misconstrued some remarks of Woodford at Shawnee about the constitutionality of a new greenback issue, and represented him as claiming that the Constitution had been violated in the first issue. Woodford referred very neatly and courteously to the unintentional misrepresentation, and to correct it read from the short-hand report exactly what he had said, which was a very eloquent vindication of the first issue as a means of saving the life of the nation. The audience was won immediately, and broke out into louder and more enthusiastic applause than any that had been given to Ewing. It appeared, after all, the Republicans were numerous and had healthy lungs, and besides, there were many present who shouted for both speakers indifferently when good things were said. Ewing's challenge to discuss the Resumption act was accepted, and very much that he had said was answered by the reading of the bill itself, for its provisions had been very inadequately and loosely stated. For instance, he had made a strong point on the silver all being paid out in Wall street, but the law requires the exchange to be made through all the depositories and through the post offices. Then, too, the law provides for no reduction of the greenbacks below $300,000,000, and therefore, the execution of the law does not involve the destruction of the greenback currency, however much that may be desired. Then, Gen. Woodford continued, the credit of the country, which rests on promises kept, and not on promises broken, would be so much strengthened by the redemption of the greenbacks, that the process of refunding bonds at a lower rate of interest would go on, till the saving would be greater than the additional interest on the increase of the bonded debt by resumption. Ewing had claimed that the expenditures of the Government were greater than the revenues. Woodford showed the surplus of revenues last year was, on the contrary, $15,000,000. Thus sharply were many loose statements corrected. Woodford made a very striking comparison between greenbacks and the Indians' wampum, and the Fiji Islanders' shell money. Capt. Cook's men traded shells and got gold, and in the end the natives had a great deal of shell money, but Cook had the gold. So foreigners buy from us in our own money, and in trade abroad we have to pay in theirs. Thus all the gold goes away, and all the paper comes here. If we are to trade with the world we are at a disadvantage till we use the world's money. He took up the absurd notion of a "free, costless, people's money," and handled it very effectively. It costs nothing to make a promise, but it costs to keep it. Promises made not to be kept are worthless. A gold dollar has intrinsic value, because it is the product of labor. Men have toiled and sweat over it in digging and coining it. A promise to pay a dollar, if kept, must be kept at the same cost of toil. The greenback costs nothing to make, but costs much to redeem, and it is the faith people have that it is to be paid that makes it valuable. It will clearly be made easier to redeem what are already issued than to redeem twice as many. If the greenback is to be repudiated, then Ewing is right, it costs nothing.

In closing Gen. Ewing seemed to have felt the weight of the blows he had received, and appeared to have some difficulty in finding use for his half hour. His argument had been so badly demolished that he could not reconstruct it. He made but slight efforts in that direction and spent most of his remaining time in dispensing Caryisms. He quibbled about the issue of silver coins, and said the Secretary would choose his pet agencies in Wall street. A question arose as to whether redeemed greenbacks, under the law, were to be destroyed or re-issued, and Ewing claimed that if the Secretary had power to reissue them, he had power to go on increasing the debt indefinitely, and he talked as if greenbacks would remain sixteen per cent. below par when exchangeable for gold.

This slight sketch of the discussion does not fully or justly exhibit it. Even a verbatim report would fail to do that. It is certain that the cause of honest money will gain by the discussion, and Gen. Woodford is showing himself able to meet the best man that can be brought against him upon this question.

THE MINING CONSPIRATORS.

EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF SINEY AND PARKS YESTERDAY—THEIR VOICE FOR PEACE AND AGAINST STRIKES.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., Oct. 4.—In the trial of Siney, to-day, numerous witnesses for the defense, including some of the strikers, were examined to show that the men had been encouraged by the operators to ask for ten cents advance; and that when the reduction to fifty cents was made at the time of the panic, they agreed to pay the old rates when business improved; that the men complained of being cheated, in short weight, for coal mined by them; that Siney, on every occasion, advised the strikers to commit no breach of the peace; and that, at the Goss Run riot, instead of leading the crowd, he was several hundred yards distant from Capt. Clark's force when the crowd broke through it; also that when Siney arrived and spoke at Moshannon, the men there had already quit work, and that at other times he was defied and repudiated by the strikers as a man of peace, and one who had no business with them.

Similar evidence was given as to Parks, who was shown to have been in the region at the time the strike was inaugurated, and invariably spoke against it, asserting in his speeches that the purpose of the National Union was to prevent strikes by arbitration, and that as strikes were only to be resorted to when all other means of conciliation had failed, this one could not be legalized, as it had been without sufficient provocation. Of the 1,200 miners of the region, but 300 were members of the Union.

WASHINGTON.

IMMIGRATION AND THE REVENUE.

FALLING OFF IN THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS IN 1875—THE LOSS TO THE COUNTRY—THE CUSTOMS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER THIS YEAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875, there arrived in the United States 227,498 immigrants, which is 180,149 below the number that arrived in 1874, and less than one-half the number that arrived in 1873. This large falling off is attributable to the continued depression of trade and the prostration of our great industries. The economic value of each immigrant is placed at $800, which makes a loss to the material wealth of the country during the year 1875, as compared with 1874, of $144,119,200. Compared with the year 1873, the loss is $185,844,000, a sum $30,000,000 in excess of the aggregate Customs receipts for the last fiscal year. The material loss for 1875 as compared with 1874 is $35,000,000 greater than the receipts from internal revenue during that year, and lacks but $13,000,000 of being equal to the aggregate receipts from Customs for the same period. The loss sustained during the last two fiscal years, compared with 1873, estimating the economic value of the immigrants alone, and not considering what would have been added to the national wealth in two years by their labor, aggregates a sum which would more than pay the interest on the national debt for three years. The deluded people who are howling for "more money," can find a moral in this paragraph.

The Customs receipts within the quarter ended Sept. 30 were $43,852,384. Returns from ports not yet heard from may swell this amount to $44,500,000. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1874, there was a falling off in Customs receipts during the last quarter of over two million dollars. The aggregate receipts from internal revenue for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1875, were $28,217,099, which is an increase over the receipts from the same source for the corresponding quarter of 1874 of $1,680,356. The internal revenue receipts for September, 1875, were $9,751,036, or more by one and one-quarter million than in September, 1874. The large increase in receipts from this source shows that the vigorous measures adopted by Secretary Bristow to administer the laws and suppress fraud has had a most beneficial effect. An honest collection of taxes and the increased rates imposed last Winter will, in the opinion of Commissioner Pratt, add twelve millions to the receipts from internal revenue this fiscal year.

COINING AND REFINING.

OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICE FOR SEPTEMBER—LARGE INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS MONTHS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The coining and refining operations at the United States Mints and New-York Assay Office for the past month show larger results than during any previous month of the present year. The total value of the coinage at the Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Carson City Mints for September was $4,987,195, of which $3,415,420 were gold, $557,000 trade dollars, $983,205 subsidiary silver coins. The total number of pieces coined was nearly 6,000,000. During the same period there were refined and parted 182,560 ounces of gold bullion and 1,382,321 ounces of silver, equivalent in value to $3,773,515 for the gold and $1,727,901 for the silver. Repairs were made in the refining and melting department of the New-York Assay Office, which interfered with the September operations of that office.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE HORSE DISEASE—THE STRAW BAIL CASE—OTTMAN TO BE RELEASED ON BAIL—THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND ONLY TWENTY PER CENT.—A SHOAL IN THE PACIFIC.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Yesterday being the Feast of the Rosary in the Roman Catholic churches, one of the side altars at St. Patrick's Church was trimmed with an abundance of lace, interspersed with flowers. The light material took fire from a candle, occasioning much alarm, and a movement toward the door. The flames were soon suppressed, when the service was resumed.

The horse epidemic, while quite widely diffused here, does not seem likely to withdraw many horses from daily service, or to prove more than a temporary inconvenience to the animals. Experienced hostlers say the disease is one which is often epidemic among horses at times when warm days are succeeded by cool nights, and that but for the late experience of the epizoötic it would not excite the slightest alarm. As yet but few horses have been prevented by the disease from working, although its attacks have included about two-thirds of the horses of the city.

Evans, Fisher, Leighton, and Green were to have been arraigned this morning and a day fixed for their trial on the indictment for conspiracy to procure false bail for Snyder, the burglar, but the arraignment was postponed for two weeks. Evans and Leighton have been held to bail in the sum of $4,000 each for their appearance, and Fisher and Green remain in prison. It is said that three more persons will be indicted for the same offense.

The counsel for Ottman, who is accused of being concerned in the $47,000 Treasury larceny, says arrangements will be completed by Wednesday for the release of Ottman on $25,000 bail. No attempt has been made to bail Halleck and Brown, who are connected with the same transaction. The trial of the above-named parties is not expected to take place before November. The Grand Jury has not yet examined the case of the Treasury larceny parties.

Some newspapers have erroneously stated that the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company will commence paying a dividend of thirty per cent. on the 1st of November next. The company will pay only twenty per cent. The whole number of open deposit accounts is 61,144. The present liabilities are $2,955,749 39. The amount of the first dividend to be paid, as above stated, is $591,149 87. There are about 5,000 accounts of less than $1, and at least 15,000 accounts of less than $5 each. As the Commissioners will be much pressed to get ready for payment by the 1st of November, no claim should be presented or forwarded before that time.

A letter received at the Treasury Department today, from Giles H. Gray, Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco, Cal., announces that Capt. James H. Coffin, of the American schooner Florence Bailey, has arrived there from Tahiti, and reports that on the 15th of August, he passed a shoal spot in the Pacific not shown on the charts. It is about two hundred feet square, in latitude 37° 36′ north, longitude 125° 18′ west. The water was very clear, and every sea that came along broke on it.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Oct. 4.—About eight thousand Catholics marched in procession yesterday from St. Ann's Church to the Bishop's Palace to observe the union of prayers. No disturbance occurred.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 4.—The Bishops of Sarepta, London, Kingston, and Hamilton, having finished their labors at the Roman Catholic Provincial Council, left for their respective homes to-day. Before its decrees are made public they are to be sent to Rome for the approval of the Pope.

The city is perfectly quiet to-day. This morning nine of yesterday's rioters were before the Police Magistrate. They were remanded till Wednesday. At one time it was feared that an attempt would be made to rescue them, but the Police had taken precautionary measures, and all passed off quietly.

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS CARRIED—THE LARGE TOWNS VOTE FOR LIQUOR LICENSE AND THE SMALL ONES AGAINST IT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 4.—The town elections for town officers occurred in this State to-day. Local questions entered largely into the election of the officials, consequently the elections have no particular political significance beyond the fact that the Selectmen and Town Clerk constitute a Board of Registration of Elections. So far as heard from there are no very marked changes from last year.

In Hartford party lines were not strictly drawn, the first Selectman, Collector, Treasurer, and one Assessor being on both tickets. The Republican Town Clerk is elected by 595 majority, and the first Selectman is a Republican. Nearly all the other officers are Democratic.

The constitutional amendments changing the time of holding the State election from Spring to Fall; making the term of office of the Governor and other State officers two years instead of one, and the amendment giving the Legislature power to restore forfeited rights to an elector, were carried by a large majority.

The change in the time of holding elections is the most important result of the vote to-day.

Hartford voted for liquor license, which was carried by about 1,100 majority. East Hartford carried liquor license by two majority. Danbury voted no license.

The largest places generally voted for license, and the smaller towns are about equally divided on the question.

A SHOCKING MURDER.

A GIRL OF SEVENTEEN IS OUTRAGED AND BEHEADED IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 4.—Another horrible murder to be added to the long list in this State occurred at Suncook to-day. The victim was Miss Josie Langmade, a daughter of James F. Langmade, a highly respectable citizen of Suncook.

Miss Langmade was seventeen years of age, pretty, and a general favorite. She was an attendant at Pembroke Academy. The family received the first intimation of her disappearance when her younger brother returned from school to-night. The alarm was at once given, and the people of Suncook turned out en masse to search for her. The body, without the head, was found at 8 P. M. several rods from the road in a clump of bushes. She had been outraged and fearfully mutilated. The head had not been found up to 11 P. M. She was last seen alive this morning one-third of a mile from her home on her way to school.

The road to the school is a lonely one, there being only two houses on the way. Officers have gone down from this city, and detectives have been telegraphed for from Boston. The most intense feeling on the subject exists in this section.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A SCHOONER SUNK—THE BRIG ST. ELMO SHIFTS CARGO—SCHOONERS SUNK AND IN DISTRESS OFF CAPE MAY.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Oct. 4.—The schooner St. Andrew, with corn from Toledo for Kingston, sank this morning near Ranney's Bend, about two miles down the canal.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Oct. 4.—The brig St. Elmo, of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, from New-York for Halifax with grain and a general cargo, put in with cargo shifted, pumps choked, and sails split. She will have to discharge her cargo.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Signal Observer at Cape May, N. J., reports that the schooner David Collins, Capt. Japhet Townsend, from New-York for Washington, D. C., sunk opposite Life-saving Station No. 34, and the schooner Chimo is off Station No. 33 this morning with her colors at half-mast. The David Collins is the vessel reported yesterday at Townsend's Islet. The Chimo is from Bangor, Me., bound to Charleston, S. C., Capt. E. B. Lansit, with a cargo of hay, brick, and potatoes. She came ashore three miles north of Townsend's Inlet at 12 o'clock last night. The vessel and cargo will probably be saved.

AN EVENTFUL VOYAGE.

Capt. Horton, of the schooner Florence A. Rogers, which arrived at this port yesterday from Milk River, Jamaica, reports that on Sept. 1, during a squall, the vessel was struck by lightning, shivering fore and mizzen topmasts and foremast. About fifteen minutes after was struck again, carrying away main-topmast and badly shattering mainmast; from thence had light head winds. Sept. 13, North Elbow Key Light bearing south-east thirty miles distant, experienced a hurricane from north-east, and suddenly shifting, with heavy rain squalls to the south-east, blowing away all sails, heavy sea running; vessel laboring very heavily; got the ship before the wind, and ran until 11 P. M., when wind moderated; bent try-sail and got vessel to the wind, but shipped considerable water. The following morning, Alligator Reef Light bore north-east distant about eight miles, the vessel making very much leeway, and having no sails, was soon within a short distance of the reefs. It being impossible to keep off, for the safety of all hands run for the reefs in the safest water. Fortunately she ran clear of the reefs and anchored in two and a half fathoms of water, where we remained for nine days, until we had repaired sails, &c., and then proceeded on our voyage.

A DIVER DROWNED.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 4.—Harry W. Grelee, a professional diver of this city, while going under a flume in twelve feet of water, was forced by a swift current under projecting timber, and the pipe through which he received air became twisted so that his supply was cut off. He was unable to extricate himself, and gave the alarm to those above by the life-line, but it was found impossible to haul him out, and before another diver could get to him he was dead. His lifeless body was extricated and brought to the surface by his brother.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Chicago Presbytery to-day, resolutions were adopted deprecating the action of the Board of Education here in removing the Bible from the public schools, and praying all friends of good government to unite in measures for its restoration. The resolutions disclaim any intention of interfering with religious liberty, but ask for the Bible as a proven friend, and an essential to the well-being of a State.

THE PROPOSED NEW BRIDGE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 4.—A special train of prominent capitalists of Massachusetts will reach here at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon from Boston in the interest of the proposed bridge across the Hudson at this place. On Wednesday they will make trips up and down the river to inspect the approaches to the bridge route.

TENNYSON'S "QUEEN MARY."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—Tennyson's "Queen Mary" was performed to-night for the first time on any stage, at the Arch Street Theatre in this city, the adaptation being by Stephen Fiske. There was a large audience, and the drama was much applauded.

THE WARD WILL CASE.

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATIONS OF THE TRIAL.

A CASE WITHOUT A PARALLEL—A MAN OF VAST BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WHO MANAGED HIS AFFAIRS BY THE ADVICE OF MEDIUMS—A GERMAN GEOLOGICAL MEDIUM NAMED "CABBAGE JOHN"—IDIOCY AND INSANITY IN THE WARD FAMILY—AN INSTANCE OF FILIAL LOVE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 4.—Public interest in the Ward will case has been very greatly deepened by the revelations of the last week, and the trial is the engrossing subject of conversation in this city and State, while reports of its proceedings are copied and read with eagerness throughout the entire North-west. Capt. Eber B. Ward, at the time of his death, was the foremost business man of this section. His great wealth was all invested in large enterprises. He was the master-spirit in a score of huge manufacturing establishments and the actual head of a dozen powerful corporations. Wyandotte is a city of three thousand inhabitants, sixteen miles below Detroit, which he created by locating rolling mills and smelting works there. Near Milwaukee he controlled rolling mills employing fifteen hundred men, and using the entire product of neighboring mines. In North Chicago he controlled rolling mills and Bessemer steel works employing eighteen hundred men. In this State he owned ninety thousand acres of pine lands, and his Ludington saw mills were among the largest and most complete in their appointments on this continent, and his lumbering operations employed five hundred men. He further owned large tracts of pine elsewhere, and was the operating spirit in three large iron mines, in a noted silver mine, of Silver Islet, Lake Superior, in a North Carolina corundum mine, in an Arizona copper mine, in the Eureka silver mine, of Utah, and in some Missouri lead mines. Attached to these mines were several furnaces and smelting works. In his early manhood he was the leading vessel owner of the great lakes, and at the time of his death owned steamers valued at $300,000, and controlled two large ship-yards. He was also President of the Flint and Père Marquette Railroad, of the American Plate Glass Company at St. Louis, and of the Burlington and South-western Railway. He was scarcely less prominent politically and socially. He was one of the Vice Presidents of the last Philadelphia Convention, and one of the Grant Electors at Large from this State. By marriage he was allied to the families of Benjamin Wade and Vice President Colfax, and had the Johnson impeachment movement succeeded would undoubtedly have replaced Mr. McCulloch at the head of the Treasury Department. Capt. Ward was also the guiding spirit of the American Iron and Steel Association, the most powerful tariff organization in this country. He lived here in an elegant mansion, surrounded with beautiful grounds, and had a small army of business dependents, and held almost daily levees, attended by men anxious to enlist his money, energy, and brains in enterprises of all descriptions.

It was generally known at the time of his death that Capt. Ward was a Spiritualist and an attendant upon séances; that he was a man of strong animal passions, for which he at times sought illicit gratification; that insanity was hereditary in his family, and that his domestic relations were not always pleasant, but the public were not in any manner prepared for the revelations of this trial. Several days have been occupied with the examination of a number of mediums, including Dr. Henry Slade, of New-York, and one of the original Fox sisters, of Rochester, now widow of Dr. Kane, of Arctic exploration fame. They all testified to Capt. Ward's frequent consultations with spirits through them on business ventures, on his domestic relations, and on the making of his will. One of them described a séance at which the spirit of Senator Jacob M. Howard, of this State, was materialized and shook hands with Capt. Ward and predicted his death within a short time. Another medium narrated instances in which Capt. Ward consulted through her the spirit of Dean Richmond for advice on railroad matters, while on mining ventures he consulted constantly the shade of a defunct German geologist, which was known in medium circles by the rather astonishing name of "Cabbage John." This spirit was very frequently consulted by Capt. Ward, and among other matters advised him to oppose Senator Chandler's re-election, which he did on the ground of the latter's intemperance.

Mrs. Kane produced in court some documents written by her as a medium, in which two of the spirits of deceased relatives of Capt. Ward's second wife dictated for him a will something like the one under contest, his first wife's spirit breaking in with exclamations of protest in the midst of the communication, which was in two different handwritings. These manuscripts were written on something like printing-paper, in a huge, scrawling hand, and from the right of the page to left, like Hebrew. To read them, therefore, a looking-glass was used in court, and they were scanned with great interest. Another medium produced a large picture of a floral wreath, said to have been painted by spirits through a blindfolded medium in four hours, which Capt. Ward bought as a symbolical representation of his family. The absence of any floral representative of one son was accounted by him as proof that that boy was illegitimate. Still another medium, while under cross-examination, went into a trance in the witness box and made some remarks in German while seized of a Dutch spirit, swearing positively on awaking that she did not know what had happened, and that she could not speak German. A large album filled with so-called spirit pictures, the property of Capt. Ward, was also produced in court and offered in evidence.

Outside of all this there have been other revelations of domestic infelicity that have shocked the community. An aged uncle of Capt. Ward has testified to a long array of imbeciles and idiots in the Ward family, the hereditary mental disease reappearing in all generations. A Mrs. Deming has sworn to now having in her charge in Ohio an illegitimate son of Capt. Ward by a sane woman, who has been from childhood a maniac.

Mr. William B. Ely, of Newton, Mass., affianced to Capt. Ward's youngest daughter, identified an anonymous letter written to him last Winter warning him against marrying into such a lunatic family, which he traced in the end to the second Mrs. Ward, the young lady's stepmother. From this witness was also wrested the fact on cross-examination that on the news of Capt. Ward's sudden death reaching his home his adult sons by the first marriage at once drove up town, passing their father's body on the way, for the purpose of retaining counsel to attack his will.

To-day counsel have been arguing over the question whether evidence shall be admitted to show that Capt. Ward's divorce from his first wife was procured through gross fraud, and that his marriage with his second wife was, therefore, invalid. Should the court admit this testimony, a perfect sewer of scandal will probably be opened. Outside of the peculiar character of the testimony, the case has had other very sensational features. Wirt Dexter, of Chicago, Mrs. Ward's counsel, made a bitter personal attack, during one argument, upon the leading counsel for the contestants, Theodore Romeyn, of Detroit, denouncing him as a slanderer, and declaring his personal responsibility for his language. On the same day Capt. Ward's eldest son, a confirmed lunatic, happened to be in court, and after its adjournment endeavored to do violence to Mr. Dexter for some supposed insult to his dead mother. Take it altogether, the case is without a parallel in the civil trials of this portion of the country.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—1 A. M.—The barometer is low, but rising on the upper lakes, with cold, cloudy weather and occasional rain or snow; the barometer is low from Missouri to the lower lakes, with variable winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, and rain on the latter; south-west winds, falling barometer, warmer weather, and increasing cloudiness prevail in the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, north-east winds, cool, cloudy weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; south-west winds, warm, clear weather in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. The rivers have fallen at Shreveport and Memphis and risen at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and East Atlantic States, falling barometer, south-west to south-east winds, warmer and partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with occasional rain.

For the lakes, rising barometer, north-east to north-west winds, colder, cloudy weather, and rain.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, south-west to north-west winds, backing to southeast, increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by rain in the Ohio Valley by night.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, north-east to south-east winds, followed by north-west to south-west, cloudy weather, and rain.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, north-east to south-east winds, falling barometer, warmer, cloudy weather, and rain near the coast.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	55°	55°	3:30 P. M.	60°	70°
6 A. M.	54°	55°	6 P. M.	58°	68°
9 A. M.	56°	60°	9 P. M.	52°	63°
12 M.	58°	67°	12 P. M.	49°	61°

Average temperature yesterday.........62¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.........55¼°

THE ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—The fifteenth annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened to-day under most favorable auspices. The weather was very fine and the attendance much larger than on any previous Monday. As has been the custom for several years, all the public school children were admitted free, and the grounds were thronged with them, there being not less than twenty five thousand present. All the departments of the fair are not quite full as yet, nor in perfect order, but by to-morrow everything will be completed. The horse show is unusually good, both in quantity and quality, but the cattle exhibition is somewhat deficient. The machinery department is more full than heretofore, and there are acres of agricultural implements on the grounds. The floral hall contains a very extensive display of flowers, and all kinds of plants, and is very beautiful. Textile hall is crowded with all descriptions of articles belonging to that department, and is very attractive. The mechanical hall is also filled to overflowing, and contains the largest and finest displays ever made here. Exhibitors are using two or three times as much space as heretofore. Altogether the fair is not fully up to the higest standard of former years, but in many respects far exceeds any previous exhibition.

AN INVESTIGATION ASKED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—A number of the leading citizens of Albany, including John F. Rathbone, Thomas W. Olcott, William L. Learned, H. H. Martin, Theodore Townsend, and George T. Thacher, have sent a letter to Gov. Tilden, testifying to the high character of James W. Eaton, Superintendent of the new Capitol, for competency, honesty, and faithfulness, and declaring their belief that the charges made against him are utterly false. They therefore ask in his behalf a full investigation.

THE NAVAL COURT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 4.—The Court of Inquiry in the Spaulding-Pinney case, convened at Mare Island to-day, have decided to hold their sessions with closed doors, owing to the fact that the evidence will involve a number of leading mercantile and financial houses, and might, in the present condition of affairs, cause serious embarrassment. Paymaster Spaulding asks the closest scrutiny of his official conduct.

CANADA AND THE CENTENNIAL.

HALIFAX, Oct. 4.—The Advisory Board for the Philadelphia Exhibition is in session here. Hon. Letellier De St. Just stated it was not the intention to place province in competition with province, but to make a Dominion representation of produce and manufacture without respect to the provinces.

THE BARRE BANK ROBBERY.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 4.—Peter Alphonso, alias Peter A. Curley, the Barre bank robber, was arraigned this morning, and pleaded not guilty. The trial was postponed till March, 1876, at the request of the State, on account of the illness of Mr. King, the Cashier of the bank.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—The Nevada Bank opened at 10 o'clock this morning. There was a large crowd in attendance, but no demonstration. The Bank of California is doing business as usual, with no extraordinary call on its resources.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning George Miller and William Smith, convicted of murder on board the schooner Jefferson Borden, were sentenced to be hanged Jan. 14. They received their sentence without emotion.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 4.—David Robbins, the wife murderer, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of December. Walter Irvine, found guilty of being accessory, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

EASTERN NEW-YORK FAIR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Eastern New-York Fair opens near this city to-morrow. All indications point to a brilliant success. The entries are numerous and of excellent character, and the judges men of large experience in such matters. The display of stock and farm produce will be unusually fine.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 4.—C. K. Meeker, a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, attempted to commit suicide twice to-day by jumping into the Hudson at this place, but was caught each time. He is en route to Chicago.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE TURKS AT TREBIGNE AND KLEK—A CABINET CRISIS IN SERVIA.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch from Ragusa to the *Times* reports that the Turks have been reinforced at Trebinje and Klek, and the insurgents are retiring toward Gasgnko.

A Belgrade dispatch says the Servian Ministry has resigned. Perfect tranquillity prevails. The Ministry resigned in consequence of a declaration of Prince Milan made at a secret sitting of the Council. A Conservative Ministry is forming.

SPAIN.

THE ARMY IN THE NORTH WAITING FOR REINFORCEMENTS—SAN SEBASTIAN.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—The *Epoca* says military operations in the north will be resumed as soon as the Government is able to send 80,000 men to reinforce the Army.

A San Sebastian dispatch says the Carlists demand $100,000 to discontinue the bombardment of the town.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

IMMEDIATE WAR AVERTED BY NEGOTIATION.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 4.—Mr. Wade has notified the British Legation here that his negotiations at Pekin have averted immediate war.

THE EUROPEAN GRAIN CROPS.

AUTUMN PLOWING AND SOWING IN ENGLAND AND ON THE CONTINENT—THE COUNTRY MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade for the past week, says late heavy rains, strong breezes, and reduced temperature have brought a wide extent of land into readiness for the plow, and the opportunity has been freely used here and in France and Belgium. We trust the autumnal sowings will have a better result than in 1874. The downward tendency seems to have stopped. The country markets are firm and in some places prices have advanced one shilling. Wheat is higher at Dantzig and the German markets are dearer. In Hungary firmness is maintained. Winter and the closing of the Baltic may further enhance values.

BURNING OF A STEAMER.

TWENTY-FOUR PASSENGERS AND ELEVEN OF THE CREW LOST.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4.—The Swedish steamer L. J. Bager, running between Lubeck and Copenhagen, has been burned in the Baltic. Twenty-four of the passengers and eleven of the crew perished. The steamer was a small one, and was built in 1858 at Gottenburg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS TO AMERICA.

LONDON, Oct. 5—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* in its city article reports that £25,000 were withdrawn from the bank yesterday for America.

CUBA.

THE URUGUAY RUN INTO A JAMAICAN PORT BY A SPANISH CRUISER.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—The Spanish war vessel Tornado has chased the Uruguay, formerly the Octavia, into Port Royal, Jamaica, where her cargo was embargoed.

Sharkey, the murderer, sailed for Spain yesterday.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A serious fire occurred at the Washington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, originating from spontaneous combustion in the attic story of the building known as the west wing. A watchman had visited the attic an hour before the fire. The attic was filled with a large quantity of cotton yarn and wool in bags and loose, all of which was either destroyed or seriously damaged. The machinery in the room below was used for skein spooling, and is considerably damaged. The loss on the building will not exceed $2,000, but on the stock and machinery it is not less than $50,000. Work will not be interrupted for more than a day or two.

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock yesterday morning at Aurora Village, N. Y., of supposed incendiary origin, destroying the tavern and store of H. B. Miller, and three large barns belonging to C. J. Hamlin, of Buffalo. The loss is estimated at $40,500; insured for $16,500. Of thirty-seven horses which were in the barns at the time all were saved except one, which died from suffocation. There is no fire engine in the village, and only one hook and ladder company. By the exertions of the citizens the adjacent buildings were saved.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred at Mansfield, Penn., on the Pan-handle Railroad, which destroyed O'Shea's block and four tenement-houses. In the former building the first floor was occupied by Duff & Co., grocers, O'Shea's grocery, and several empty store-rooms. The upper floors were occupied as a hotel and opera-house. The loss is about $200,000; partly insured.

The glass works of Burgin & Sons, corner of Grand avenue and Palmer street, Philadelphia, were burned yesterday. The works were closed in May last, and only resumed operations last week. One hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of employment by the fire. The loss cannot yet be ascertained, but will not be heavy.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the fourth floor of the building No. 136 Ludlow street, owned by Jacob Frame, and occupied by him as a cabinet factory, and by J. Rudenback as a wagon factory. Damage to stock and building, $500.

A fire in Muscatine, Iowa, late on Saturday night, destroyed the large foundry and machine shop of J. Klinefelder & Co. The loss is $20,000; no insurance. Baker & Co.'s boiler-works were badly damaged; insured.

The store-house and stables of Messrs. Howes & Norris, at Vineyard Haven, were destroyed by fire yesterday; loss, $2,000; no insurance.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Rhode Island State Fair commences at Narragansett Park and Howard Hall to-day.

Vice President Wilson has been advised by his doctors not to lecture this season, as it would prove too severe a strain.

James Willers, of Tiverton, R. I., was drowned yesterday morning, near Tiverton Station, by the upsetting of a boat.

On Saturday Thomas Haley, living at Black Oak Ridge, near Mountainview, N. J., while drunk and on his way home, fell from a lumber wagon and was run over and killed.

Craft, the pedestrian, finished walking 800 miles in fourteen days, at Schenectady, N. Y., on Saturday night, two and a half hours ahead of time. At the finish he was in good condition.

Sidney Dillon, President; Jay Gould, Oliver Ames, and several others connected with the Union Pacific Railroad, arrived at Omaha, Neb., from the East yesterday morning. They go west to-day on a tour of inspection.

A young woman named Carroll was run over near Plainfield, N. J., on the Central Railroad, on Sunday night, and instantly killed, the body being cut in two. She is supposed to have been an insane woman who escaped from her friends in Elizabeth.

The St. John (New-Brunswick) *Evening Globe* of yesterday says: "We regret to learn to-day that the efforts to arrange the affairs of E. D. Jewett & Co. have been unsuccessful. One of the banks here has taken preliminary steps toward placing them in bankruptcy."

John Milroy, a well-to-do farmer, and a highly respectable citizen of Glenville, Schenectady County, was found drowned in a well in the rear of his residence on Sunday. The water was but four feet deep, and it is supposed he committed suicide. No cause is known for the act.

SUICIDE OF AN ILL-TREATED WIFE.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 4.—This morning Mrs. Rebecca Morris, wife of William Morris, a beer agent of this city, committed suicide by throwing herself in front of a train bound for Newark. The train passed over her chest, mangling her horribly and causing instant death. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age. It is alleged that ill-treatment by her husband was the cause of the act.

ITALY.

THE MICHAEL ANGELO MEMORIAL.

A BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATION IN FLORENCE—THE CITY'S HOSPITALITY TO FOREIGNERS—THE IMPROVED APPEARANCE OF FLORENCE—A PROJECT FOR CONSOLIDATING ITS MEANS OF CULTURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday Sept. 18, 1875.

To close the three days of special festa, we had the promised illumination, on the night of the 14th, of the *Piazzale* of Michael Angelo, and the villas that stud the hills around Florence. The effect was pretty to the last degree in its fantastic novelty. Half the population of the town climbed the hill of San Miniato, now made easy by the sloping terraces and broad paths of the park-like declivity to which the hill has been reduced on the side of Florence. To the north and east, as far as the eye could reach, over the vast expanse of valley and hills, against the dark back-ground, glimmered the innumerable lights of the illuminated towers and castles which have been the growth of turbulent or peaceful times, during the long period of five or six centuries. The towers of San Niccolo and San Miniato, the nearest to the immediate scene, played the most important part. Of the belfry of San Miniato, the memory of the interesting historic fact comes back to us of Michael Angelo covering it with mattresses to keep it from injury from the balls of the enemy at the time of the siege of Florence. If recollection of the account given does not err, in that tower was mounted a gun to do service both for annoyance and defense, and the traces of the maltreatment it then received are still visible.

All along the *stradale*, winding with its line of beauty over the hills, the well-behaved multitude found space enough for movement, after getting tired of gazing at the dazzling scene presented from the more conspicuous height of the grand terrace. Italians, even more than Frenchmen, are well-conducted and considerate of each other, when brought together in crowds. Pushing, hurrying, and rowdyism are less common with them, I think, than with Germans and Anglo-Americans. The Irish, of course, may be left out of the account. To be sure, a well-trained Police is everywhere, and has an eye for any and every gross offense. Winding down along the easy slope of the superb road for two miles to the Romana gate, at every step some new feature of beauty presented itself. What the artificial light of the illumination could not supply, was made up by the brightness of the broad, full moon shining out of a cloudless sky. The Tivoli gardens—one of the modern ornaments, pendant from the hill-side above the valley, studded with palatial villas in numbers so considerable as to form an en entire quarter—were gay with lamps, and alive with an unusual activity. Here are several fine houses which are the property of Americans long established in Florence. From their roofs the American flag was flying—a graceful token of sympathetic recognition—with their gay tints in full harmony with the many-colored scene.

In the large Villa Niccolini, in the region of Bellos Guardo, Signor Pancrazi, the director of the *Gazetta d' Italia*, offered to the members of the press—Italian and foreign—the hospitalities of his house at a supper, to which more than sixty were invited. From near midnight until morning, what with the convivialities of the table, speeches, and an exchange of friendly or fraternal congratulations among those of different nationalities, the time was most agreeably passed. The United States had several representatives among the invited guests; those who have for some time known the people and the language of this country, and who find themselves nowhere else more at home than in an Italian circle of sympathizing friends.

The festival has given us enough to do during the entire week. At one moment a call to look in at the reunion of the *Crusca*, or at the opening of the Congress of Architects, or the coming together for the exchange of social civilities at the palace of the Prefect, or some private citizen generous of hospitalities. Pleasant acquaintances are made with people of the country, and with representatives sent by societies or institutions outside of Italy. The Artists' Association of Florence invited the deputies of foreign art institutions and of journalism to a dinner, at which well nigh two hundred sat down. Speeches were made, and good feeling found expression in many ways. For the three days that end the week, by special invitation of the Syndic, excursions have been made to places near Florence, now become sanctuaries by their association with the life of Michael Angelo. Among the most interesting of these places is the Villa Buonarroti, at Settignano, several miles to the north of the city. The house of the family in Florence has for a long time been a museum of works of the artist, and curious and valuable relics, and to these other objects have lately been added. No one who comes to Florence fails to visit the house of Michael Angelo.

Beginning with to-night, four repetitions of the Requiem Mass of Verdi are to be given in two of the principal theatres. Verdi was formally invited to take part in these honors offered to the memory of Italy's master-genius in art. He wrote a letter giving his reasons for not coming, which has provoked much critical comment in the newspapers. The maestro made the mistake of saying that if he accepted this invitation, he would have to accept others for similar occasions of anniversary, naming several great artists of the country, whose turn will before long come round.

The Centennial has brought out several beautiful publications illustrating the life of Buonarroti, and a medal has been struck to be preserved as a memento of this event. These, with great liberality, have been distributed to those who have come as deputies to take part in the commemoration. Nothing has been left undone by those having the direction of the undertaking to give to it all possible éclat. The week has been surcharged with instructive and gratifying incidents, and the memory of these passages of impressive experience will long remain. Most of those who have come here have set off on their return to their various countries. France and Germany have been largely represented, and of the English-speaking race numbers have tried to do their part by their presence and their word. The pacific mission of art and science is to bring about the fraternity of nations.

There are not many cities of Europe in which greater improvements have been made than in Florence in the past dozen years. The old walls were thrown down throughout a large part of their circuit, and that was the beginning of a general change. The boulevards laid out are as broad as those of Paris, and, with their trees and ample sidewalks, are as convenient as they are ornamental. Immense spaces have been added to the former area, squares have been planted with trees and flowers, and there is plenty of breathing-space for the whole population. In the centre of the city many of the old monumental structures have been restored, fine new ones erected, narrow streets widened, and daylight let into obscure places. While this has been going on, the number of inhabitants has been augmented quite one-third. The removal of the capital has hardly caused a loss or arrested the progress either of traffic or population. Owners of real property are those who have suffered; for since Florence was rid of the Government rents have diminished not less than one-quarter. The taxes increase, but the weight is principally felt by those who hold the largest amount of visible wealth. Were it possible to conceive of the capital driven out of Rome, this city is much better prepared than ever before to receive it. Indeed, the Government has not a very comfortable bed in Rome; but such as it is, it must lie on it, and defend it against all—whether priest, or Frenchman, or German—who may seek to filch or foul it.

Among the works of change and improvement laid out for the future in Florence is a project for bringing all the libraries and collections of works of art together in one central locality. The great palace built by the Medici, now called Buonaiuti, and used by the Minister of Finance, is spoken of as the most eligible place. In its neighborhood, surrounding the square and gardens of San Marco, are found a number of public institutions devoted to the fine arts, among them the Academy and the ex-Convent of St. Mark, now converted into a museum, where whatever is connected with the history of Fra Angelico and Savonarola figures conspicuously. The libraries of Florence, brought together, would form a collection of more than half a million of volumes, and the works of art of all sorts, if united in one gallery, would make a show not less respectable than that of the Louvre. Covered bridges would have to be thrown across several streets to unite the different masses of buildings, and a considerable expenditure would be demanded. But although Florence is already a good deal in debt, additional loans for an object such as this would not augment it beyond reasonable limits. When a city like Florence has entered upon a course which has for its object to make or preserve this as one of the centres of the refined civilization of the world, it must go forward, and by energetic action find the additional means for the attainment of the end.

A new supply of water has just been introduced into the city; a want which has long made a crying appeal to the municipality to be supplied. Fountains are now gushing out in copious streams in various parts of the city, to the delight of all who enjoy their refreshing beauty. The great market of stone and iron, which has been five years in building, is nearly ready for the ceremony of installation, at which it is hoped the King will be present. It would be a credit to the City of New-York to have a structure, for such a purpose, equal to this which Florence has put the utmost strain upon her resources to erect.

As a place of residence for foreign families passing several years in Italy, this city continues to offer greater attractions, whether for comfort, convenience, or pleasure, for the whole year, than any other. The cost of living is moderate; the houses are large and airy, and one who wishes to set up his own establishment has the choice between apartments in the old or the new city. As for hotels and boarding-houses, the number is so large that there is great freedom of choice. In these the prices range from five to fifteen francs per day. As always before, so now, many Americans come here for rest or study, and the number every year increases. Few cities of Europe are better furnished with reading-rooms and miscellaneous libraries, the subscription to which is extremely moderate. The rooms of the Philological Society offer every facility for study, and the ancient establishment of Misseux is famous all over the world. If you revisit it after an interval of ten or twenty years, you will be sure to find some of your old acquaintances still there. It is the paradise of the literary and political quid-nuncs of all countries.

As in the past, Florence, or Tuscany, still holds a good part of the brain of Italy. It the nation ever has a great university, the seat of it should be here. Indeed, there is a dream in some minds that such an end may at last be reached, and plans have been laid for finding the means. Honors are to be paid to the memory of Alberigo Gentili, and Italy has men of the same stamp in our time. Were it not so, that unitarian mind would not find any to sympathize with the aspirations then held as profane in Italy, and which drove Gentili out to find a freer air in the England of the Protestant Reformation. A monument to Gentili will be raised in his native country, and the ashes, exiled for centuries, will be reclaimed from Oxford to repose here.

The memory of Savonarola is to be honored by the city in which his body was burned as a punishment for his criticisms of the gross corruptions in his time of the infallible Church. Various memorials have been raised in the past few years, both in Florence and Rome, and an excellent statue of the great reformer monk is is just completed, and is to be placed in one of the public squares as soon as the necessary means are furnished. A great change has been wrought in the sentiment of the Italian people, and the friends of the old system sigh in vain for a restoration of the dark past. The nation is to be made by the union of religion and patriotism, and this is the new evangel.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that the Jesuits are urging again the speedy canonization of Christopher Columbus, which was suggested at the time of the Ecumenical Council in 1870.

The following story is told as a remarkable instance of the appreciation of humor: A German soldier was ordered fifty lashes for some alleged act of insubordination. Fritz, disciplined to silence, was fixed to triangles in the presence of his company. When the first lashes fell upon his naked shoulders the worthy fellow, instead of displaying evidences of distress, burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter. The executioner, regarding this manifestation as by no means complimentary to his skill, laid on with redoubled ardor. But the more he laid on the more Fritz laughed. When cut down he still found great difficulty in restraining his mirth, and indulged in loud intermittent guffaws. The officer in command of the company, with a curiosity naturally excited, approached the bleeding wretch and inquired the cause of his mirth. "Why,' replied Fritz, breaking into a fresh fit of laughter, "I'm the wrong man!"

VOTING UNDER THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "E. H. L.," having been corrected in respect to some of his misapprehensions by your editorial comments, permit me to say, further, that, in addition to the law of 1872 with the subsequent amendment incorporated therein, with which every Inspector is supplied when he is sworn into office, each of those officers will receive with his certificate, and before he enters upon his duties, a special notice calling his attention to certain sections of the act which immediately concern him.

The manual for the coming election, with which the inspectors will also be supplied, contains on the last page the section of the Constitution in question as amended by vote of the people in 1874, and (as you have already stated) in the body of the pamphlet, pages 27 and 28, will be found the statutory oaths prescribed by chapter 138 of the Laws of 1875. The "old oath" is not to be found in the publication at all.

D. B. HASBROUCK,
Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miner's Journal* of the 1st inst. says: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region during the past week was, by rail, 112,049 tons; by canal, 37,274 tons; total, 149,323 tons, against 131,430 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Increase, 17,893 tons. The total so far this year is 2,983,696 tons, against 3,318,683 tons for the same period last year: decrease, 334,987 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 568,155 tons; bituminous, 91,912 tons; total, 660,067 tons, against 471,057 tons anthracite, and 76,352 tons bituminous, for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 97,148 tons; increase of bituminous, 15,560 tons. Total increase, 112,708 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions so far this year foots up 14,048,636 tons anthracite, and 2,708,967 tons bituminous. Total, 16,757,603 tons, against 14,430,427 tons anthracite, and 2,604,668 tons bituminous; total, 17,035,095 tons for same period of last year. Decrease of anthracite, 381,791 tons; increase of bituminous, 104,299 tons."

MARSHAL DE MACMAHON.

FRANCE'S OPINION OF ITS PRESIDENT.

THE MEANINGLESS SPEECHES TO THE MARSHAL IN THE SOUTH—M. DE BROGLIE'S UNRESERVED PRAISE OF HIM—A COMPLIMENT TO M. THIERS—M. BUFFET'S TOAST—WHY THERE ARE NO CRITICISMS OF THE MARSHAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1875.

The visit of Marshal de MacMahon to the districts that suffered from the second inundation has furnished occasion for a fresh lot of political speeches, but none of those that have been thus far reported are worthy a moment's attention. They are commonplace in the extreme. Nearly all are mainly composed of fulsome flattery addressed to the Chief of State, who is told again and again that he is a very great man, a patriot, and the savior of France, to which is added a few ordinary phrases regarding the material interests of the country or the "rigorously conservative policy" of the Government. If such speeches are of the commonplace order at this time a good excuse can be offered, for, with the case of Admiral La Roncière Le Noury before one's eyes, one naturally scans closely the language in which the most ordinary sentiments are clothed. The members of the so-called Conservative Party are pretty much of the same opinion in all matters that concern public policy, but while one might be lauded for expressing that opinion with due regard to form, another might be severely punished for giving expression to it in less delicate and studied terms. These are no times for calling a spade a spade. There is Conservatism and Conservatism, just as, according to the French proverb, there are fagots and fagots, and the unfortunate public functionary who wants to talk of Conservatism to the Marshal has to bear in mind the fact that there are three or four political parties whose susceptibilities must be considered, no two of them having the same *nuance* of opinion upon the question. It is not at all strange, therefore, that all the addresses prepared for the Marshal should be constructed upon the same stupid and insignificant model. But public attention has been drawn away from these speeches by the more important addresses delivered by M. Buffet and Duc de Broglie. The latter spoke at the banquet given by the Agricultural Society of Beaumesnil, in the Department of Eure, where the Duke's estates are situated. After the usual remarks concerning the occasion, Duc de Broglie said:

"I propose not only the traditional homage due to the Chief of State, which is only the legal expression of a duty, but an entirely personal homage of affection and respect to Marshal de MacMahon—to the man who has been the model of unity in his conduct and constancy in his sentiments in the midst of the most varied vicissitudes of his military and political life. This unity, this constancy, is the peculiar trait of Marshal de MacMahon's character. He had already given proof of it long before France thought of placing him at the head of the Government, above all before he had thought of it himself. For more than thirty years, you know, he lived a camp life, and was unknown to politics and parties. He then served France, nothing but France. Unfortunately our revolutions caused, during this quarter of a century, more than one Government to pass over his head. A stranger both to their rise and their fall, not having contributed to raise one or cause the fall of another, always the last to salute fortune and the last in remaining faithful to misfortune, in each of these different powers he saw nothing but France. To each he brought more glory than he received honors. It was for France that he conquered at Magenta and the Malakoff; it was for her that he succumbed at Sedan; and it was well said of him on that day that he fell like France upon the bloody soil of the battle-field, and like her also was he miraculously drawn from the arms of death. As he was found in his military life, so was he found in his unexpected apprenticeship to political life. In time of war he was the soldier of France; at the head of the Government he is the soldier of legal order and of Conservative principles. He has remained faithful to the watchword and to his post in the midst of all the agitations of parties, the incidents of parliamentary debates, the changes even of our institutions. And note, in the midst of our political storms, the power of constancy and disinterestedness. He received power under the most difficult of circumstances. He succeeded an eminent statesman, a veteran in European politics, whose talents and services the Assembly did not fail to recognize, with whom it separated with regret on account of irreconcilable political views. Fourteen votes only carried the Marshal into the Presidential chair, imposing upon him a programme very strictly defined, which raised up more than one adversary against him. No one can say that he has departed from this programme a single day, or shown any weakness in carrying it out. And yet if to-day, after two years, the Assembly had to vote again, it would not be by fourteen voices, but nearly unanimously, that his powers would be confirmed. Moreover, the trial has been made; three times the Assembly has had to express its opinion; in each it gave the Marshal still stronger marks of confidence. It was at first a revocable power, then an authority delegated for seven years; finally, by surrounding his power by organic laws, the Assembly bestowed upon him—upon him alone for a certain time—by a privilege perhaps unknown before—the right to direct a revision of the constitutional compact. When an Assembly has given to a man such marks of confidence as that, one can truly say that it is personified in him. So, whether I desire it or not, the homage that I ask you to render to Marshal de MacMahon will be rendered at the same time to the National Assembly, which sees in this glorious name the most complete representation of all that it has done and all that it has desired to do."

After such compliments as these from the lips of a Duke and an Academician, it is not strange that the addresses of communal Mayors and functionaries should seem commonplace and uninteresting. The Duke certainly goes the whole figure; he does not show himself niggardly in the matter of personal homage to the man whom he was instrumental in putting at the head of France. It may be thought that in thus complimenting the Marshal he compliments himself; but while this is true to a certain extent, I do not believe that the idea entered the head of the accomplished Duke. It will be observed that he pays a compliment to M. Thiers, which he did not do in his former address, but he does it in a masterly and delicate way, and the partisans of M. Thiers, who still cherish hard feelings against the Duke, will have very hard work finding fault with his expressions. Further on M. De Broglie also compliments the Assembly. He says:

"You know, gentlemen, that if the day is not yet fixed, it cannot be far off, when this sovereign Assembly, giving place to fresher powers, will belong to history alone. When it comes to appear before this incorruptible judge I am confident that it will be with a high head, without fear of comparisons with the past or the judgments of the future. To make itself appreciated it has only to show in what state it found France and in what state it left her."

The last sentence will be the hardest to bear, I should think, for the Republicans have always reproached M. De Broglie for his habit of praising the Assembly at the implied expense of M. Thiers. When he speaks of the work of relieving the soil and of national reorganization, he gives credit to France and to the Assembly; they attribute the glory to M. Thiers, and harp so much upon what he did that they rouse a spirit of antagonism. The important point in this matter is that the Duke always treated M. Thiers, and speaks of him now, as the mere delegate or creature of the Assembly—as its chosen executive officer, in fact, to take his orders from the President of that legislative and sovereign body.

In his speech, M. Buffet made a point of again affirming that the policy of the Government would be strongly conservative, whatever that may mean, and addressed his compliments to the Marshal in the following terms:

"I propose the health of Marshal de MacMahon, President of the Republic. This toast needs no comment. The name that I have just pronounced awakens in every French heart for a long time past, and to-day more than ever, a profound and lively sentiment of respect, gratitude, and confidence. This confidence, justified by so many glorious services, will not be deceived, I can assure you. It is so complete that for the first time, perhaps, the Chief of State is nowhere the subject of attack. All party passions are silenced before this great and worthy man, whose devotion, absolute disinterestedness, energetic will, and firm good sense are assuring to France. One can feel certain that such a man will have but one rule of conduct—duty; but one ambition—that of being useful to his country. Gentlemen, the health of Marshal de MacMahon, President of the Republic."

It will be observed that M. Buffet now uses the words "President of the Republic," a formula of which every one seemed afraid one year ago. When he says that the Marshal is nowhere the subject of attack, M. Buffet states the simple truth; but the value of this proof of the Marshal's popularity is somewhat weakened by the fact that in France any attack upon the Chief of State is against the law, and the author of any personal attack, however mild it might be, would be quickly, sharply, and severely punished. Particularly is this the case under the laws of the state of siege. As they are now in force, the Marshal's character is triply protected—by civil law, military law, and by his personal popularity. A year ago the latter consideration would not have weighed heavily in the balance. Men crowded rather heavily upon the edges of the law in their efforts to say hard things about him, but his popularity has increased with his presumed firmness of seat, the law making his powers irrevocable up to 1880 having made more friends for him than all his glorious deeds in the service of France.

THE LONG RANGE AT CREEDMOOR.

END OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The third annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association was ended yesterday, by the completion of the scores in the Long Range Match which was postponed on Saturday, on account of darkness, Henry Fulton, who had three shots to make, H. Fisher, who had six, and F. Hyde who had three, met at Creedmoor and finished their score. Members of the right wing of the Fifth Brigade who had not attempted to qualify to shoot for the Marksman's Prize were also there. Of these there were seventy-two men of the Thirteenth Regiment, under command of Major Richards; seventy men of the Fourteenth Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Scharing; eighty-eight men of the Fifteenth Regiment, under command of Capt. Allgood, and eighty men of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, under command of Capt. Wordell. The day was bright, the light clouds serving to keep the sun's rays from dazzling the eyes of the marksmen. The long-range shooters found the wind a little inconvenient, but they made some very excellent shots. Following are the scores of those who yesterday won the privilege of shooting for the Marksman's Prize:

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Name.	300 yards.	400 yards.	Total.
Drummer Flood	16	19	35
Capt. Cohn	9	16	25
Otto Bourke	11	15	26

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Name.	300 yards.	400 yards.	Total.
Sergt. Nutt	15	12	27
Private McGuin	16	9	25
Private Perry	11	13	24

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Name.	300 yards.	400 yards.	Total.
Private Gallich	18	12	30

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Name.	300 yards.	400 yards.	Total.
Private Rodafield	13	12	25

The shooting on the long range commenced about 3:30 o'clock. Following is the complete score:

Name.	800 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.
R. C. Coleman	44	43	87
William Robertson	47	39	86
F. Hyde	43	42	85
Henry Fulton	46	39	85
A. Anderson	45	39	84
L. Webber	43	39	82
George Crouch	42	39	81
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	45	36	81
E. H. Sanford	44	36	80
R. Rathbone	46	33	79
G. W. Yale	42	36	78
F. J. Robbeth	32	44	76
J. S. Conlin	43	33	76
L. Geizler	44	30	74
L. C. Bruce	43	30	73
A. S. Swan	38	34	72
H. Fisher	44	24	68
J. T. B. Collins	36	31	67
M. S. Mandeville	29	37	66
J. R. Grahman	34	28	62
D. E. Vaunett	38	17	55
N. Washburn	37	18	55
E. H. Raymond	43	10	53
C. E. Latnaner	33	16	49
W. H. Clark	28	21	49
A. J. Hennion	31	8	39
J. McGlensey	15	16	31
W. B. Farwell	38	Withdrew.	38
H. S. Jewell	37	Withdrew.	37
James Mason	37	Withdrew.	37
D. Cameron	33	Withdrew.	33
C. J. Roux	14	Withdrew.	14

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors will be held to-day at the rooms of the National Rifle Association, No. 93 Nassau street. Mr. Henry Fulton will then hand in his resignation as Secretary of the Association, as he has entered the employ of the Remingtons.

BASE-BALL.

THE FLYAWAYS DEFEATED—THE ALASKAS GAIN A VICTORY OVER THE HOBOKENS.

A very fine and closely-contested game of base-ball was played on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, between the Flyaways of this City, and the Confidence Club, of New-Rochelle, N. Y. It began with the Confidence Club first at the bat, who were "blanked" up to the fifth inning, when they made four runs. They also made one in the ninth inning. The Flyaways scored in the first, third, and sixth innings, but having only a single run in each, the game was won by the Confidence Club, by a score of five to three.

Yesterday the Hobokens and the Alaskas, of this City, played their third game of the championship series on the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, in the presence of about 2,000 spectators. The game was won by the City club. The first game was won by a score of 8 to 12. In the second game a dispute arose in the eighth inning on account of a decision of the umpire. The score then stood 5 to 6 in favor of the Hobokens, and as they refused to play any longer, the umpire called the game in favor of the Alaskas by a score of 9 to 0. The playing of each club yesterday was excellent, and few errors were made during the entire game. The City club, however, proved victorious by a score of 5 to 6.

On the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, a game was played between the Madison Club, of Brooklyn, and the Lexington Club, of Jamaica, Long Island. It was well played in the first half, the score standing four to three in favor of the Lexingtons at the commencement of the fifth inning. The errors of both clubs became very numerous after this point, the Madisons making fourteen runs in one inning alone, and the Lexingtons eight in one inning and five in another. A large score was therefore run up and the game was won by the Lexington Club by a score of 27 to 21. On the Madison side, Smith, catcher, and Cox, at left field, did best in the field, and J. Adikes, at second base, on the Lexington side. On the latter side Cosser led at the bat.

The Athletics defeated the Philadelphia Club at Philadelphia yesterday, by a score of 19 to 10.

There will be a professional game on the Union Grounds in Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon, between the Boston Club and the Mutuals of this City.

The Chelseas, of Brooklyn, and the Hoboken Club will play a game on the Capitoline Grounds in Brooklyn this afternoon. The Flyaways of this City and the Amity Club, of Brooklyn, will play there to-morrow.

The Reliance Club, of Brooklyn, and the Olympics, of Paterson, will play their "home and home" game this afternoon, on the ground of the latter club, in Paterson, N. J.

The Star Club, of Brooklyn, and the Eagle Club, of Elizabeth, will play their return game to-morrow afternoon, in Elizabeth, N. J.

The Star Club, of Newark, N. J., and the Nassau Club, of Brooklyn, will play a game at Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, this afternoon.

TEMPERATURE OF THE BODY.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW INVENTION—MEETING OF THE NEUROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The New-York Neurological Society met, for the first time since July, last evening, at the rooms of the Academy of Medicine, at No. 12 West Thirty-first street. In the absence of Dr. Lombard, who was to have presented a paper on his invention, known as the Thermo-electric Differential Calorimeter, an ingenious instrument for measuring the differences of temperature in the body, Dr. Hammond, the President, delivered a short address descriptive of the invention, with an account of some remarkable results of experiments. He found at first that the differences of temperature could be accurately measured to within the tenth to thirty-fifth part of a degree. A practical application developed the fact that in thirty instances the temperature of a woman's body was warmer than that of a man by about three-fourths of a degree, and sometimes as high as one-half a degree, while in no instance was the warmth of a male's body greater than that of a female. It was also definitely ascertained that children are decidedly warmer than adults, the difference being about one degree Fahrenheit, and that the younger the child the greater the diversity. A difference in the heat of the sides of the body was discovered to be an invariable law. The left side of the head, and extending downward to the base of the neck, is much hotter than the right side. Muscular exertion increased the heat of the limb exercise very decidedly, while the injection of food adds to the temperature of the head. The injection of stimulants into the body is immediately followed by an increase of heat, but in less than half an hour there is a perceptible fall in the temperature. In its application to many disorders, such as paralysis, neuralgia, injuries of the spinal coord, &c. the results were such as might be naturally expected. In cases of paralysis there was always a reduction, while in neuralgia it was exactly the reverse.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

FULL REPORT OF GEN. SHERMAN'S SPEECH AT THE REUNION OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* prints a full report of the speech made by Gen. Sherman at the banquet of the survivors of the Army of the Tennessee in that city on Thursday evening last. The speech was made in response to the toast: "The march to the sea! Happy in its conception, fortunate in its leader, glorious in its results!" Gen. Sherman said:

I wish that your committee had assigned this toast to some one else. It seems almost too personal to be attempted by me, but the subject is one in which I feel great pride. I think it is a glorious idea—this toast—and no matter where the credit of planning this march belongs, it forms a part of the history of our country which we all love to dwell upon, and to which we all listen with eager attention. Therefore, notwithstanding its delicacy, at the command of your committee and your call, I will endeavor to say a few words—as few as possible—upon a subject which is certainly a most interesting topic to me and all, I believe, in this room.

The "March to the Sea," as it is called, is a kind of an epoch in the history of the country, and occupies a prominent place in our memories. But this march began early. When you moved from Vicksburg to Donelson, in a very early period of the war, you were moving to the sea. In all the movements of the Army of the Tennessee you were moving on toward the sea, and when the army marched to the Mississippi and let its waters run unvexed to the sea, and when the army of noble boys commanded by Rosecrans, succeeded by Thomas, made its marches it was moving toward the sea. And so the grand march went on till we found ourselves in Atlanta, in possession of a town. Now, up to that time it had been the policy of all to sow peace and prosperity wherever our armies trod. Indeed, we were playing into the hands of our enemies. We made up the roads after us. We built up Nashville again and brought commerce and trade to their marts, but it didn't seem to be appreciated. But we had got so far away that it was necessary to try something else. We had tried kindness, but it seemed to be entirely lost. The stern rule of war must be applied to those who deserved the switch, and we did it. We had gone on stage line, on wagon line, and on railroad. We had hundreds of miles of roads to defend, consuming and absorbing our own strength, and it became necessary to stop that right there. It matters little to me to whom belongs the honor of having conceived the idea of this great undertaking. It must have occurred to and seized upon the minds of many and many of you here that that was the time to strike. Gen. Grant had Vicksburg closed as in a vise. The Army of the Tennessee had control then, and they could not budge. They tried again and again to break through, but were driven back again and again. But the price of victory in that case was the loss of more lives than he was willing to spare—but you all remember just what the situation was at that time. It must have entered into the minds of many that this was the time when something could be done. I therefore say that I determined to send back enough of that army which was then at my command to enable Gen. Thomas to defeat Hood and let Tennessee live, while the rest of us should go on to crush in that body of our enemies which was there before us between the two great conquering armies of the Union. This worked out and hastened the solution of the one question upon which depended the speedy success of our arms, the crushing of the Army of Lee between these two great armies, and which brought to pass the success of which you are all so justly proud. Now, gentlemen, that March to the Sea, so beautiful and poetical, was an example for armies. We went to the sea with some opposition, it is true, but well provided for, suffering but little; but in so doing we transgressed the rules of war that armies should not be more than 100 miles from their head-quarters. It is a well-settled rule of war that an army must not be more than 100 miles from its base, for you can soon figure up for yourselves that if they go farther than that the mules and horses will eat up all they can haul, and there will be nothing left for the men. But we had a journey of 300 miles to take, and we determined to make it and to subsist on our friends and enemies while making it. Now, so far as this is concerned, it is a subject rather of mirth than of serious moment. Georgia was at that time regarded, not only here but all over the world, as the arch stone of the South. That once destroyed, and the Southern Confederacy dwindled down to the little space between the Savannah River and Richmond. The consequences of this march were felt all over the country. The whole nation felt the thrill of victory. All acknowledged that when Savannah should be taken the road to Richmond was clear, and that the war was at an end. And I appeal to those who remained at home if they did not feel that victory was near—if their hearts did not throb more warmly, and if their whole nature was not stirred to its very depths when they heard that the Army had reached Savannah! It was felt that the solution of this great problem of our civil war was assured, and that the people of the United States could not only vindicate their laws but could punish the traitors. The thoughts arising here overflow—spread like the waves of the sea, circling wider and wider till they inclose the whole field of our toils. Certain it is that this march was great in its conception and in its execution grand—that the blow was struck at the right moment and in the right direction.

Now, gentlemen, I don't wish to be drawn into a speech, nor ought I to have been called upon. This subject is somewhat personal to myself, and I suppose there are persons here who remember and who desire to say something about this, an account of which I myself have published. Yes, I published an account, and I believe it to be every word true. I published it for a good motive, and I believe it was my duty to do so, and that it will do good, and I advise those who are not afraid of public criticism do the same, for the time is coming, and near at hand, when the truth connected with our war must be told, and the truth will vindicate itself. If I have fallen into any errors on that account, surely there are living witnesses here who know the facts and could easily correct me. Here is a living witness of these things by my side, and I am willing to abide by his judgment as to the correctness of that account. We all have a right that that account shall be a true one, and shall give the facts as they actually occurred, for they will be read and learned by millions of people now living and by millions of people yet unborn. Some people have seen fit to criticise the course that was taken in that march to the sea. They say that instead of going the way we did we ought to have gone by way of Augusta. The men who say this now didn't say it then. It's very easy, after a thing is done and over with, to say it might have been done better some other way. But I was there on the ground. I was in a position to know and judge of the best course to pursue, and I believed then, and I believe now, that I took the proper course, and I believe it was fortunate that we did not go as some people wanted us to go since, by way of Augusta. I knew it of my own knowledge, and I desire that the record shall stand right in this matter. I made the proposition (in view of the situation of the two contending armies) to you, and explained it to you at that time, and I assert here that no man at that day ventured to say we ought to have gone to Richmond by way of Augusta or Salisbury. Therefore those gentlemen who assert it now, I say they didn't do it then. I only wish, gentlemen, that they had been in my shoes then, and still more that they were in my shoes now.

THE LOUISVILLE DEFALCATION.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* of the 2d inst. says: "The Planters' National Bank, through the defalcation of Louis Rehm, has gone into liquidation. A man on $1,200 a year speculated in tobacco and cotton, bought a street railroad, owned fast horses, and in a few years stole over $100,000. Bank examiners visited the bank and made examinations without preliminary notice; the officials of the bank are supposed to have exercised some supervision over their business, and yet this extraordinary defalcation went on, without detection, until Rehm concluded to take what was left and charge it up to the account of robbers. It speaks poorly for the business system pursued in banking-houses. A pea-nut stand is conducted on safer principles. Is it ignorance, inefficiency, or carelessness on the part of bank officers that makes such wholesale robbery possible? Louis Rehm was not a brilliant man or a 'smart man.' He was simply a good book-keeper and thoroughly posted in the routine work of a bank. If his employers had performed their duty as business men the crime could never have been committed. The first knowledge of the defalcation was imparted to the bank officials by Rehm himself, who intimated to some one while in jail that he had taken about $90,000. His estimate was $14,000 short, but he could not be expected to keep track of a few straggling thousands when engaged in such large transactions. Fortunately, no serious calamity falls upon any one save the unfortunate criminal and his innocent family. The depositors will be paid, and the stockholders will get nearly the face of their stock. We could stand the loss of a few banks in Louisville, but would prefer that they should wind up their affairs in a more regular way."

WELLES ON JOHNSON.

In his letter declining the invitation to be present at the Andrew Johnson memorial meeting in Nashville, Tenn., ex-Secretary Gideon Welles wrote:

"It was my fortune to be associated with that distinguished patriot and statesman in the most important and interesting period of his life, and to have participated with him in those measures of public policy which have made his administration an epoch in our history. Enjoying more fully, perhaps, than any other his official confidence, in consequence of our political antecedents, as well as from a cordial concurrence of opinion in those measures affecting the Union and national welfare, which followed the termination of the unhappy conflict that had threatened our unity as a people, I was not only a witness but an adviser of the course he pursued to promote reconciliation among our countrymen, harmony between the States, and a restoration of the Federal Union in all its beneficence, on the constitutional basis which, from the foundation of the Republic, had led to our prosperity and happiness. President Johnson was a constitutional Unionist. In his love of country, his reverence for the Constitution, and devotion to the Union, he did not hesitate to sacrifice personal happiness, domestic tranquillity, and sectional pride and partiality. He disbelieved and repelled the doctrine that States or sections could secede and leave the Union, and he was emphatically opposed to the opposite extreme, that Congress or the General Government could expel a State or States from the Union, and deprive them of their reserved and constitutional rights. For maintaining these principles, for resisting secession by the States or their expulsion by the Central Government, he became an exile from his home in war, and was subjected to proscription and martyrdom by impeachment in peace. Through trials such as no President ever experienced, deserted by old associates and betrayed by men to whom he gave his confidence, his firmness never wavered, his courage was undaunted, he was true to his convictions. Slandered, defamed, and persecuted—stigmatized and denounced as a traitor to party because he would not permit himself to be disciplined into a surrender and abandonment of his principles—he was steadfast and immovable. If fidelity to the Constitution was treason to party, he shunned not the epithet, flung from him the denunciation, and, through storm and tempest, honestly and fearlessly discharged what he believed to be his duty. Though stern, resolute, and inflexible in his official acts and career, he was personally of a generous and affectionate nature, with tender sensibilities and a loving heart. If in that trying and tempestuous ordeal to which he was subjected, when the prerogatives of the executive were invaded to circumscribe and restrict his rightful powers, and when our federal fabric of United States, equal in political rights, was shaken by reconstruction measures of doubtful legality, he expressed his indignation in terms of severity, it was with feelings of sorrow for his injured country rather than for himself. Andrew Johnson was a sincere patriot and an honest man. No charge of corruption, no betrayal of trust could be alleged against him. His hands were unstained with plunder. His integrity was as pure and lofty as his patriotism. Tennesseeans do well to honor the memory of a man whose name is worthy to be inscribed with that of Andrew Jackson in the annals of their State."

TWO COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.

A MAN BURIED UNDER FALLEN COAL IS TAKEN OUT ALIVE THIRTY HOURS AFTERWARD—THREE MEN BURNED TO DEATH IN A FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Friday, Oct. 1, 1875.

Two accidents in the coal mines in this vicinity this week have reminded the mining population of the uncertainty and peril of their every-day work. On Wednesday a young man named Murphy, a miner working at Bear Ridge Colliery, No. 2, at Mahanoy Plane, failed to come home from his work at the usual time. Yesterday morning, when the other men re-entered the mine, the chamber in which Murphy worked was found blocked up with freshly fallen coal and débris from the roof, while overhead hung masses of rock and slate ready to fall at a touch and crush any one daring enough to attempt to reach the man who was now known to be buried under the fallen mass. David Evan, the inside boss, summoned three other men, and the four went to work, without loss of time, to dig out Murphy's body. Careless of falling rocks or exploding gases, they worked away for hours, and were making good progress when a second fall occurred and buried the whole party. Help was summoned from a neighboring colliery, and all hands set to work to rescue the Evans party. After an hour and a half of digging, they were reached and found to be almost uninjured, and this inspired hope that Murphy might also be alive. The burrowing went on, and soon a groan from under the pile spurred them to renewed exertions, and Murphy was brought out alive. Strange to say, the avalanche which fell around and over him had failed to kill or even injure him materially, and he was dragged out of the terrible prison in which he had lain for more than thirty hours, nearly suffocated by the foul air and gases, but otherwise little the worse for his rough experience.

The other casualty was more lamentable in its results. It was at the Anchor Colliery, near Glen Carbon. A party of men who had been working all night in the mine were approached by the assistant "fire boss," John James, as he came in to work yesterday morning, and told that "they might as well knock off, as the day shift would be coming in pretty soon." The men, however, did not quit work immediately, and James went on, meeting Peter Franks, the "fire boss," to whom he reported that things were "all right" for their usual work. It was the business of these men to examine the mine before the "day shift" went in, see if there is any fire-damp about, and if so, to clear it out, if possible. Franks understood from James' report that there was nobody about, to be injured, and accordingly opened the doors and turned the current of air, constantly blown by a fan, through the mine into the nooks and corners where gas had been accumulating all night. Unfortunately, as he turned the current into a chute near where these men were working, it drove out a body of inflammable gas which caught fire from their lamps, and a terrible explosion instantly occurred. The men were for an instant enveloped in fire, all the air was aflame, and, though the duration of the explosion was scarcely more than that of the lightning's flash, it was as scorching and as deadly as that. In that brief time three of the men were burned almost to a crisp. James Adams and Arthur Hunt were roasted to death on the spot, and Isaac Wilkens died soon after he was taken from the mine. Michael Butler was fearfully though not fatally scorched, and the last of the party—a boy named Moses James—was burned less severely, as was also Franks, the fire boss. There was great excitement about the mouth of the mine when the unfortunate victims were brought out, and much indignation was expressed against the author of the calamity.

There will probably be an investigation, but it is doubtful whether anything can be done with the blockhead who caused the disaster beyond turning him out of his place.

PROSECUTION OF ISSUERS OF SCRIP.

The La Crosse (Wis.) *Republican* of the 1st inst., says: "Indictments have been found against the lumber companies and firms of the Chippewa country. It has been the habit of these large corporations and firms to issue scrip, or orders to their employes, payable in goods mainly, only a few of the orders calling for money. Recently complaint was made to Mr. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, and he directed the District Attorney to look into the matter. Investigation before the United States Grand Jury, established the truth of the charge made to the Secretary of the Treasury, and five indictments were found, as follows: Against J. G. Thorpe et al., comprising the Eau Claire Lumber Company, of Eau Claire; Ingram, Kennedy & Mason, of Eau Claire; Porter & Moon, of Eau Claire; George A. Buffington, and S. S. Kidder, of Eau Claire, Thad. C. Pound, Thomas E. Hulbert, and Albert E. Pound, representing the Union Lumber Company of Chippewa Falls. They are indicted for violating section 3,583, Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides that any person who makes and circulates, or pays out any token or obligation for a less sum than one dollar, intended to circulate as lawful money of the United States, or to be received and used in lieu of lawful money, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months, in the discretion of the court. Some of the 'orders' are 'somewhat similar' to the national currency, but the resemblance is not close enough to deceive anybody who had ever seen a genuine bill. The 'orders' were issued by these firms and corporations for convenience, and not with the intention of defrauding or deceiving any one, or for the purpose of speculating on them. They are merely evidences of indebtedness to employes for work, and as such they have always been received and regarded. If the court should hold that these orders properly come within the meaning of the section of the law under which the indictments were found, it will require no great amount of ingenuity on the part of the District Attorney to secure the conviction of the gentlemen mentioned, as their transactions have been open and large, and they could be easily proven."

DOUBLE-SCULL RACE IN NEW-JERSEY.

A spirited double-scull race took place yesterday afternoon at Pamrapo, N. J., between a crew of the Viking Boat Club, of Pamrapo, and one of the Bayonne Rowing Association, of Bayonne. The course was from the Viking boat house one mile west and return. Mr. F. C. Eldred acted as judge for the Bayonne crew, and W. J. Bramhall for the Vikings. Mr. Walter Man was referee. The crews were: Bayonne, color red, Van Buskirk stroke and Beach bow; the Vikings, color white, Wandell bow and Halsey stroke. At the start the Vikings led until near the stake-boat, when they were overtaken by the Bayonne crew, who, making a splendid turn, shot ahead, and continued to increase the distance between themselves and their opponents, winning in nine minutes and thirty seconds. The crew were afterward entertained at a dinner, given by the Viking Club, at Greenville.

A CLOTHING FAILURE IN JERSEY CITY.

E. S. Norris, the proprietor of an extensive clothing store on Newark avenue, Jersey City, has failed and made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are estimated at $90,000, and he will be able to pay fifty cents on the dollar. A year or two ago Mr. Norris was led into investing money in an insurance company, of which he became a Director. Subsequently the company proved to be fraudulent, and the Secretary disappeared with all the funds and available assets just after the occurrence of a fire for which the company was liable. The owner of the house sued Mr. Norris, and secured judgment for $13,000 against him. This was considered a test case, and Mr. Norris, fearing that he would be completely ruined, made an assignment to Mr. Dunham.

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

The corner stone of the University of Colorado was laid at Boulder, on Sept. 20.

The annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association of New-Hampshire will be held at Wolfeboro, Oct. 14 and 15.

The Board of Education of Chicago has forbidden the use of the Bible in the public schools. There was but one dissenting vote on the question.

A "Theatrum" is to be added to Memorial Hall, Harvard. It will be used for lectures and exhibitions, and will seat about two thousand persons.

A series of "University Sermons" will be delivered at Cornell University during the Winter by some of the most eloquent preachers in the country.

The number of volumes in all the libraries connected with Harvard University is about 220,000, of which Gore Library contains about 154,000, with about as many pamphlets. There is pressing need of increased library accommodations.

The late John E. Spencer, M. D., of Morristown, N. J., by his will bequeathed to the Jefferson Medical College the sum of $1,000, to be added to the building fund of the college, which has been promptly paid to the Treasurer by Miss Florence Spencer, Executrix.

Prof. Frisbee has accepted the Presidency of Wells College, Auburn, recently tendered him, and has already entered upon his duties as President. The corps of professors and teachers is full, and the prospects of Wells College as a first-class institution for female education were never better.

The Boston School Committee on Rules and Regulations have reported in favor of an order previously introduced that the City Council be requested to establish an industrial school in connection with each of the grammar schools in which girls are taught, for the purpose of giving instruction in sewing. The order was passed.

A dispatch from Evansville, Ind., says Willard Carpenter, of that city, recently filed articles of association for the endowment of a great educational institution to be established in that city. The deeds will settle $500,000 on the institution, and Mr. Carpenter declares that after it shall have been established he will make a further gift of $300,000. Mr. Carpenter is an old man with a small family. His wealth is estimated at $2,000,000.

A correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser*, writing from Italy, says of the late Mrs. Gould: "Mrs. Gould's first years in this country were spent in Florence, and while here she conceived the idea of establishing a school for poor Italian children; but it was in Rome, whither she removed in 1870, that she developed and carried out on a large scale the noble work to which she dedicated her life. Having no children of her own, Mrs Gould was able to give her whole time to the pet project of teaching the Italian poor. In a short time she had in operation two schools, one in Via del Maroniti, the other in Via del Governo Vecchio. These schools were attended by about one hundred and fifty children of both sexes. These children were not only taught by Mrs. Gould, but about forty of the poorest were lodged in the school building and fed and clothed at her expense. The youngest children were taught on the Kindergarten system; the older ones, according to their age, were instructed in the same branches of study as are pursued at the Italian municipal schools. To these studies Mrs. Gould added teaching in the English language. It may be imagined that the expenses of these schools were very great. In 1873, for example, the total was 51,000 francs, or $10,200. To defray this, Mrs. Gould contributed the whole of her private income, while at the same time she took care, although in an unobtrusive manner, that all Americans and other foreigners who came to Rome should know of the good work, and no American, at least, ever failed to respond by a contribution. Owing to this brave lady's indomitable energy, fairs, lotteries, and other devices were being continually organized, all of which furnished means to keep the schools above water and in working order."

A correspondent of the *New-England Journal of Education* gives some interesting particulars of education in the Bombay Presidency, India, which has an area as large as the New-England and Middle States, and a population estimated at from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000. He says:

"The first point to be noticed is, that wealthy private natives do almost nothing for this cause, and that, with the exception of some missionary and a few private schools, all educational institutions are under the entire control of or are inspected and aided by Government. Therefore the Government statistics, which are full, show what is being done. The general ignorance is evident from the sad fact that only about five or six in 100 can even read. For this population of at least 20,000,000, there are 4,153 schools of all classes, with a registered attendance of 223,901, or a percentage of only 1.13 scholars to the population, while the actual average attendance is but seventy-seven per cent. of the number on the rolls. The irregular attendance is mainly due to the lack of appreciation of education, and to the peculiar Hindu customs, which cause children to be absent on scores of holidays and on marriage ceremonies extending through weeks, and the like. The vast majority of those who study are boys, for, according to orthodox Hindu notions, it is a shame for a woman to know how to read. Most of the efforts for female education are confined to missionaries. Yet Government, in the face of great difficulty, is doing something. Last year there were in the Presidency 171 schools for girls, with 7,217 scholars on the rolls. But the average attendance in these is far below that of the boys' schools, poor as that is. The total amount from all sources expended in 1873 for all educational purposes, including buildings and the Government book department, was only $1,500,000. Of this the general Government furnished $535,000; local taxes, including tuition, $650,000, and native Governments not wholly under British rule, together with private funds, $360,000. A description of the schools of Ahmadnagar, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, and one of the most enlightened places in Western India, will illustrate the general educational scheme of the Presidency. Lowest in the scale are four primary schools, where reading, writing, the elements of arithmetic, and a little geography are taught. These are attended by 800 boys, ranging from four to sixteen years of age. To take care of them there are eighteen teachers. Each school has but two or three small rooms, into which 200 boys are crowded, and four or five teachers, during the full twelve months of the year, are expected to do what they can, hardly in imparting instruction, but in helping the pupils, through books, to learn something. A monthly fee of six cents is required from each boy, while the pay of the teachers ranges from $4 50 to $3 per month. However, it must be understood that the habits of this people about food and clothing are very simple, and that money will buy more here than in the United States. Above these is what is called the superior vernacular school. Here there are 300 boys, from five to eighteen years of age. The building in which it is taught is utterly unfit for the purpose. There are five rooms, about 7 feet in height, no one of which is shut off from another by doors. The boys are huddled together on the floor, without bench or desk. Still, it is the custom of the people to sit on the floor. For the rent of this building the Government pays $60 a year. In the lowest class the alphabet is taught, but in the highest class the pupils are carried further in Nearathi literature, in arithmetic, and in geography, and are taught something of Hindu and universal history. Here a monthly fee of six cents is paid, while for twelve months eight teachers work at from $15 to $3 per month. Above this school stands the lower grade of Anglo-vernacular schools. Here 125 boys, from twelve to sixteen years of age, are led further on in geography, arithmetic, history, and Nearathi literature, and begin the study of English. This is held only eleven months in the year, and the monthly fee is fifty cents, though poor boys are admitted at half the rate. There are five teachers, some of whom are very intelligent, and who receive from $50 to $10 per month. Still above this is the high school, with 125 pupils. Here mathematics up to a few books of geometry, astronomy, a little of mechanics, English literature, and history, Roman and Greek history, with elementary Sanskrit or Persian, are taught. This is in session ten and a half months, and the fees are fifty and seventy-five cents. Its accommodations are good, and it has six teachers, who receive from $100 to $15 a month. (Of schools where English is taught the Government takes good care.) From this school young men go to Bombay, the Presidency city, to be examined for admission to college. The higher education in Bombay is conducted after the English plan. There is a university whose officers give no instruction, but select certain institutions to constitute the university, examine candidates for and advance students of these institutions, confer degrees, &c. The great aim of the students in the high schools is to pass the entrance examination for college which the university gives, because it gives them hope of obtaining a government appointment. Last Autumn, from the various high schools in the Presidency, 1,115 candidates presented themselves for this examination, of whom 260 were successful. But only a portion in entering the examination intended to pursue their studies further; therefore, only a small number actually entered colleges. This examination does not take up Latin or Greek, but in other studies requires as much as is required by most colleges in the United States for admission. There is, in addition, an examination in English, and a not difficult examination in Sanskrit or Persian, or some other language. In the colleges education is carried further. Not having yet been able to see these institutions, nor having had opportunity of conversing with their graduates, I will not express an opinion about them. The colleges recognized by the university, and really the only ones in Western India, are, four in arts, with a total of 400 students; one in law, with eighty students; one in medicine, with 300 students, and one in civil engineering, with 170 students."

LOST IN THE WOODS.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 4.—Prof. Gideon L. Soule, for fifty years Principal of the Phillips Academy, in Exeter, N. H., lost himself while walking in the woods near that town last evening, and was not found till about 10 o'clock at night. An alarm was spread, and some five hundred people engaged in the search. He could scarcely speak when found.

LAW REPORTS.

UNION COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

THE DISPUTE REGARDING DR. ELIPHALET NOTT'S LAND SPECULATIONS—DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE COLLEGE TRUSTEES.

A sixty-five page decision, written by Judge Van Brunt during his absence in Europe, in the case of the Trustees of Union College against Robert W. Lowber, was filed yesterday in the Special Term of the Supreme Court. The suit was instituted to enforce a contract made by Dr. Nott in the interest of the college, conveying to the Trustees of that institution the title to mortgages on valuable real estate. For many years prior to 1851 Dr. Nott had been President of Union College, and one of the most cherished objects of his life was to add to the endowment of that institution. In 1851 he was owner of certain property in this City, known as the "Stuyvesant Cove property," an irregular piece of land, bounded on the north by the central line of Stuyvesant street, on the south by Thirteenth street, on the west by Avenue A, and on the east by Tompkins street, or a proposed street, called "Exterior street," extending further into the East River than Tompkins street. The greater part of the property was under water, and was heavily encumbered. Dr. Nott formed the project of filling in a part of the property covered by water, and selling it, and, in furtherance of this plan, he entered into an agreement with Mr. Holland, a Trustee of Union College, and with Lowber, the defendant, who had previously been connected with the property in some way, by which these persons became copartners with Dr. Nott in reference to this property. Lowber and Holland were to take charge of the property, manage, improve, and sell it, and they bound themselves to pay Dr. Nott $300,000, and to clear off incumbrances from the property amounting to $112,000, after which each was to have one-third interest in the residue of the profit of the enterprise. It was, however, contemplated that there were certain adverse claims to portions of the property which might be established, and to meet this contingency it was provided that such portions as to which adverse claims might be established should be dropped from the contract. Subsequently Holland withdrew from the partnership, leaving the property in the hands of Dr. Nott and Lowber. Lowber executed five mortgages on the property, amounting to $135,000, to Dr. Nott, and they were placed in escrow with Mr. John C. Spencer to await the event of any litigation that might ensue. Dr. Nott assigned his interest in the mortgages to Union College. Aside from these mortgages, Dr. Nott had received from the property between the years 1851 and 1855 about $211,000. The mortgages, it was claimed, were given in anticipation of Dr. Nott's continued income from the property, and to benefit Union College by the income from them, and that they were also an advance by Lowber to pay Dr. Nott purchase money. Judge Van Brunt holds that they were given by Lowber in order that Dr. Nott might assign them to Union College, and, in anticipation of Dr. Nott's income from the property, that the defense interposed by Lowber that the mortgages were given without any valuable consideration is not sustained, and that when Union College received the mortgages they became valid securities. He, therefore, gives judgment for the Trustees of the College.

SHARP REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

NOVEL NEGOTIATION OF MORTGAGES—DECISION OF JUDGE VAN BRUNT.

A decision of importance to those having transactions in real estate securities, given by Judge Van Brunt, was filed in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. In March, 1873, Mrs. Amanda Racey owned real estate in this City on which a Mr. Aymar held a mortgage for $8,000. In the same month Mrs. Racey and her husband executed a mortgage on the same property to D. S. Pardee for $7,000, without any consideration, and for the purpose of enabling the Raceys to obtain money upon it. Adolph Heilbrun purchased this mortgage at much below its face value. The assignment from Pardee to him was recorded April 17, the mortgage itself having been put on record April 4; but no memorandum of the assignment was indorsed by the Register upon the record of the assigned mortgage. Mrs. Racey, at the time that Heilbrun took the assignment, made affidavit that the mortgage was bona fide, and that she had no defense to it. The Aymar mortgage being due, Racey negotiated for $8,000 from the Seamen's Savings Bank, which was to be a first mortgage. Racey produced a satisfaction piece, executed by Pardee, but did not produce either the bond or mortgage. The bank took a mortgage for $8,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Racey, dated April 30, 1873, and paid Aymar's mortgage, the satisfaction pieces of Aymar and Pardee were filed, and these two mortgages were discharged of record in the Register's office. On June 16, 1873, Racey and wife made another mortgage for $5,000 to a Mr. Terrill, who assigned it to a Mr. Hammond. Racey having failed to pay the interest on the mortgage held by Heilbrun, the latter commenced an action to foreclose, which was tried last April, Judge Van Brunt reserving his decision. He now holds that as it is perfectly clear the Pardee mortgage was made expressly to raise money at a usurious rate of interest, and that Heilbrun had purchased it a usurious rate, he could not recover unless Mrs. Racey had been deprived of the right to avail herself of that defense. He thought there was not evidence sufficient to establish that Heilbrun or his counsel must have known, or had reason to suppose, that the affidavit was false, and, therefore, the defense of usury could not be interposed. As to the next point, Judge Van Brunt holds that, an unrecorded mortgage being good, except as to subsequent purchasers in good faith and without notice of its existence, the Seamen's Savings Bank were subrogated to the rights of the holder of the Aymar mortgage, and had the first lien, though the Heilbrun mortgage appeared by the record to be the first mortgage. Heilbrun took his mortgage subject to the Aymar mortgage, and as, so far as he was concerned, it made no difference whether it was recorded or not, it could make no difference in the right of the bank that the Aymar mortgage was discharged of record. Hammond, before he took his mortgage upon the faith of the discharge of the Pardee mortgage, was bound to see that Pardee was the person authorized to execute a satisfaction piece; but it having been assigned, and the assignment being recorded, the lien of the mortgage was not lost, although the Register, acting upon the satisfaction piece recorded by Pardee, had discharged it of record. Judge Van Brunt therefore gives a judgment of foreclosure, the Seamen's Savings Bank to be paid the amount of the Aymar mortgage, Heilbrun to take what is due him next; the surplus, if any, to go to Hammond.

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE DECISION.

James W. Nash built an expensive brown-stone residence at No. 619 Fifth avenue, and entered into an agreement with Mrs. Sarah A. Livermore, who owned land adjoining, by which he put up a sixteen-inch party wall, resting fourteen inches on her land and two inches on his own. She sold her property to Mr. George Kemp, who erected thereon the Buckingham Hotel. In building the structure, when he came to connect his front wall with Mr. Nash's party wall he contended that he had the right to take away all of that wall which encroached on his land. The result was a suit against Mr. Kemp, and yesterday a decision by Judge Van Vorst was filed in the Special Term of the Supreme Court. Judge Van Vorst holds that a party-wall never advances to the line of the street; that the land covering this space should be exclusively enjoyed by its owners, and occupied by them, according to the boundary line of their lots, in the construction of the fronts of their buildings; that a person encroaching upon the land of another by the overlapping of a wall cannot resist the claim of the person encroached upon on the mere ground that the owner was silent during the progress of the encroaching structure; that the owner is not estopped by his silence from recovering his possession, and that the annoyance and expense to the plaintiff in the present case furnish no satisfactory reason for restraining the defendant from the exercise of his rights to the enjoyment of his property. On these grounds the complaint is dismissed.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THOMAS C. FIELDS' PROPERTY.

Two judgments in foreclosure suits against the property of the "Ring" fugitive, Thomas C. Fields, were filed yesterday in the Supreme Court. They were both on mortgages held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this City. One mortgage was for $22,000 on land situated on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth street, 325 feet west of Seventh avenue, of the dimensions of 150 feet by 99 feet 11 inches. The amount of the judgment was $23,582 19. The other mortgage was on land immediately adjoining, and running to high-water mark on the North River. The face of the bond was for $25,000, and it appeared that $10,000 had been paid on it. The amount of the judgment was $16,132 52.

THE OPENING OF THE COURTS.

The opening of the courts yesterday after the Summer vacation drew a larger number of lawyers and spectators to the several court-rooms than are generally present on such occasions. The Judges and members of the Bar looked much improved by their recreation, and they will need all their acquired vigor to successfully attend to the heavy business to be transacted. Most of the time was spent in the several courts in arranging for hearings and assigning cases on the calendars for trial. Less than the usual difficulty was experienced in getting jurors, and in a few days the business of all the courts will have been fairly started. In the General Term of the Supreme Court, considerable time was spent in correcting the calendar, and hearing motions for the dismissal of appeals, and no decisions were handed down. It is probable that several, including those in the Tweed case, will be filed to-day. In Part II. of the Supreme Court, Judge Loew, of the Court of Common Pleas, sat, instead of Judge Van Brunt, who is lying ill in Paris.

TWO RIVER THIEVES CAPTURED.

William Davidson, a seaman on the bark Ibis, lying at the foot of East Third street, while on watch on Sunday night, saw a boat containing four men come under the stern of the vessel. They rowed with muffled oars, and so silently, that unless he had chanced to see them their presence would hardly have been detected. He watched them until they attempted to cut the hawser by which the vessel was secured to the pier, and then opened fire on them with a revolver. He fired several shots, but owing to the darkness was inaccurate in his aim. Three of them dropped into their seats, while the other, Edward Duffy, returned Davidson's fire. He emptied three chambers of his revolver, but with no better success than Davidson. The boat then disappeared in the darkness. Officer White, of the Eleventh Precinct, was attracted by the noise of the firing, and, coming to the end of the pier, was called on board by Davidson, who apprehended a renewal of the attack. In a little while the thieves returned and boarded the bark. They met with a warm reception at the hands of Davidson and the officer, and after a short struggle Duffy and John McQuade were secured, while the others escaped in their boat. Duffy and McQuade were held for trial yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court in default of $1,500 bail each.

A PILOT'S CARELESSNESS.

THE RIGHTS OF STEAM-BOATS AND SAILING VESSELS—DECISION BY JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

Judge Blatchford rendered a decision yesterday in the suit brought by the owners of the lighter Ohio against the ferry-boat Winona. On June 13, 1874, the Winona, on the passage from Fulton Ferry slip, Brooklyn, to New-York, came in collision with the lighter Ohio, owned by the New-Jersey Lighterage Company, and laden with tobacco in hogsheads, capsizing the lighter and damaging the cargo. The lighter was bound up the river. The decision says:

The libel alleges that the wind was blowing from the north-east and the tide running ebb. When the lighter was nearly opposite the Fulton Ferry slip on the Brooklyn shore, the ferry-boat moved out from the Brooklyn slip and attempted to cross the bow of the lighter, but "was so carelessly and negligently navigated that the lighter was struck and her bowsprit and stern forced under the guard of the Winona." It is further alleged that the lighter was in no wise to blame, as she held steadily on her course, neither making or attempting to make any change until collision was inevitable, when her wheel was put to port and the mainsail swung loose for the purpose of assisting the ferry-boat in her endeavor to pass ahead. But the vessels were too close together, and little difference in the heading was made, though the collision was in no manner contributed to thereby. The collision was wholly the fault of those in charge of the ferry-boat in this, that there was no proper lookout; that the pilot failed to see the lighter as he should have done, and when he did so took improper measures to clear her; that the ferry-boat was going at too great speed to go under the stern of the lighter, and the distance was too short to pass across her bows, and she failed to keep out of the way of the lighter as became her duty, and the libelants were damaged to the extent of $12,000. The claimants of the ferry-boat put in an exception and answer in one paper. As exception it was alleged that at the time of the collision the libellants had in their possession on the lighter, and as common carriers, a quantity of merchandise owned by others than the libellants, who should be made parties to the suit, and be named as co-libellants, and that the suit should be prosecuted in their behalf as well as in the behalf of the libellants. By way of answer, it was alleged that at the time of the collision the wind was from the west north-west, and the tide ebb, that the lighter was seen by the pilot before leaving the slip at a considerable distance below the slip and heading up the river; that there was ample room for her to pass in front of the lighter without danger of collision, and none would have occurred had the lighter held her course. Those navigating the lighter, by putting her helm a-starboard and luffing her, though the pilot, upon seeing them do so, gave the proper signal to prevent it, brought about the collision, for when the lighter luffed the ferry-boat could not by backing or otherwise go astern of the lighter. The answer further alleges that after luffing a point, which rendered a collision inevitable, the helm of the lighter was put a-port and she ran into the ferry-boat, and that the collision was wholly caused by mismanagement on the part of those on board of the lighter.

The decision concludes as follows: "The obligation resting on the ferry-boat to keep out of the way of the lighter, and in default thereof to render a satisfactory excuse for not doing so, is conceded. The case turns wholly on the question whether the lighter, instead of holding her course as was her duty, in view of the approach of the ferry-boat, and of the obligation thus resting on the ferry-boat, starboarded her helm and luffed at a time when otherwise the ferry-boat would have passed safely across the bows of the lighter, and thus caused the collision, and whether such luffing took place at a time when it was too late for the ferry boat, by backing or otherwise, to avoid the collision. * * * Even if the the lighter did luff she was seen by the pilot to do so at a time so long before the collision, as to make it incumbent on the ferry boat not to persist in going on with unabated speed. * * * I see no fault on the part of the lighter and must hold the ferry boat solely responsible for the collision.

There must be a decree for the libelants with costs, with a reference to ascertain damages."

JOHN SCANNELL IN COURT.

HE IS TO BE TRIED IN NOVEMBER—ASSIGNMENT OF OTHER MURDER CASES.

The Oyer and Terminer Court room was crowded yesterday by curious spectators anxious to see John Scannell and a half a score of other alleged murderers who were brought down from the Tombs to have days set for their trial. Judge Barrett was on the bench, and District Attorney Phelps appeared on behalf of the people. Scannell seemed to be in good health, was neatly attired, and apparently enjoyed the excitement his presence created. After jurors for Part I. had been sworn and absent ones ordered to show cause why they should not be fined $200 each, the criminal cases in Oyer and Terminer were taken up. The case of Scannell being called, District Attorney Phelps said that he had requested the counsel for the defendant to be ready to proceed to trial. He was ready on behalf of the people, and was willing to receive almost any suggestion looking to the fixing of an early day for trial.

Mr. Beach, of counsel for Scannell, desired that the case should be put over to November, mainly on the ground that an important medical witness for the defense was absent in Havana, and could not be here before that time. Although Scannell was suffering from his confinement in the Tombs, he was willing to await any disposition of his case that his counsel wished.

Mr. Phelps suggested that as Scannell's health was suffering, it would be better to proceed as early as possible with the trial.

Mr. Beach assured the court that he had been informed by physicians that Scannell's confinement in the Tombs was rather beneficial to his health, but that he (Mr. Beach) had his own opinion as to the condition of his client's mental faculties.

The case was set down for the second Monday in November. The following homicide cases were then assigned for trial: Joseph Frangi, stabbing John Morelli, to-morrow; Jacob Staderman, shooting Louisa Seidenwand, Thursday; Henry Rix, stabbing John McKenna, Tuesday, 12th inst.; Thomas Wilson, shooting Alphonzo Guerogo, Friday; Theodore Reed, stabbing John Walker, Friday; John Kelly, killing Mary Masterson, an infant, while assaulting its mother, Monday; Thomas Sorrell, stabbing Samuel Peterson, Thursday, 14th inst.; Bridget Kelly, drowning her infant, Monday; George Washington and George Sewell, beating John Conlon to death, Thursday, 14th inst.; John Bengtsson, stabbing Adam Nordstrom, Thursday, 14th inst.; Thomas Callahan, beating his mother Mary to death, Thursday; Samuel and Annie Jane McMurray, stabbing William Doyle, Thursday. The Court of Oyer and Terminer was adjourned to Wednesday, and Part I. to this morning.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—In the Court of Appeals Monday, Oct. 4, 1875, the following cases were heard:

No. 140.—*John McGarry, by James McGarry, his guardian, respondent, vs. John T. Loomis, et al., appellant.*—Argued by D. P. Barnard, of counsel for appellant, and by Homer A. Nelson for respondent.

No. 141.—*James O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., respondent, vs. The Commercial Fire Insurance Company, appellants.*—Argued by William Allen Butler, of counsel for appellants, and by A. J. Parker for respondent.

No. 134.—*Whitney Arms Company vs. Barlow.*—Mr. W. W. Macfarland argued this cause to-day on the part of the appellant, as directed on Friday last.

Proclamation made and court adjourned.

A SILVER-THIEF ARRESTED.

William Watts was arrested yesterday in Chatham street while trying to dispose of $28 worth of scrap silver. It appeared from information received subsequent to the arrest of Watts that he had been in the employ of the Derby Silver-plating Company, at Derby, Conn. His father lives in Brooklyn and is in very impoverished circumstances. To assist his father Watts stole the silver and came to this City. On being arraigned before Superintendent Walling he asked to be sent back to Connecticut for trial.

A BOY WHO RESEMBLES CHARLEY ROSS.

Considerable excitement was occasioned at the Central Office yesterday afternoon by the report that Charley Ross, the long-lost child, had been found by a policeman in the Bowery, and had been placed in charge of the Superintendent. It appeared upon investigation that the report was unfounded. Patrolman Wells, of the Fourteenth Precinct, while patrolling along the Bowery picked up a boy about five years of age, who was apparently wandering along the street. The officer took the child to the Mulberry Street Police Station, where Capt. Allaire discovered that the boy bore a strong resemblance to the missing Charley Ross. The long, curly, flaxen hair and the dark, hazel eyes, such prominent features of the missing boy, were found to be possessed by the child in the station-house, and the suspicion that he was the much-sought for was strengthened by the child who, when asked his name, said it was Charley. On being further questioned, however, he said that he lived in Fourth street, near Avenue B, and that his father's name was John Meehan. He was taken before Superintendent Walling, who, on seeing him, said that he was not Charley Ross. The child was recognized by Inspector Dilks as the same one that was brought before him about a year ago, having been picked up by a German in the Bowery on the supposition of being Charley Ross. He was taken charge of by Matron Webb and held to await the call of his parents.

CHARGES AGAINST TWO LAWYERS.

PROCEEDINGS TO DISBAR THE FIRM OF HALL & WEBSTER—ACTION OF THE GENERAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT.

In response to an order to show cause why Otis F. Hall and George P. Webster, composing the law firm of Hall & Webster, should not be disbarred for alleged disgraceful misconduct in their professional capacity, Mr. Yeaman appeared yesterday, in the General Term of the Supreme Court, on the part of the firm, and Mr. Richard G. Busteed in support of the petitioner, John F. Dawson, who had obtained the order to show cause. The application to disbar is based on allegations made by Dawson, which are to the following effect: In May, 1871, one John Halloran owed Dawson $1,000. Hall & Webster sent word to Dawson to come to their office. Knowing that Hall & Webster were the counsel of Halloran, he went to their office on May 15, and was told by Hall & Webster that it was the desire of Halloran that the claim against him should be pushed to judgment. They pressed him to prosecute his claim, and as he did not feel inclined to do it they represented that Halloran was in great financial distress on account of men claiming to be his creditors, and yet having no just claims against him. Halloran was conducting a paper called *The New-York Saturday Review*, in which Webster was formerly interested, and Hall & Webster told Dawson that if he pressed his claim to judgment there would be enough assets in Halloran's possession to pay Dawson, and leave a surplus for Halloran. They further told him that the advertising firm of George P. Rowell & Co. had got an expert to value the machinery, &c., in Halloran's possession, and found it to be worth several thousand dollars, and that the machinery was to be sent, if seized, to the office of Rowell & Co., and could be sold by that firm to great advantage. Hall & Webster promised Dawson that if he would consent to sue they would get him his money without any expense to him. Dawson held Halloran's renewed note for the debt due him, and the note had not matured, but he was told by Hall & Webster that it was all right, and a suit could be brought notwithstanding that fact. Hall & Webster then drew up what they called a complaint, which Dawson signed. Halloran's note to Dawson became due in June, and the Bank of Carmel, Putnam County, which held the note, sued Dawson and Halloran to recover on it. Hall & Webster told Dawson that they had recovered judgment in his suit against Halloran, and that execution had been put in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Charles H. Cooper to make a levy, and that all the property of Halloran had been seized by the Deputy, who with Hall & Webster, had secured its transportation to the office of Rowell & Co. Hall & Webster had promised Dawson, before the judgment and execution, that he would get his money immediately afterward. They told him that they had arranged with Rowell & Co., that no entry should be made on the books of that firm of the receipt, sale, or other disposition of the seized property, and also that they had arranged with the Sheriff, or some one in his office, that their plans respecting the property could be properly and safely carried out so that no trouble would be caused to either Dawson or Halloran. Hall & Webster told Dawson that all of Halloran's bona-fide creditors could be paid off and the property so disposed of that nothing would show the manner of its disposition. Dawson then goes on to recite that Hall & Webster put him off after they had told him that Rowell & Co. had made a satisfactory sale of the property, and finally told him that he must give the Sheriff a bond before any money could be paid to him, and that he gave a bond in $5,000. Subsequently Halloran told Dawson that there was no such understanding between himself and Hall & Webster as they had endeavored to make Dawson believe. Halloran said he had sold all his property previous to the seizure to one A. J. Parker, and had no interest in it, except holding a chattel mortgage given by Parker to him to secure a payment. Parker began an action against the Sheriff to recover $25,000 for the seizure of his property, which action Dawson ascertained was begun long before he gave his bond to the Sheriff. He, on these alleged facts, charges Hall & Webster with having obtained the bond from him by false, fraudulent, and specious statements, and that they entered into a plot to ruin the *New-York Saturday Review*, Halloran & Parker, and convert the paper to their own use, Webster having a newspaper which would be benifited by the failure of the *Review*.

Mr. Yeaman, on behalf of Hall & Webster, said that there was no allegation that his clients had obtained any money from Dawson; and that a suit was now pending in the Supreme Court, before Judge Donohue, involving the truth of the charges made by Dawson.

Judge Davis said that it was not necessary, in order to entertain the complaint, to show that Hall & Webster had obtained money, as the allegations made were quite adequate, if sustained by competent evidence, but the General Term would receive any affidavits that counsel for Hall & Webster might choose to submit, and would suspend action until the result of the litigation before Judge Donohue was known.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE UNDER THE NEW AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—OPINION OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Virginia L. Minor and Francis Minor, her husband, plaintiffs in error, vs. Reese Happersett.—In error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court.

The question is presented in this case whether, since the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, a woman who is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Missouri, is a voter in that State, notwithstanding the provision of the Constitution and Laws of the State, which confine the right of suffrage to men alone. We might, perhaps, decide the case upon other grounds, but this question is fairly made. From the opinion we find that it was the only one decided in the court below, and it is the only which has been argued here. The case was undoubtedly brought to this court for the sole purpose of having that question decided by us; and in view of the evident propriety there is of having it settled, so far as it can be by such a decision, we have concluded to waive all other considerations and proceed at once to its determination. It is contended that the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State of Missouri which confirm the right of suffrage and registration therefor to men, are in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void. The argument is that, as a woman born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is a citizen of the United States and of the State in which she resides, she has the right of suffrage as one of the privileges and immunities of her citizenship which the State cannot by its laws or Constitution abridge. There is no doubt that women may be citizens. They are persons, and by the fourteenth amendment "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof," are expressly declared to be "citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside." But, in our opinion, it did not need this amendment to give them that position. Before its adoption the Constitution of the United States did not in terms prescribe who should be citizens of the United States or of the several States, yet there were necessarily such citizens without that provision. There cannot be a nation without a people. The very idea of a political community, such as a nation is, implies an association of persons for the promotion of their general welfare. Each one of the persons associated becomes a member of the nation formed by the association. He owes it allegiance and is entitled to its protection. Allegiance and protection are, in this connection, reciprocal obligations. The one is a compensation for the other, allegiance for protection and protection for allegiance. For convenience it has been found necessary to give a name to this membership. The object is to designate by a title the person and the relation he bears to the nation. For this purpose "subject," "inhabitant," and "citizen" have been used, and the choice between them is sometimes made to depend upon the form of the government. Citizen is now more commonly employed, however, as it has been considered better suited to the description of one living under a republican government. It was adopted by nearly all of the States upon their separation from Great Britain, and was afterward adopted in the articles of confederation and in the Constitution of the United States. When used in this sense it is understood as conveying the idea of membership to a nation and nothing more. To determine, then, who were citizens of the United States before the adoption of the amendment, it is necessary to ascertain what persons originally associated themselves together to form the nation, and what were afterward admitted to membership. Looking at the Constitution itself, we find that it was ordained and established by "the people of the United States," (Preamble, 1 stat., 10,) and then going further back, we find that these were the people of the several States that had before dissolved the political bands which connected them with Great Britain, and assumed a separate and equal station among the powers of the earth, (Dec. of Ind., 1 stat. 1,) and that had by articles of confederation and perpetual union, in which they took the name of "the United States of America," entered into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attack made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any pretense whatever. (Art. Confed.; sec. 3, 1 Stat., 4.) Whoever, then, was one of the people of either of these States when the Constitution of the United States was adopted became ipso facto a citizen—a member of the nation created by its adoption. He was one of the persons associating together to form the nation, and was, consequently, one of its original citizens. As to this there has never been a doubt. Disputes have arisen as to whether or not certain persons or certain classes of persons were part of the people at the time, but never as to their citizenship if they were. Additions might always be made to the citizenship of the United States in two ways—first, by birth, and second, by naturalization. This is apparent from the Constitution itself, for it provides (art. 2, sec. 1,) that "no person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President;" and (art. 1, sec. 8,) that Congress shall have power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." Thus new citizens may be born or they may be created by naturalisation. The Constitution does not say in words who shall be natural born citizens. Resort must be had elsewhere to ascertain that. At common law, with the nomenclature of which the framers of the Constitution were familiar, it was never doubted that all children born in a country, of parents who were its citizens, became themselves upon their birth citizens also. These were natives, or natural born citizens, as distinguished from aliens or foreigners. Some authorities go further, and include as citizens children born within the jurisdiction, without reference to the citizenship of their parents. As to this class there have been doubts, but never as to the first. For the purpose of this case it is not necessary to solve these doubts. It is sufficient for everything we have now to consider that all children born of citizen parents, within the jurisdiction, are themselves citizens. The words "all children" are certainly as comprehensive, when used in this connection, as "all persons," and if females are included in the last they must be in the first. That they are included in the last is not denied. In fact, the whole argument of the plaintiff proceeds upon that idea. The provisions of the Constitution upon the subject of the alienage of women being cited and discussed, the court say: From this it is apparent from the commencement of the legislation upon this subject that alien women minors could be made citizens by naturalization, and we think it will not be contended that this would have been done if it had not been supposed that native women and native minors were already citizens by birth But if more is necessary to show that women have always been considered as citizens the same as men, abundant proof is to be found in the legislative and judicial history of the country. This, by the Constitution, the judicial power of the United States, is made to extend to controversies between citizens of different States. Under this it has been uniformly held that the citizenship necessary to give the courts of the United States jurisdiction of a cause must be affirmatively shown on the record. Its existence as a fact may be put in issue and tried. If found not to exist the case must be dismissed. Notwithstanding this the records of the courts are full of cases in which the jurisdiction depends upon the citizenship of women, and not one can be found, we think, in which objection was made on that account. Certainly none can be found in which it has been held that women could not sue or be sued in the courts of the United States. Again, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, in many of the States, (and in some probably now,) aliens could not inherit or transmit inheritance. There are a multitude of cases to be found in which the question has been presented whether a woman was or was not an alien, and as such capable or incapable of inheritance, but in no one has it been insisted that she was not a citizen because she was a woman. On the contrary, her right to citizenship has been in all cases assumed. The only question has been whether, in the particular case under consideration, she had availed herself of the right. In the Legislative Department of the Government similar proof will be found. Thus, in the pre-emption laws, (5 Stat., 455, sec. 10,) a widow, "being a citizen of the United States," is allowed to make settlement on the public lands and purchase upon the terms specified, and women, "being citizens of the United States," are permitted to avail themselves of the benefit of the Homestead law. (12 Stat., 392.) Other proof of like character might be found, but certainly more cannot be necessary to establish the fact that sex has never been made one of the elements of citizenship in the United States. In this respect men have never had an advantage over women. The same laws precisely apply to both. The fourteenth amendment did not affect the citizenship of women any more than it did of men. In this particular, therefore, the rights of Mrs. Minor do not depend upon the amendment. She has always been a citizen from her birth, and entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizenship. The amendment prohibited the State of which she is a citizen from abridging any of her privileges and immunities as a citizen of the United States, but it did not confer citizenship on her. That she had before its adoption. If the right of suffrage is one of the necessary privileges of a citizen of the United States, then the Constitution and laws of Missouri confining it to men are in violation of the Constitution of the United States, as amended, and consequently void. The direct question is, therefore, presented whether all citizens are necessarily voters.

The Constitution does not define the privileges and immunities of citizens. For that definition we must look elsewhere. In this case we need not determine what they are, but only whether suffrage is one of them. It certainly is nowhere made so in express terms. The United States has no voters in the States of its own creation. The elective officers of the United States are all elected directly or indirectly by State voters. The members of the House of Representatives are to be chosen by the people of the State, and the electors in each State must have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. (Art. 1, sec. 2, Const.) Senators are to be chosen by the Legislatures of the States, and necessarily the members of the Legislature required to make the choice are elected by the voters of the State, (art. 1, sec. 3.) Each State must appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, the electors to elect the President and Vice President, (art. 2, sec. 2.) The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives are to be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators, (art. 1, sec. 4.) It is not necessary to inquire whether this power of supervision thus given to Congress is sufficient to authorize any interference with the State laws prescribing the qualifications of voters, for no such interference has ever been attempted. The power of the State in this particular is certainly supreme until Congress acts. The amendment did not add to the privileges and immunities of a citizen. It simply furnished an additional guarantee for the protection of such as he already had. No new voters were necessarily made by it. Indirectly, it may have had that effect, because it may have increased the number of citizens entitled to suffrage under the Constitution and the laws of the States; but it operates for this purpose, if at all, through the States and the State laws, and not directly upon the citizen. It is clear, therefore, we think, that the Constitution has not added the right of suffrage to the privileges and immunities of citizenship as they existed at the time it was adopted. This makes it proper to inquire whether suffrage was coextensive with the citizenship of the States at the time of its adoption. If it was, then it may with force be argued that suffrage was one of the rights which belonged to citizenship, and in the enjoyment of which every citizen must be protected. But if it was not, the contrary may with propriety be assumed.

When the Constitution of the United States was adopted all the several States, with the exception of Rhode Island, had constitutions of their own. Rhode Island continued to act under its charter from the Crown. Upon an examination of those constitutions we find that in no State were all citizens permitted to vote. Each State determined for itself who should have that power. After citing instances of such action on the part of the different States, the opinion proceeds thus: In this condition of the law in respect to suffrage in the several States it cannot for a moment be doubted that, if it had been intended to make all citizens of the United States voters, the framers of the Constitution would not have left it to implication. So important a change in the condition of citizenship as it actually existed, if intended, would have been expressly declared. But if further proof is necessary to show that no such change was intended, it can be found both in and out of the Constitution. By article 4 section 2 it is provided that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." If suffrage is necessarily a part of citizenship then the citizens of each State must be entitled to vote in the several States precisely as their citizens are. This is more than asserting that they may change their residence and become citizens of the State and thus become voters. It goes to the extent of insisting that while retaining their original citizenship they may vote in any State. This, we think, has never been claimed. And again, by the very terms of the amendment we have been considering, (the fourteenth,) "Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion, or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizen shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State." Why this, if it was not in the power of the legislature to deny the right of suffrage to some male inhabitants? And if suffrage was necessarily one of the absolute rights of citizenship, why confine the operation of the limitation to male inhabitants? Women and children are, as we have seen, "persons." They are counted in the enumeration upon which the apportionment is to be made, but if they were necessarily voters because of their citizenship, unless clearly excluded, why inflict the penalty for the exclusion of males alone? Clearly, no such form of words would have been selected to express the idea here indicated if suffrage was the absolute right of all citizens. And, still again, after the adoption of the fourteenth amendment it was deemed necessary to adopt a fifteenth, as follows: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The fourteenth amendment had already provided that no State should make or enforce any law which should abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. If suffrage was one of these privileges or immunities, why amend the Constitution to prevent its being denied on account of race, &c.? Nothing is more evident than that the greater must include the less, and if all were already protected why go through with the form of amending the Constitution to protect a part? It is true that the United States guarantees to every State a republican form of government (art. 4, sec. 4.) It is also true that no State can pass a bill of attainder, (art. 10, sec. 10,) and that no person can be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, (Amendment 5.) All these several provisions of the Constitution must be construed in connection with the other parts of the instrument, and in the light of the surrounding circumstances. The guarantee is of a republican form of government. No particular Government is designated as republican, neither is the exact form to be guaranteed in any manner especially designated. Here, as in other parts of the instrument, we are compelled to resort elsewhere to ascertain what was intended. The guarantee necessarily implies a duty on the part of the States themselves to provide such a government. All the States had governments when the Constitution was adopted. In all the people participated to some extent, through their representatives elected in the manner specially provided. These governments the Constitution did not change. They were accepted precisely as they were, and it is, therefore, to be presumed that they were, as it was the duty of the States to provide. Thus we have unmistakable evidence of what was republican in form, within the meaning of that term as employed in the Constitution. As has been seen, all the citizens of the States were not invested with the right of suffrage. In all, save perhaps New-Jersey, this right was only bestowed upon men, and not upon all of them. Under these circumstances, it is certainly now too late to contend that a government is not republican, within the meaning of this guarantee in the Constitution, because women are not made voters. The same may be said of the other provisions just quoted. Women were excluded from suffrage in nearly all the States by the express provisions of their constitutions and laws. If that had been equivalent to a bill of attainder, certainly its abrogation would not have been left to implication. Nothing less than express language would have been employed to effect so radical a change. So also of the amendment, which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, adopted, as it was, as early as 1791. If suffrage was intended to be included within its obligations language better adapted to express that intent would most certainly have been employed. The right of suffrage, when granted, will be protected. He who has it can only be deprived of it by due process of law, but in order to claim protection he must first show that he has the right. But we have already sufficiently considered the proof found upon the inside of the Constitution. That upon the outside is equally effective. The Constitution was submitted to the States for adoption in 1787, and was ratified by nine States in 1788, and finally by the thirteen original States in 1790. Vermont was the first new State admitted to the Union, and it came in under a Constitution which conferred the right of suffrage only upon men of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State for the space of one whole year next before the election, and who were of quiet and peaceable behavior. This was in 1791. The next year, 1792, Kentucky followed with a Constitution conferring the right of suffrage to free male citizens of the age of twenty-one years who had resided in the State two years, or in the county in which they offered to vote one year next before the election. Then followed Tennessee, in 1796, with voters of freemen of the age of twenty-one years and upward, possessing a freehold in the county wherein they may vote, and being inhabitants of the State or freemen being inhabitants of any one county in the State six months immediately preceding the day of election. But we need not particularize further. No new State has ever been admitted to the Union which conferred the right of suffrage upon women, and this has never been considered a valid objection to her admission. On the contrary, as is claimed in the agreement, the right of suffrage was withdrawn from women as early as 1807 in the State of New-Jersey, without any attempt to obtain the interference of the United States to prevent. Since then the governments of the insurgent States have been reorganized under a requirement that before their representatives could be admitted to seats in Congress they must have adopted new constitutions, republican in form. In no one of these constitutions was suffrage conferred on women, and yet the States have all been restored to their original position as States in the Union. Besides this, citizenship has not in all cases been made a condition precedent to the enjoyment of the right of suffrage. Thus, in Missouri persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States may, under certain circumstances, vote. The same provision is to be found in the Constitutions of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, and Texas. Certainly, if the courts can consider any question settled, this is one. For nearly ninety years the people have acted upon the idea that the Constitution when it conferred citizenship did not necessarily confer the right of suffrage. If uniform practice long continued can settle the construction of so important an instrument as the Constitution of the United States confessedly is, most certainly it has been done here. Our province is to decide what the law is, not to declare what it should be. We have given this case the careful consideration its importance demands. If the law is wrong, it ought to be changed; but the power for that is not with us. The arguments addressed to us bearing upon such a view of the subject may perhaps be sufficient to induce those having the power, to make the alteration, but they ought not to be permitted to influence our judgment in determining the present rights of the parties now litigating before us. No argument as to women's need of suffrage can be considered. We can only act upon her rights as they exist. It is not for us to look at the hardships of withholding. Our duty is at an end if we find it is within the power of a State to withhold. Being unanimously of the opinion that the Constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the Constitution and laws of the several States which commit that important trust to men alone are not necessarily void, we affirm the judgment of the court below.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Sanches vs. Morris.—Memorandum for counsel, on settlement of case and amendments.

Wentworth vs. Morange.—Memorandum for counsel.

People vs. Langdon.—I desire to see counsel about the application in this case.

Kennedy vs. Brandon Statuary Marble Company.—I desire counsel to attend before me, on settlement of the order in this case.

Moody vs. Libby.—Order granted.

By Judge Barrett.

Meriden Tool Company vs. Morgan.—Findings settled. They can be recopied and sent to me for signature.

Maas vs. O'Brien.—The within case and memorandums are settled, and the clerk is directed to file the same.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Nash vs. Kemp.—Complaint dismissed. Opinion.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Trustees of Union College vs. Lowber et al.—Judgment for plaintiffs. See opinion.

Wilkin vs. Crane.—Complaint dismissed. Opinion.

Heilbrun vs. Racey et al.—Judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure and sale. See opinion.

Odell vs. Odell.—See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Christopher Spreen vs. Mina Spreen.—Order granted.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Rogers et al.—Judgment for plaintiff on report of Referee.

Stevens vs. Smith.—Default opened. Judgment set aside, with liberty to defendants to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs of motion and disbursements.

York, Receiver, &c., vs. Fuller.—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Packard vs. Lennon.—I think that under all the circumstances the plaintiff was justified in procuring another order for the examination of the defendant in supplementary proceedings, and think no costs should, therefore, be allowed to the defendant.

Cantrell vs. Chamberlain.—Order settled.

Stevens vs. Hersey.—Motion granted. See memorandum.

Morange vs. Wolfsohn.—Motion denied without costs. See memorandum.

Judge Loew, of the Court of Common Pleas, is assignee to hold Circuit, Part 2, of the Supreme Court, as Judge Van Brunt who was to have held Circuit is now ill in Paris.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

James Willet was found in the cellar of Martin Reilly, of No. 42 Market street, trying to escape through a vault opening. He was arrested and held yesterday in Essex Market Court in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

Peter Smith and George Stiner, both of No. 15 Chrystie street, quarreled yesterday, and Stiner struck Smith with a large iron square, inflicting an ugly and dangerous cut on his head. He was held to answer in the Essex Market Police Court in default of $1,000 bail.

On the 1st of October John Powers obtained a night's lodging in the Station-house in the Seventeenth Precinct. Going out in the morning he stole a hat, coat, and umbrella belonging to Doorman Moore, valued at $7 50. Yesterday Moore met him in the street with the stolen hat on. He was taken to Essex Market Police Court, and held in default of $300 bail to answer.

Officer Thomas Baker, while on beat about midnight on Sunday, was attracted by a noise to the house No. 213 West Twenty-seventh street. He found Annie Mulligan lying in the area badly injured. He learned from her that her husband, Michael Mulligan, had thrown her from the second story window of the house. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Mulligan, who was very drunk, was committed by Justice Wandell to await the result of her injuries.

Frank Goodwin, of No. 606 West Forty-third street, who was considerably under the influence of liquor, made a complaint yesterday against Thomas Devine, before Justice Wandell, in the Washington Place Police Court. He said that Devine snatched his watch from him in Thirtieth street. He admitted having drunk two glasses of whisky just before, but told the Judge that he was sober. He fired one shot at Devine, but missed his aim. Devine was committed for trial.

William Fitzsimmons, a Fourth Ward rough, was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, charged with feloniously assaulting John, alias "Country" Callahan, another rough, well known in the Fourth and Seventh Wards. It appeared that the parties had been drinking in separate companies on the night of the 4th of September, and after roaming around the streets all night, met in the morning opposite the Bowery Theatre and became engaged in a quarrel in the course of which Fitzsimmons stabbed Callahan in the neck, inflicting a dangerous wound. Callahan testified to the stabbing, and in the course of his cross-examination, admitted that he had served a term on the island. Fitzsimmons, on his own behalf, swore that he had been assaulted by Callahan, and that he stabbed his opponent in self-defense. In answer to the questions of Assistant District Attorney Herring he admitted that he, although only twenty years of age, had served no less than three terms in the Penitentiary, and was a notorious thief and desperado. The jury found Fitzsimmons guilty of assault with intent to do bodily harm, and Judge Sutherland, after administering a sharp lecture, sentenced him to three years in State Prison.

COURT NOTES.

James Keenan, a server of notices under Mr. McGregor, former Superintendent of Buildings, obtained a verdict in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, for $155 54, salary due him.

Suit was begun yesterday in the United States District Court against ten cases of calf-skins and one of elastics, entered at this port from Havana, and, as alleged, at an under-valuation. The goods were consigned to F. A. Sawyer.

Luke Croker, of No. 124 Eldridge street, charged with assaulting Fanny Kenny of Broome street, on the 16th of September, was found guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions and sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary.

Under a decision of the Court of Appeals, Judge Donohue directed a verdict yesterday in Part III. of the Supreme Court in the case of John Brennan, an officer of the Court of Common Pleas, who had sued for $616 95 on account of his salary.

The October term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday by Judge Sutherland. His Honor selected Robert G. Cornell, of No. 230 West Fifty-fourth street, to act as foreman of the Grand Jury, and delivered the usual charge prescribed by statute.

The District Attorney yesterday entered a nolle prosequi in the case of Henry Lindberg, jointly indicted with Thomas J. Weeks, an ex-Baptist clergyman, for receiving stolen goods. Weeks was tried and convicted through the agency of Lindberg, who was used as State's evidence by the prosecuting officers.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday counsel for Henry P. Autes, against whom five indictments have been found for embezzling large sums of money while in the employ of the Erie Railway Company as freight clerk, moved that a day be named for trial. Assistant District Attorney Rollins stated that he would be ready to try the case in the third week of the Term.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Part I., before Judge C. P. Daly, yesterday, a motion was made on the part of the defense in the case of Thomas Green against The Mayor, &c., to dismiss the complaint. Green had sued for $150 for supplies to the old Board of Education, and the motion to dismiss was made under the decision in the Kingsland case, on the ground that the appropriation for the supplies in question was exhausted at the time the goods were furnished. The motion was granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
264—Matter of Adriance.
16—Prichard, &c., vs. N. Y. C. Steel Works.
26—Ingalls vs. Westervelt.
35—Watrous vs. Beebe.
42—Woolsey vs. Brown, &c.
45—Bechet vs. Odell, &c., (No. 1.)
46—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
48—Kelly vs. Plum.
56—Carpenter vs. Van Pelt.
80—Hewett vs. Tumbridge.
94—Nagle vs. McGinnis.
100—Matter of Meyer.
107—Cummings vs. Gilligan.
108—Smeeton vs. Burgess.
120—Martinez vs. Hernandez.
128—Horan vs. Horan.
129—Tiocchi vs. Tuinell.
133—Union Dime Savings Inst'n vs. Stoessel.
135—Averill vs. Rogers, &c.

Nos.
142—The People, &c., vs. Sweeny.
143—Boies vs. N. J. Mid. Railway Co.
150—Matter of Haskin.
156—Macy vs. Lane.
182—Austin vs. Blauvelt.
217—Browning vs. Smith.
221—Knapp vs. Knapp.
255—Garseit vs. Clarke.
265—Weber vs. Craig.
266—Keith, &c., vs. Fitch.
270—Macy vs. Strobel.
271—Matter of Otten.
272—Seebald vs. Brosemer, &c.
273—Jackson vs. Griffin.
274—Rosenber vs. Ireo.
275—Matter of Masterson.
276—Negus vs. Brown.
279—Day vs. Anthony, (No. 1.)
280—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
281—Irwin, Jr., vs. Thompson.
282—Fry vs. Thompson.
283—Douglas vs. Thompson.
285—Decker vs. Drew, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
3—Matter of N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co.
9—Merklee vs. Thatcher.
13—Dudley vs. Shear et al.
17—Mason et al. vs. Armstrong et al.
19—Tallcott vs. Moore.
25—Heatherton vs. Hastings.
26—Matter of Legendie.
33—Matter of Bailey.
38—The People ex rel. Heiser vs. Asten et al.
41—Matter of Long.
43—Matter of the Rector, &c., of H. S. Church, Harlem.
45—Matter of Coleman.
50—Matter of Newman.
51—Matter of the Rector of Church of the H. S.
52—Matter of Macomb et al.

Nos.
56—O'Brien vs. Traynor et al.
60—Grocers' Bank versus O'Rorke.
70— —— vs. ——.
71— —— vs. ——.
81—Brennan vs. The People, &c.
82—Lavery vs. The People, &c.
83—Allen vs. The People, &c.
84—Hamilton vs. The People, &c.
85—Swan vs. The People, &c.
86—Jacoubsky vs. The People, &c.
87—The People, &c., vs. Knerly.
88—Carpenter vs. The People, &c.
89—Duffy vs. The People, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
17—Dalzell et al. vs. Clapp.
18—Same vs. Same.
31—Marshall et al. vs. Macy et al.
32—Same vs. Same.
Law and Fact.
51—Therassen et al. vs. North et al.
338—Pond's Ex. Co. vs. H. S. H. Medical Co.
271—Martin vs. Walker et al.
149—Sink vs. Sink.
478—Powers vs. Smith et al.
424—Bates, Jr., vs. McGown et al.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
403—Malcolm vs. Evans.
328—McGovern vs. Daly et al.
490—Hicks et al. vs. Price et al.
102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
547—The Erie Railway Co. vs. Vanderbilt.
549—Taylor vs. Thomas.
550—Allen vs. Beman et al.
551—Binsee vs. McCallum et al.
552—Koffman, Executor, &c., vs. Lynch et al.
553—Heatherton vs. Heatherton.
554—Devoe vs. Boyd et al.
555—Graham vs. McMullen et al.
556—Same vs. Same.
557—Hay vs. Star Fire Insurance Co.
558—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt, et al.
559—Armstrong vs. Vanderbilt, et al.
560—Tallman vs. Schlesinger et al.

561—De Peyster vs. Mortimer.
562—Stephens vs. Allen et al.
563—De Ruyter et al. Ex'rs, vs. Lombard et al.
564—Earle vs. Johnson et al.
565—A. and P. Tel. Co. vs. S. and A. Tel. Co.
566—Douglass et al. vs. Glass et al.
567—Bauendahl et al. vs. Dwinells et al.
568—O'Brien vs. Traynor et al.
569—Schell vs. Devlin et al., Executors.
570—Simon vs. Loeb et al.
571—Goepp, &c., et al. vs. Sterne et al.
572—Warren vs. Brooks et al.
573—Brown vs. Goodwin, Executor, &c.
574—Jaques vs. Kennedy et al.
575—Burleigh vs. Daly et al.
576—Sandford vs. Union Dime Savings Inst.
577—Newell vs. Newell et al.
578—Hirsh vs. Lichtenstein et al.
579—Heller vs. Schneittach.
580—Flint vs. Hemmenway et al.
581—American F. Guar. Society vs. The Mayor.
582—Lee vs. Ackerman, &c.
583—N. Y. S. L. & T. Co. vs. C. C. Nat. Bk. of Ct.
584—Hayes vs. Dickinson.
585—Cram et al. vs. Cummings et al.
586—Dexter et al. vs. M. & K. En., &c., Co. et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
323—Ross et al. vs. Mordecai et al.
1859—Hitchings vs. Ambler, Jr.
1861—Koehler vs. Curtis.
1863—Martin et al. vs. Heister.
1865—Dowley vs. Gould et al.
1867—The Mayor, &c., vs. Wood.
1871—Raymond et al. vs. White et al.
1877—Crow vs. Nelson.
1879—Payton vs. Finn.
1881—Adams et al. vs. Jenkins et al.
1883—Smith, Trustee, &c., vs. Mead et al.
1885—Same vs. Same.
1887—Freid vs. Hill et al.
1891—Wallis vs. Petri.

Nos.
1897—Miller vs. Moller.
1899—Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Philadelphia vs. Schneider et al.
1901—Green vs. Republic Fire Insurance Co.
1903—Hertz vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1905—Hudson, Assignee, &c., vs. Tier.
1907—Smith vs. Miller, impleaded.
1909—Same vs. Same.
1911—Loughran vs. Brennan.
1915—Porter et al. vs. Gordon.
1917—Pinckney vs. Lawrence.
1919—Farnham et al. vs. Hamilton.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
949—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.
987½—Dayton vs. Johnson.
3039—Freund et al. vs. Imp. & T. Nat. Bank.
1203—Ballard vs. Bondy et al.
2788—The People, &c., ex rel. Floyd, vs. Conkling.
1775—Mer. & Manufac. Bank vs. Wheeler.
1777—Same vs. Same.
2819—Kelly vs. Boarey.
674½—Coogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
675½—Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1259—Holmes vs. Ocean Nat. Bank et al.
1275—Dun et al. vs. Murphy.
1597—Appel vs. Greenebaum et al.
1537—Lyons vs. Rosenthal et al.
1231—Van Nostrand vs. Gwynne.
1165—Burdett vs. Taylor et al.
1579½—Benjamin vs. Tones.
1397—Stone vs. Dodge.
1557—The People, &c., vs. Raynor.
869—Maryland Coal Co. vs. Agnew et al.
279—Ricardo, Jr., vs. McRea.
69—Gray et al. vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
1853—Crowell vs. Guion, impleaded.
1735—Nat. State Bank of E. vs. McWilliams.
1401—Roseman et al. vs. Mahon et al.

1021—Phelan et al. vs. Collender.
1029—Same vs. Same.
1327—Same vs. Same.
1282—Dun et al. vs. Murphy.
1749—Brady, Ass'ee, &c., vs. Whiteman et al.
363—Reck vs. Phenix Ins. Co.
929½—Shaw vs. Smilton, et al.
3049—Schelley vs. Diehl et al.
1459—Anderson vs. Jacobs et al.
2291—Comstock vs. Drohan.
621—O'Neill vs. Gaylord et al.
623—Nichols vs. Siegel et al.
1695—Fincke vs. Busch.
2981—Taylor, Adm'r, &c., vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
655½—Smith, Ass'ee, &c., vs. Avery et al.
657½—Same vs. Same.
461½—Miller et al. vs. Schwartz et al.
23—Rice vs. Livermore, impleaded.
2749—Hazard vs. Conklin.
243½—Newman vs. Goddard.
1404½—Pavenstedt et al. vs. Gillespie et al.
169—Winslow et al. vs. Brewster et al.
2483—Gibney vs. Roach.
899½—Rothschild vs. G. St. & 42d St. R. R. Co.
1137—Mull et al. vs. Allerton et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.
1486—Short vs. The Crossley Co.
898—O'Brien, &c., vs. Sixth Nat. Bank.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
2338—Kellum, Ex'r, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1468—Koble et al. vs. Chem. Nat. Bank.
1454—Hager vs. Williamson.
3134—Abernethy vs. Franklin.
3190—Soria, Adm'r, &c., vs. Cocks et al.
1576½—Wilmont vs. Meserole.
1452—Harper vs. Tanner.
1972—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.
1592—U. S. R. Stock Co. vs. N. Y. & S. C. & I. Co.

No.
1124—Mackwold vs. O. S. N. Co.
1434—Crow vs. Richards et al.
1438—Lexow vs. Julian.
1440—Wise vs. Nicholson.
2706—Cassabeer et al. vs. Kalbfleisch.
920—Schipp vs. Voorhis et al.
678—Spratt vs. Pottier.
2894—Bancroft et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1138—McLaughlin vs. Ray.
178—Hauck vs. Evaughland et al.
1308—Patrick vs. Lemist.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
956—Mackay vs. F. Mut. F. Ins. Co. of Penn.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 11.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

No.—72—Quackenbos, Jr., vs. Clark.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
675—Lewis et al. vs. Manhattan Glove Co.
849—Bryant vs. Gilman.
563—Beekman vs. Reed et al.
827—Harrington vs. Beach
681—Gawtry vs. Clark.
1409—Keyes et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
711—McKinley et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
725—Nuckfield vs. Lippman.

Nos.
643—Nicolaus vs. Sullivan.
817—Lewis vs. Polhamus.
713—Cole et al. vs. Pfeifferhorn, impleaded.
787—*Sun* Print. & Pub. Ass. vs. *Tribune* Ass.
661—First Nat. Bank of L. vs. McClees.
701—Fiske vs. Brady.
671—Chembovet vs. Cagney.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
1116—Ripley, Adm'r, vs. M. L. Ins. Co.
1218—Sturn vs. Williams.
788—Brown vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.
588—Hagen et al. vs. Kupper.
814—Beckhard vs. Murphy.
1478—Van Winkle vs. Miller, Ex'r.
838—Carpenter vs. Cushman.
784—Cohen vs. Schuster.

Nos.
62—Stokes vs. Rosenbaum, impl'd.
712—Harrington et al. vs. Sherill et al.
696—Stafford P. Co. vs Monheimer.
498—Knox vs. Hexter.
620—Sterry vs. Doremus et al.
676—Keegan vs. F. and N. S. R. R. Co.
706—Brown vs. Brennan Sheriff.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos.
1431—Quinn vs. Crawford.
1136—Phyfe vs. Olmstead.
723—Ludlow vs. Boyce.
1069—Moller vs. Tuska.
739—Latasa vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
2511—Donberg vs. O'Brien.
1293—Wagner vs. Jones.
1354—Lilienthal vs. Guar. Mut. L. Ins. Co.

Nos.
184—Mayer vs. Heywood.
837—Duncan vs. Brennan.
1087—Schwartz vs. Peck.
1093—Davis, Receiver, vs. Brown et al.
450—Sands vs. Hughes.
119—Schrieber vs. Wagner.
1002—Barry vs. Coughlan.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Daly, J.

Nos.
487—Kiefer vs. Schedd.
523—Johnson vs. Morgan.
1458—Kisner vs. Morgan.
2388—Eagan vs. Walsh.
1470—Pell vs. Conover.
2690—Remsen et al. vs. Sauer.
1902—Carmody vs. The Mayor, &c.
2320½—Berryman vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1516—Brown vs. Smith.
1517—Heymon et al. vs. Stevenson.
1518—Lyon vs. Glass.
1519—Kear vs. Miller.
1520—North-western F. Ex. Co. vs. Roeke.
1522—Murphy, Administrator, vs. Byrne.
1523—Felter vs. Cooper.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
4143—Haskell vs. Conner.
4144—Pompilley vs. Conner.
3211—Harlin vs. O'Byrne.
3431—Dusenbury et al. vs. Gould et al.
3206—Congdon vs. Jenkins et al.
3212—Beekman et al. vs. Masterson.
4526—Wing vs. Kyle.
4877—Burden vs. Wood.

Nos.
5006—Wilson et al. vs. Bell et al.
5090—Martin et al. vs Luster.
5030—McClave vs. Craddock et al.
3042—Mayne vs. Mayne.
3043—Same vs. same.
3584—Woodward S. P. Mfg. Co. vs. Loomis.
2012—Barnes vs. Baubler.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
5089—Heraghty et al. vs. O'Toole.
4939—Felbel vs. Kahn.
4952—McCahill vs. Berry.
1938—Feldman et al. vs. Rau.
2689—Murtaugh vs. Dows et al.
2839—Venable vs. Richey et al.
2909—Nereshelm vs. Kline.

Nos.
2910—Guthman vs. Kline.
2333—Finn vs. Keenan.
2484—Hall vs. Baum.
3800—Worth vs. Abbott.
3839—Auerbach et al. vs. Auerbach.
4449—Storey vs. Salomon.
4450—Griffin vs. Salomon.
4924—Benfratelli vs. Strakosch et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
3360—White vs. Polhamus.
4959—Pfleig vs. Mulkayle.
4977—Allen vs. Misch et al.
4868—Newcombe vs. Kahn.
5119—Brassel vs. Begg.
5188—Neville vs. Rosenthal.
4704—Finn vs. Schwartz et al.
4747—Spuigarn et al. vs. Hutchinson.

Nos.
4870—Lyon vs. Fachman.
5031—Lecomte vs. Pottier, impleaded.
5039—Hitchings vs. Billings.
5038—Spear vs. Mooney.
4690—Martz vs. Koehler.
4693—Lowenthal vs. Shattuck.
1505—Roth vs. Bopers et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Julia Mosby, robbery.
William Quile, felonious assault and battery.
Henry Frank, rape.
John Fay, burglary.
John McCarthy, forgery.
John Gibson, grand larceny.
Kate Monahan, grand larceny.
Frank Reilly, grand larceny.
John W. O'Donnell, grand larceny.

Ernest Rasmisan, grand larceny.
Robert Hill, grand larceny.
John Sullivan, assault and battery.
Thomas Lloyd, assault and battery.
James F. O'Neil, assault and battery.
Charles Tach, William Schultz, August Gershger, gambling.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The following is the Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Tuesday, Oct. 5 Nos. 142, 146, 150, 151 154, 124, 119, 144.

THE ROBBERY RECORD.

Reports of the following robberies were received by Superintendent Walling yesterday: On Saturday, during the absence of the occupants, the residence of Mr. Francis F. Braillard, No. 440 East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, was visited by burglars, who climbed over the fence in the rear of the premises and cut through the plaster wall of a closet in the yard, thus gaining access to the house. They ransacked the dwelling and succeeded in carrying off wearing apparel and jewelry valued at $380, with which they escaped unmolested.

Charles W. Fisher, of No. 127 East One Hundred and Twelfth street, while intoxicated, was robbed of his coat, hat, and money, amounting in all to $44, while in the liquor store at the north-east corner of Third avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

While James Gallagher, of No. 103 Norfolk street, was sitting on the stoop of his residence, on Sunday morning, he was robbed of his watch and chain, valued at $20 and $16 in cash, by some unknown thief.

The residence of Mrs. Ellen McGee, No. 106 East One Hundred and Twelfth street, was entered by thieves on Sunday night and wearing apparel and jewelry valued at $56 were carried off.

The lager-beer saloon of Henry Heims, No. 1,609 Second avenue, was entered by burglars on Sunday night and robbed of two silver watches valued at $20, and currency amounting to $1 30.

The residence of Mr. A. Steinau, No. 242 West Thirty-fifth street, was entered by burglars on Sunday night, and robbed of jewelry, wearing apparel, and money, amounting in all to $395.

The apartments of Ernest Erhardt, at No. 259 Avenue B, were entered by sneak thieves, through a rear window, and robbed of clothing valued at $15.

Sneak-thieves entered the residence of Theodore Manderiich, No. 247 East Fifty-second street, on Sunday evening, and carried off $70 worth of property.

The frame of a black walnut table, valued at $10, was stolen on Saturday afternoon, from the front of Frank Rhoner's furniture factory, No. 82 Bowery.

Clothing valued at $44 was stolen on Saturday night, from the clothes-line of Mrs. O'Shaughnessey, at No. 200 West Fiftieth street.

GEORGIA'S GOVERNOR.

The Atlanta *Herald* says: "Speaking of Georgia officials living on short salaries, we desire to enter Gov. Milt. Smith against the field. His efforts to live within his salary and at the same time comport himself as becomes a Governor are simply heroic. He has no carriage and never rides in one. Except on the occasion of some public parade he is never seen in a carriage, and even then he has a dazed and wearied look, as if his head were swimming. And yet he holds his dignity splendidly while walking. He has a something or other about him that prevents his looking small, even to people who dash past him in carriages or on horseback. We have seen him when a street-car full of common people would come rolling up behind him. He would stroll along at a stately rate of twenty-seven strokes to the minute, his walking-stick describing dignified half-circles, and his hat careened just a judicious trifle from the perpendicular, until the common people would actually stop the car and get out, fully convinced that reputation lay along the pavement, and that respectability was circumscribed by the curbstones. Our honest Governor has given a deal of comfort to people who are too poor to own a carriage and too proud to hire one."

SUDDEN ILLNESS.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* tells the following as one of the stories floating about the Courthouse in that city on Saturday: "A shrewd attorney was bent on having his client's case put over to next term: he was aware that the opposite side was anxious for a trial, so he sent a dispatch to his client at Brunswick, this morning, of the following purport: 'They want your trial to come right on. You must be sick.' In a half hour the sharp practitioner showed the following dispatch to the attorney of the opposite party: 'Brunswick, Oct. 2.—Can't possibly have the case tried this term. I am sick abed!' Signed by the client.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000	L. & W. B. C.	97
300	Western Union...	76⅛
500	do...	76¼
400	do....s3.	76¼
100	do...	76⅛
300	do....s3.	76½
800	do...	76½
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.c.	102½
600	Pacific Mail...	36⅜
400	do....c.	36¼
700	do...	36⅜
1200	do....s3.	36¼
800	do...	36⅜
200	do....c.	36⅜
1100	do...	36½
1000	do....b3.	36½
100	do....c.	36½
400	do....b3.	36⅝
2800	Lake Shore...	53⅞
2000	do...	54
700	do....b3.	54
1100	do...	54⅛
1000	do...	54¼
600	do....s3.	54⅛
1000	do...	54⅛
200	St. Paul...	34⅞
100	Erie Railway..s3.	16¾
100	do...	16¾
300	North-western...	39½
300	do....b3.	39½
100	do...	39⅝
100	Rock Island, x d.	104⅛
100	At. & Pac. Pf.s3..	8½
100	do...	8⅝
25	do...	8
100	Michigan Cen.s3.	57½
20	do...	57¾
300	Union Pacific...	65½
500	do...	65⅜
400	do...	65¼
100	do...	65⅛
500	do...	65
100	do....c.	65¼
400	do....c.	65
100	do....c.	64⅞
100	do...	64¾
300	do...	64½
200	do....c.	65
100	do...	65
100	do...	64⅞
700	do...	64¾
100	do...	64⅝
100	do....c.	64⅝
400	do...	64½
100	do....c.	64⅝
100	do....s30.	64½
100	do....c.	64¾
600	do...	64½
200	do...	61⅞
100	do....c.	64¾
300	do...	64¾
400	Pacific of Mo...	36
200	do....b3.	36
100	do...	35¾
100	do....c.	36
100	do...	36
100	do....s3.	35¾
200	do...	35¾
100	St. Paul Pref..b3.	63½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...	119⅛
14,500	U. S. 5-20 R., '67...	120¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67...	120⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68...	121⅜
$4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C...12.	117⅝
1,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C...12.	118¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur..	124¼
20,000	do....b. c.	124⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,500	Chi. & N. W. C. C. G. bds.	87½
6,000	do...	87⅜
5,000	C. & N. W. Con.	98
5,000	N. J. Cen. Con.	110
1,000	C. P. & Ash., N. x int...	100
500	L. S. Div. bds...	99
2,000	do...	99½
3,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	103½
5,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	89⅝
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st...	104⅛
3,000	do...	104¼
5,000	U. P. S. F...b. c.	91½
2,000	Cen. P.G.B.b. c.	106½
2,000	Cen. P. 1st, Cal. & Or. B...	92
4,000	do....b. c.	92
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st.	82
6	Bank of America.	155
10	Fourth Nat. Bk..	95⅞
15	Contin'l Bk..b. c.	91
33	Cen. Nat. Bk...	99
100	West. Un.Tel.b. c.	76½
500	do...	76⅜
400	do...	76¼
500	do....s3.	76⅛
10	Wells Fargo Ex..	78¼
10	Adams Ex...b. c.	101¼
5	N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	102¾
400	Pac. Mail....b. c.	36½
100	do....b3.	36½
1000	do...	36⅜
100	do....s15.	36⅜
200	do....s10.	36⅜
1400	do....s3.	36⅜
100	do....b3.	36½
2800	do...	36⅜
400	do....s3.	36¼
2000	do...	36¼
1000	do....s6.	36⅛
500	do...	36⅛
2100	do....s3.	36
600	do...	36
400	do...	36¼
700	do...	36¼
110	Illinois Cen..b. c.	98
100	Erie R'way.b. c.	16⅝
900	do....s3.	16½
300	do...	16½
200	do...	16⅝
900	do....b3.	16⅝
700	L. S. & M. S..b. c.	54⅛
800	do...	54¼
10	do...	54
20	do...	54½
100	do...	54¼
100	do....s3.	54⅛
1300	do...	54
1300	do....s3.	53⅞
3100	do...	53⅞
600	do....b3.	54
100	do...	54⅛
10	Mich. Cen....b. c.	57¾
50	do...	57⅞
100	Un. Pacific...b. c.	64⅞
300	do...	64¾
200	do...	65
100	do...	65¼
100	do....b3.	65⅜
200	do...	65¼
100	do...	65⅛
100	do...	65
100	do...	64⅞
100	do....s3.	64¾
300	do...	64½
50	do...	64⅜
100	Harlem....b. c.	129½
100	do...	130
100	do...	130¾
400	do...	131
300	Chic. & N. W.b. c.	39½
100	do....b3.	39⅜
700	do...	39¼
200	do....s3.	39¼
700	do...	39⅜
100	do....s3.	39⅜
100	do....s4.	39⅜
20	New-Jer. Cen...	108
201	do....b. c.	108
100	do....s10.	107¼
100	do...	107
300	C., M. & St.P..b c.	34⅞
100	do...	34⅝
100	C.,M.&St P.Pf.b. c	63⅝
50	Chic., Bur. & Q...	111⅞
10	N. Y., N. H. & H..	145
10	do....b. c.	145
50	P., Ft.W.&C.G.b. c	98½
100	do...	99
100	Chic. & Alt...b. c.	98
16	do...	97½
300	Pac. of Mo....b. c.	36
100	do....b30.	36
100	do...	35½
200	do...	35⅝
400	do...	35¼
2100	do...	35
300	do...	34¾
200	do...	34½
100	do...	34⅝
200	do...	34½
100	do...	35
600	Del., L. & W.b. c.	120
200	St. Louis, K. C. & N....b. c.s3.	5
40	Mor. & Es...b. c.	103⅞
400	H. & St. J...b. c.	19
10	Atl.& Pac. Pf.b. c.	8½
100	do...	7⅝
100	do...	8
100	do....s3.	7¾
100	do...	7½
100	do....s3.	7½
200	Ohio & M.b. c.s3.	16⅞
1000	do...	16⅞
100	do...	16¾
100	do...	16⅝
500	Col., C. & I.C.b. c.	3⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$20,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	104¼
8,000	Un. Pac. S. F..	91¼
6,000	Harlem1st.b3.	114
1,000	N. J. C. 1st, C.	107½
2,000	Bur., C., R. & M. 1st....s3.	40
14,000	C. P. S. Jo. B.	90¾
400	West. Union...	76⅛
5	do...	76½
100	do....s3.	76⅛
500	do...	76⅛
100	do....b3.	76¼
200	do...	76¼
1500	Pac. Mail...	36⅛
100	do....s3.	36⅛
10	do...	35⅞
600	do...	36⅛
900	do....b3.	36¼
700	do...	36¼
100	Mich. Cen...	57¾
200	N. Y. C. & H...	102⅛
500	do....s3.	102
100	do...	102
100	Erie Railway...c.	16⅝
200	do...	16⅝
100	do....b3.	16¾
100	do....s3.	16⅝
300	Ohio & Miss...	16¾
300	Lake Shore...	54
100	do....s3.	54
600	do....s3.	53⅞
100	do....b3.	53⅞
100	do....b3.	54
200	do....s3.	53⅞
300	do...	54
200	do....s3.	54
100	Union Pac...	64¾
100	North-west....c.	39⅜
100	do....s3.	39¾
200	do...	39⅜
50	N. J. Cen...	107¾
100	Han. & St. Jo...	19
100	Pac. R. of Mo...	35
100	do....b3.	35
100	do....s3.	34¾
200	do...	34¾
50	do...	35
100	do...	34¾
100	do...	34½
200	do....s3.	34¾
100	do....b30.	34½
300	do...	34
200	do...	33⅝
100	St. Paul...	34¾
100	St. Paul Pref..b3.	63½
300	do...	63⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000	U.S.6sR., '81.	121⅜
10,000	U.S.5-20C., '64.	119⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...	119¼
$10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '68...b. c.	121⅜
1,000	U. S. Cur. 6s..	124⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000	N.Y.S.7s,B.L.R.	107
10,000	Ohio 6s, '81..	106½
2,000	Cen. P.Gold B.	106¾
3,000	do...	106⅞
1,000	C. P.1st, S.J.B.	91½
6,000	do...	91¼
2,000	C.P.1stC.&O.B.	92
8,000	do...	92¼
8,000	do...	92½
7,000	Chic.& N.W.C. Coup. Gold bs..	87⅜
5,000	Har. 1st 7s, C.	114
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	104
6,000	L. & W. B. C..	97
8,000	O. & M. Con.B.	88
1,000	C. & Pitt 4th..	102
5	Con. Bank...	91
25	A. Ex....b. c.	58
100	At. & P. Tel...b. c.	19⅛
50	do...	19
100	West. U. T.b.c.b3.	76¼
100	do....s3.	76⅛
1100	do...	76⅛
700	do....b3.	76⅛
200	do....s10.	76
300	do....b3.	76⅛
2200	do...	76⅛
50	Erie Railway.b.c.	16½
200	Un. Pac....b. c.	64⅜
400	do...	64¼
200	P. M. S. S. Co.b. c.	36¼
400	do....b3.	36¼
800	do...	36⅛
100	do....c.	36⅛
1800	do...	36
200	do....s3.	36
3100	do...	35⅞
400	Chic. & N. W.b. c.	39¼
100	do....b3.	39⅜
400	do...	39¼
400	do...	39⅜
50	C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	53½
200	L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3.	54
1400	do...	53⅞
300	do....s3.	53¾
22	do...	54⅛
400	do...	53⅞
1500	do....s3.	53¾
1700	do...	53¾
1400	do....b3.	53⅝
200	do....b3.	53¾
400	C. & R. I.b. c. x d.	103¾
500	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	16⅝
100	do....b3.	16¾
400	do....s3.	16⅝
200	Pac. R. of Mo.b c.	33½
500	do...	33¼
1800	do...	33
100	do....c.	33
200	do...	32½
100	do...	32¼
200	do...	32
200	do...	32½
500	do...	32¾
300	do...	32½
100	do....c.	32½
200	do...	32¼
100	do...	32
100	do...	32¼
100	do...	32⅛
200	do....s3.	32
300	do...	32
100	do....s10.	31⅞
500	C., M. & St. P.b. c.	34⅝
100	H. & St. Jo...b. c.	18¾
300	do...	18½
55	H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c.	22½
400	At. & P. Pref.b. c.	7½
200	do...	7¼
100	do...	7
200	do...	7½
100	C. & P. Guar.b. c.	91

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	C. P.,San J.B.	91¼
5,000	N. J. C. 1st,C.	107½
1,000	M.&St.P.1stLC	94½
100	Del. & Hud...	120¼
200	Consol. Coal...	45
400	Erie Railway.s3.	16⅝
300	do...	16¾
400	Western Union..	76⅛
100	do....s3.	76
1700	do...	76
300	do....s3.	75⅞
300	do...	75⅞
100	do....b3.	76
700	do...	76
100	Union Pacific...	64¼
300	do...	64⅛
100	do....s3.	64⅛
400	do...	64
1100	do...	63⅞
100	do....s3.	63⅞
1100	Pacific Mail...	35⅞
600	do....s3.	35¾
2400	do...	35¾
2400	do....s3.	35⅝
1900	do...	35⅝
500	do....b3.	35¾
1100	do...	35¾
100	N. J. Central...s3.	107½
200	Rock Island...	103¾
100	do...	103⅝
200	Del., Lack. & W.	120
400	Lake Shore...s3.	53⅝
200	do...	53⅝
100	do....b3.	53¾
2700	do...	53⅝
1000	do...	53½
400	do....c.	53⅝
900	do...	53½
700	do....b3.	53½
400	do....s3.	53⅜
1000	do....b3.	53½
200	do...	53½
400	do....s3.	53⅜
1500	do...	53⅝
200	Atl. & Pac. Pf...	7½
100	do....b60.	7¾
200	do...	7¼
500	North-western...	39¼
1100	do...	39⅛
500	do....s3.	39
500	do...	38⅞
600	do...	39
100	North-western.Pf.	53⅜
200	St. Paul...	34⅜
100	do...	34¼
200	do...	34⅛
300	do...	34
200	do...	34¼
100	Pacific R. of Mo.	31¾
100	do...	31⅝
500	do...	31½
100	do...	31¼
300	do...	31
100	do...	30¾
100	do...	30½
100	do...	30
200	do...	29¾
100	do...	29½
100	do...	29¼
100	do...	29½
100	do...	29¾
100	do...	29½
100	do...	29
100	do....s30.	28½
200	do...	28
100	do...	28⅜
100	do...	28½
100	do...	28¼
200	do...	28½
100	do...	28¾
100	do...	29
200	do...	28½
300	do...	28⅞
200	do....s3.	29
100	do...	28⅝
100	do...	29¼
100	do...	29
300	St. Paul Pf...	63¼
300	do....b3.	63¼
200	do...	62⅞
100	do...	63
100	do....s3.	63⅛
100	Ohio & Miss...	16½

MONDAY, Oct. 4—P. M.

Missouri Pacific continued to be the disturbing element in the Stock Market, the break of a few days ago being supplemented by another to-day, when the price, under a heavy pressure to sell, dropped from 36 to 28, with only a recovery of 1¼ ⅌ cent. at the close. Nothing of a positive character transpired in regard the reasons influencing the sellers of the stock, but all kinds of stories were afloat as to the causes of their action. The old rumor was revived that there would be a default in the payment of the dividend, though it is admitted to be paid, and it was also stated that several German houses who were large holders of the stock were throwing it overboard as rapidly as possible. Of course the general list sympathized with the weakness of Missouri Pacific, and a decline in all the active stocks ensued. Lake Shore receded to 53½. Pacific Mail to 35⅝. Western Union to 75⅞, North-western to 38⅞, St. Paul to 34, Union Pacific to 63¾, and Atlantic and Pacific Preferred to 7. A few stocks toward the close made a recovery, but it was merely fractional. Erie was dull and steady, the opening and closing quotation having been 16¾.

The money market was easy, the early business having been at 2@2½ ⅌ cent. Toward the close there was an improved demand, and loans were made at 3 ⅌ cent. In discounts there is no change to report, the rates for prime names being 5½ to 7 ⅌ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $470,000.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £81,000 bullion by the Bank of England on balance to-day. The London market was firmer for Consols, which advanced to 94⅛@94¼. United States bonds were steady and closed at 106⅛@106⅜ for old 1865s, 107⅛@107⅜ for 1867s, 104⅝@104⅞ for 10-40s, and 104½@104¾ for new 5s. Erie opened and closed at 15. The sterling exchange market was somewhat firmer for actual business, the rates having been $4 78½@$4 79 for bankers' long sterling, and $4 82½@$4 83 for demand. The nominal rates, however, were reduced from $4 80 to $4 79½, and from $4 83 to $4 82½. Gold opened at 117, but soon advanced to 117⅜. There was subsequently a reaction to 117⅛, followed by a recovery to the highest figure. On gold loans the rates were easier than on Saturday, ranging from 1-32@3-64 per diem at the opening to "flat" at the close. The Treasury will sell $4,000,000 gold during October, or $1,000,000 on each Thursday of the month.

Government bonds were firm, and in brisk demand. In railroad bonds there was a fairly active business, and prices were well maintained, the late dealings having been at the best prices of the day. The Pacific shares led in point of activity. Centrals declined to 106½, and at the close rose to 106⅞; San Joaquin Branch sold at 90¾@91¼, and California and Oregon Branch at 92@92¼. Union Pacific firsts sold at 104@104¼, and Sinking Funds at 91¼@91½. Harlem coupon firsts sold at 114, New Jersey Central convertible at 110, do. consolidated firsts at 107½, New York Central 6s of 1883 at 103½, Chicago and North-western consolidated at 98, and do. gold bonds at 87⅜@87½. In State bonds the only transactions were in New York registered bounty loan at 107, and Ohio 6s of 1881 at 106½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1875.

Gold receipts	$539,145 08
Gold payments	279,102 29
Gold balance	36,091,034 93
Currency receipts	871,280 34
Currency payments	1,222,624 57
Currency balance	56,951,087 91
Customs	337,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 4.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	117¼	117⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118	118
United States 5-20s, 1862, coup	118¾	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	120⅞	120⅞
Bills on London	$4 78@$4 78½	$4 78½
New-York Central	102¾	102
Rock Island	108	103⅝
Pacific Mail	36⅜	35¾
St. Paul	34⅝	34¼
St. Paul Preferred	63¼	63⅛
Western Union	76⅛	76
Union Pacific	65¾	63¾
Lake Shore	53¾	53⅝
Wabash	6⅛	6⅛
North-western	39½	39
North-western Preferred	54¼	53⅜
Delaware, Lack. and Western	119⅝	120
New-Jersey Central	108½	107¼
Panama	135	135
Erie	16¾	16¾
Ohio and Mississippi	17	16½
C., C. and Indiana Central	3⅞	3⅞
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102½	102	1,000
Harlem	131	129½	700
Erie	16¾	16½	2,950
Lake Shore	54¼	53½	37,952
North-western	39½	38⅞	8,100
North-western Preferred	53½	53⅜	150
*Rock Island	104⅛	103⅝	800
Fort Wayne	99	99	150
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34⅞	34⅛	2,300
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	63⅝	62⅞	1,600
Pittsburg	91	91	100
New-Jersey Central	108	107	536
Michigan Central	57½	57¼	230
Illinois Central	98	98	110
Union Pacific	65½	63¾	11,350
Del., Lack. and Western	120¼	120¼	100
C., C. and Indiana Central	3⅞	3⅞	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	19	18½	900
Atlantic and Pacific Pref	8½	7	2,225
Ohio and Mississippi	16⅞	16½	2,600
Missouri Pacific	36	28	17,650
Western Union	76½	75⅞	13,800
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	19⅛	19⅛	150
Pacific Mail	36⅝	35⅝	39,400
Chicago and Alton	98	98	150
St. Louis, K. City and N. Pf.	5	5	200
Total sales			145,413

* Ex dividend.

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s..	124½	125	5-20s, '65, n. r.	119⅛	119⅜
6s, 1881, r....	121¼	121½	5-20s, '65, n. c.	119⅛	119⅜
6s, 1881, c....	123¾	124	5-20s, 1867, r..	120¾	121
5-20s, 1862, r..	115	..	5-20s, 1867, c..	120⅞	121
5-20s, 1862, c..	118¾	..	5-20s, 1868, r..	121¼	121½
5-20s, 1864, r..	115	116	5-20s, 1868, c..	121¼	121½
5-20s, 1864, c..	119⅜	119¾	10-40s, r......	116⅝	116⅞
5-20s, 1865, r..	116⅜	116⅝	10-40s, c......	117⅝	117⅞
5-20s, 1865, c..	119¾	120	5s, 1881, r....	118	118⅛

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $16,000 for interest, and $90,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$35,121,000
Gold balances	1,111,856
Currency balances	1,369,518

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$82,666,659
Currency balances	3,657,033
Gold exchanges	6,973,309
Gold balances	821,014

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883....	32½	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '77.	114
Alabama 5s, 1886....	32½	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '78.	114
Ark. 6s, Funded.....	30	N. Y. 6s, G.,Reg.,'87.	117½
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is.	14	N. Y. 6s,G.,Coup.,'87.	117½
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R..	14	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '83.	117½
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B.&NO	14	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '91.	123
Ark. 7s,M.O.&R.Riv.	14	N. Y. 5s, Gold, '76..	114
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	14	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17
California 7s........	116	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	17
Cal. 7s, large bds....	116	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	50
Connecticut 6s......	105	N.C., N. C. R., A. & O.	50
Georgia 6s..........	93	N.C.,N.C.R.,c.off J.J.	35
Georgia 7s, new bds.	100	N.C.,N.C.R.c.off A.O.	35
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	98½	N. C. Fund. act,'66..	10
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds..	98	N. C. Fund. act,'68..	10
Indiana 5s..........	102	N. C. new bs.,J. & J.	10
Illinois cou. 6s, 1877.	102	N. C. new bs.,A.& O.	10
Illinois cou. 6s, 1879.	102	N. C.Spe.Tax,class 1.	3
Illinois War loan...	102	N. C.Spe.Tax,class 2.	3
Kentucky 6s........	102	N. C.Spe.Tax,class 3.	3
Louisiana 6s........	36	Ohio 6s, '75........	102¼
Louisiana 6s, new bs.	36	Ohio 6s, '81........	104½
La. 6s, new Float. D.	36⅛	Ohio 6s, '86........	107½
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	36	Rhode Island 6s.....	108
La. 6s, Levee bds....	36	South Carolina 6s...	28
La. 6s, Levee bds.'75.	36	S. C. 6s,Jan. & July.	28
Michigan 6s, 1878-79.	102	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct..	27½
Michigan 6s, 1883....	104	S. S. 6s,F'd Act 1866.	28⅛
Michigan 7s, 1890....	106	S. C. 6s,L. C.'89J.&J.	27¾
Missouri 6s, 1875....	101½	S.C.6s,L. C. '89A.&O.	27½
Missouri 6s, 1876....	101½	S. C. 7s of 1888......	29⅛
Missouri 6s, 1877....	101½	S.C. 6s, non-fund.bds.	4½
Missouri 6s, 1878....	101¼	Tennessee 6s old....	50
Missouri 6s, 1879....	101⅜	Tenn. 6s, new series.	49½
Missouri F. B., '94-5.	102⅛	Texas 10s of 1876....	99½
Mo.L.B.,'81 to '91,inc.	102	Virginia 6s, old.....	40
Mo.Asy. or Univ.,'92.	102¼	Va. 6s, new bds. 1866.	40
Han. & St. Jo., 1875..	101½	Va. 6s, new bds. 1867.	40
Han. & St. Jo., 1876..	101½	Va. 6s, consol bds...	68½
Han. & St. Jo., 1886..	101½	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	63
Han. & St. Jo., 1887..	101½	Va. 6s, con. 2d series.	49½
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.	107	Va. 6s, deferred bds.	9
N.Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.	107	Dis. of Col.3-65s 1924.	64
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '75.	114		

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..	111¼	Det., Mon. & T. bds.	100¼
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..	104¼	Buff. & E. n. bds...	101
Bos., H. & Erie 1st..	21½	Buff. & St. Line 7s..	101
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s	40	L. Shore Div. bds....	99½
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st..	27	L. Shore Cons. C. 1st.	101¼
Ches. & Ohio ex c....	25	L. Shore Cons. R. 1st.	100
Chic. & Alton 1st...	110½	L. Shore Cons. C. 2d.	95½
Chic. & Alton inc...	101½	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	103¾
St. Louis J. & C. 1st,	99⅝	Mich.C.1st 8s,'82,S.F.	112¼
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	115	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....	102
C., B. & Q. con'd. 7s..	106	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	101
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s.	109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc.	101
C.,R.I.&P.S.F.16s'95.	99	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	101⅛
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n.	112	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	118
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st c.	107½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	116
C. R. of N. J. con....	110	Hud.R.7s 2d S.F.,'85.	111¼
Lehigh & W. B. c g.	97	Harlem 1st 7s, C....	113¾
M. & St.P.1st 8s P.D.	129	North Missouri 1st..	90¼
M.&St.P.2d 7 3-10P.D	90	Ohio & M. Cons. S. F.	89⅝
M.&St.P.1st7s G.R.D	88	Ohio & M. 2d Cons..	64
M.&St.P.1st, LaC D.	94	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..	106½
M. & St. P. C. S. F..	77	Cen. Pac. San Joa.br.	90
M. & St. Paul 2d....	88	Cen. Pac. L. Gt. bds.	93
Chic. & N. W. S. F..	108½	West'n Pacific bds..	95
Chic. & N. W. E. bds	90	Union Pac. 1st bds..	104
Penn. 1st Conv'ble.	95½	Union Pac. S. F.....	91⅜
Chic. & Mil. 1st.....	97½	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d....	75
Winona & St.Pet. 1st	75	Pac. R. 7s, G. by Mo.	101⅝
Winona & St.Pet. 2d.	55	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C.1st.	113½
C.,C.,C.&I.Cons.bds.	97¾	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C. 2d.	107
Del.,Lack.&W'n 2d.	111	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C. 3d.	98
Morris & Essex 1st..	115	Cl. & P. Con. S. F...	107
Morris & Essex 2d..	107¾	Cl. & P. 4th S. F....	102
Mor.&Es.1stcon.G'd.	104⅜	Col., C. & Ind. 1st...	41½
Erie 1st Extended...	104½	Col., C. & Ind. 2d...	15
Erie 2d 7s, 1879....	99⅞	R., W. & O. Con. 1st.	89
Erie 3d 7s, 1883....	96	St. L. & I. M. 1st....	90
Erie 5th 7s, 1888....	93	Alton & T. H. 1st...	108
Long Dock Bonds...	104½	Alton & T.H. 2d inc.	73
B.,N.Y.&Erie1st,'77.	81	Tol., Peoria & W. 2d.	20
B.,N.Y.&E.Large bs.	81	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	82
H.&St.Jo.8s,Conv'le.	77	Tol. & W.1st St.L.D.	58
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st.	26	Tol. & W. 2d......	51
Ind., Bloom. & W. 2d.	8	Tol. & W. Con.Conv.	25¼
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d..	103	Gt. West. 1st, '88....	80
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7⅌ct.	108	Gt. West. 2d, '93....	51
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...	106½	Quincy & Tol.1st,'90.	49
Cleve. & T. new bs..	103	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st...	40⅛
Clev., P. & A. o. bds.	102¾	Laf., Bl'n. & M. 1st.	62
Clev., P. & A. n. bds.	100	Pekin, Lin. & D. 1st.	62

And the following for the City Bank shares:

America	155	Imp'rs & Traders	200
American Exchange	117½	Irving	132
Chemical	1680	Mechanics'	140
City	300	Mercantile	109
Commerce	121½	Merchants'	122
Continental	91	Nassau	100
First National	200	New-York Nat. Ex.	180
Fourth National	95⅞	North America	100¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 4.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked
City 6s, Old	105	..
City 6s, New	108½	108⅝
Camden and Amboy Railroad	131⅛	131½
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅝	50¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	57¼	57⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾	62
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45	45⅛
Northern Central Railroad	..	30
Lehigh Navigation	50½	50⅝
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	103¾	104¼

W. H. Swift and his co-Trustees advertise for proposals for sale to them of 50,000 Land Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company for the 8th of October.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 4, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	33	Molasses, hhds	480
Beans, bbls	217	Moss, bales	40
Broom-corn, bales	54	Leather, sides	8,729
Flour, bbls	28,974	Pea-nuts, bags	592
Wheat, bushels	89,940	Resin, bbls	1,065
Corn, bushels	127,608	Spirits Turp., bbls	126
Oats, bushels	104,000	Rice, pks	728
Malt, bushels	1,500	Oil-cake, pks	1,734
Barley, bushels	16,250	Beef, pks	195
Peas, bushels	2,902	Cut-meats, pks	423
Grass-seed, bags	450	Pork, pks	20
Cotton, bales	8,616	Lard, tcs	552
Copper, bbls	136	Lard, kegs	746
Copper, bars	288	Butter, pks	3,971
B. E. Peas, bags	318	Cheese, pks	14,273
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Skins, bales	21
C. S. Oil, bbls	250	Sugar, bbls	515
Dried Fruit, pks	61	Starch, pks	535
Eggs, bbls	1,015	Sumac, bags	407
Flax-seed, bags	150	Stearine, pks	218
Grease, pks	46	Tallow, pks	217
Hops, bales	304	Tobacco, hhds	280
Horns, No	2,390	Tobacco, pks	1,155
Hides, No	2,799	Wool, bales	612
Hides, bales	743	Whisky, bbls	448
Hemp, bales	23		

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted ¼c. ⅌ lb. higher, on restricted offerings and a fair inquiry; 1,149 bags Santos, by the Alert, sold on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 61,600 bags. Other kinds firm but inactive....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 19¼c.@19½c.; fair, 20½c.@20¾c.; good, 21c.@21¼c.; prime, 21½c.@21¾c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19¼c.@22¾c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 20½c.@21½c.; Java invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Savanilla, 20c.@21½c; San Domingo, 18c.@18½c.; Manila, 21c.@22c.; Mexican, 20½c.@21½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery, but at a partial reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb., as shown by the revised official quotations. The demand has been in good part for export....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery, of 2,365 bales, (of which 103 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 859 bales to spinners, and 1,506 bales to shippers....The movements for forward delivery have been more liberal, and values have been quoted 1 32c.@1-16c. ⅌ lb. higher, closing firmly, under a more confident speculative inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,700 bales, (of which 600 bales on Saturday evening, and 17,100 bales to-day,) with 1,500 bales on the calls, on a basis of Middling, with October options closing at 12 15-16c.@12 31-32c.; November, 12 23-32c.@12¾c.; December, 12 23-32c.@12¾c.; January, 12 27-32c.@12⅞c.; February, 13 1-32c.@13 1-16c.; March, 13¼c.; April, 13 15-32c.; May, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; June, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; July, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; August, 14⅛c.@14 3-16c. ⅌ lb. ....The receipts at this port since our last have been 8,616 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 19,480 bales, against 17,209 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 31,532 bales, against 27,272 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 213,631 bales, against 184,269 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated (one day's) exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 6,635 bales; to the Continent, 2,738 bales....Stock in New-York, 34,028 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 158,174 bales. The stock of Cotton in this port Sept. 30, was 39,028 bales, as follows: In Brooklyn, 3,057 bales; on Staten Island, 5,862 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 8,297 bales; on wharves, 12,691 bales; in warehouses, 9,121 bales.

New-York Quotations for Cotton in store, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
Strict Ordinary	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Good Ordinary	11¾	11¾	12	12
Strict Good Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Low Middling	12¾	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
Strict Low Middling	13	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Middling	13⅛	13¼	13½	13½
Good Middling	13⅜	13½	12¾	13¾
Strict Good Middling	13⅝	13¾	14	14
Middling Fair	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Fair	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10¾	Low Middling	12
Strict Good Ordinary	11⅜	Middling	12¼

FISH—A less active trade has been reported in this line. Prices, however, have been generally well supported. Supplies, as a rule, moderate, and of No. 1 Massachusetts Shore Mackerel and Barrel Herring exceptionally light. We quote: Dry Cod from $5@$6 ⅌ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 50@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $19@$24 for No. 1, $13 50@$16 for No. 2, and $9@$14 50 for No. 3 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@38c. for scaled, and 30c.@33c. for No. 1, ⅌ box; Dutch Herring at $1 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A less satisfactory business has been reported in State and Western Flour, prices of which, however, have been without important alteration. The offerings of desirable lines of shipping Extras have been limited, and very full rates have been claimed, checking operations. The movements in other kinds have been mainly in job lots, to meet urgent requirements. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,900 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 30@$4 90; very poor to fancy Superfine and Western at $5 20@$5 60; inferior to choice Extra State, $5 65@$6 10, mainly at $5 85@$6; choice to very fancy do., $6 10@$6 60; City Mills Extra, $5 70@$7 75, chiefly at $6 35@$6 65; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 70@$6 10, mostly at $6 for choice old; round-hoop Ohio at $5 60@$6 10 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $6 10@$7 85, and patent at $7 10@$9 50, and very fancy do. at higher figures; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $6@$7 50; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $6@$7 75; Western White do., Extras, $6 10@$8 75; St. Louis Extras, $6 15@$8 75, the latter rate for choice; Extra Genesee, $6 10@$7 35 ⅌ bbl....Included in the sales have been 6,700 bbls. shipping Extras, part City Mills, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been moderately sought after at generally unchanged quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$5 60 for superfine, $5 65@$8 85 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 90@$8 75 for ordinary to choice trade and Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in light request at from $4 25@$5 60 for poor Fine to very choice Superfine, the latter rate for very small lots. Sales, 385 bbls., chiefly at $5 35..$5 50 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been in slack demand at from $3 40@$4 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $3 50@$3 90 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine from dock or delivered. Sales have been reported of 900 bbls., including 250 bbls. Brandywine at $4 15....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 25@$1 75 ⅌ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour quiet; quoted at $3@$3 25 ⅌ 100 lb.

GRAIN—A brisk movement has been reported in Wheat, chiefly in prime to choice Spring (new and old) and No. 1 White Western, for export, at an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing strong. Poorer grades very moderately sought after at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 327,000 bushels at $1 39@$1 40, mainly at $1 40, for prime new No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive soon; $1 33 for prime old No. 2 do.; $1 31@$1 32 for prime new do., afloat; $1 27½ for prime old No. 2 North-west Spring, in store; $1 25@$1 27 for fair to strictly prime new No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 26 for prime new and old do. do., (mixed,) in store; $1 10@$1 17 for poor to very good No. 3 Spring; $1 05@$1 10 for Rejected Spring; $1 40 for new No. 1 White Detroit; $1 20@$1 35 for about fair ordinary to prime new Red and Amber Western, odd lots, ⅌ bushel. And for forward delivery, sales were made of 50,000 bushels No. 1 White Toledo, new crop, to arrive, at $1 42; 24,000 bushels strictly prime new No. 1 Sheboygan Spring, to arrive from the canal, at $1 41 ⅌ bushel, closing in favor of sellers....Corn has been more active, chiefly for shipment, opening at an advance of 1c. a bushel, but closing dull at about Saturday's final quotations, influenced, in good part by the higher rates of ocean freights. Sales have been reported of 171,000 bushels, at 69c.@70c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, closing at 69c. for prime, in store and afloat; 67c.@69c. for steamer do. do., afloat, closing at 67c.@68c. for average; 69½c.@71c. for new Yellow Mixed Western; 63c.@66c. for damaged and warm new Western, afloat....Rye dull, at 90c. for State, car lots....Barley about steady, but in less demand. Sales, 2,500 bushels Canada West, at $1 25, and 8,000 bushels stained four-rowed State, at $1 10 ⅌ bushel....Barley Malt and Canada Peas nominally as before....Oats have been less sought after. Prime new Mixed Chicago quoted steady; other kinds depressed and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels, at 31c.@45c. for unsound to prime new Mixed Western, mostly at 45c. for prime Chicago, and 37c.@44c. for ordinary to very good Western, afloat; 42c.@53c. for unsound to prime new White Western, odd lots; 42c.@54c. for poor to choice new White State, mostly at 53c.@54c. for best car lots....Feed has been selling moderately within the range of $20@$30 as extremes, with the main call for Rye Feed at $24@$25, and 40 lb. Feed at $20@$21 ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been moderately sought after, including shipping lots, within the range of from 65c.@70c., and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lb.; Clover, 50c.@70c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@60c....Rye Straw has been in moderate demand within the range of 60c.@90c.; Oat, 55c.@65c. ⅌ 100 lb....The stock of Grain in this port to-day embraces 2,277,853 bushels Wheat, 1,443,018 bushels Corn, 4,457 bushels Rye, 21,688 bushels Barley, 272,591 bushels Malt, and 249,584 bushels Oats, showing an increase of Wheat, Corn, and Oats, and a decrease in the stock in store since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 4,269,294 bushels, as against 3,921,896 bushels last Monday, and 4,370,492 bushels Oct. 5, 1874.

HONEY—Has been very quiet, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted nominally at from 70c.@73c., and Cuba, at 81c.@83c., gold, per gallon.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—The recent movements in these lines have been generally on a moderate scale. Laths and Lime have been ruling about steady as to values. Lumber has been, in instances, held rather more confidently.

MOLASSES—Desirable invoices of foreign have been offered with reserve, and holders have been more confident in their views, though the demand has been quite moderate....Refining Cuba, 50 test, quoted at 35c. asked; Grocery do., 36c.@40c.; Barbados, 38c.@41c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@50c. The jobbing trade has been less satisfactory of late, and has been chiefly in Porto Rico at 48c.@55c.; fair to very choice New-Orleans at 60c.@70c., ⅌ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups rather quiet within the previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in light demand at former rates....Strained Resin quoted at $1 70@$1 75 ⅌ 280 lb., the latter for good; merchantable Spirits Turpentine at 33½c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 190 bbls. merchantable Spirits Turpentine at 33½c ⅌ gallon. And of Resin, 133 bbls. black at $1 60; 75 bbls. good Strained at $1 75, and 150 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $2 25@$2 75 ⅌ 280 lb.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very moderately sought after at 6¾c., in bulk, and 10⅝c.@10¾c., in shipping order, for early delivered....Refined has been depressed and lower, on limited inquiry; quoted for early delivery, at 13¾c.@13⅞c. ⅌ gallon....Refined, in cases, at 18c.@20c....Naphtha at 11c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 13⅛c.@13¼c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 13c.@13⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quite active, chiefly on speculative account, at advanced prices, closing strong. Other kinds dull. Sales for early delivery of 300 bbls. Western Mess at $22 25@$22 50; held at the close at $22 50; Prime Mess quoted at $19 50@$20, and Extra Prime at $16@$16 50 ⅌ bbl.......And for forward delivery sales of 4,500 bbls. Western Mess, October option, at $22 10@$22 35, closing firmly at $22 35 bid; 2,500 bbls., buyer October, at $22 25, closing with $22 40 bid; 500 bbls., seller February, at $20 12½....Dressed Hogs quoted lower, on a limited demand, with City at 10½c.@11⅛c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been in slack request and quoted weak, with sales reported of 55 bxs. Clear Bellies at 15¼c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon firm and in good demand for export; 400 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 13c....Lard has advanced about ⅛c. ⅌ lb., closing strong, with a fairly active movement reported....Sales reported of small lots of Western Steam at 14c.; 500 tcs. choice for export at 14⅛c.; 100 tcs. fair Kettle at 13¾c.; 175 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 City at 13½c.@13¾c.; 400 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 13⅞c., held at the close at 14c.; and small lots for the Continent at 14¾c....And for forward delivery, sales of Western Steam, 3,000 tcs., October, at 14c.@14⅛c., closing at 14⅛c.; 2,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12¾c.@12⅞c., closing at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c....Beef steady but quiet....We quote at from $8 50@$10 for Plain Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Extra Mess, and $16 for Packet ⅌ bbl. Sales, 80 bbls....Tierce Beef has been inactive at $15 50@$16 50 for Prime Mess, and $31@$32 for City Extra do. ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams have been quite dull at from $21@$24 for good to choice old; $15@$18 for ordinary to fair do., and $25 50@$26 for choice new....Butter has been moderately active at from 23c.@37c. for State, the latter for fancy; 15c.@35c. for very common to fancy Western....Cheese in less demand on the basis of 12c.@13¼c. for strictly prime to fancy....Eggs quoted at 27½c.@30c. for fresh; 22c.@25c. for limed; demand moderate.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in limited request on the basis of $1 85, gold, ⅌ bushel of 56 lb. Grass-seeds have been very moderately sought after, with Clover quoted at 13c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb....Timothy quoted at $2 50@$3 for new and old, from cars and store, ⅌ bushel....Rough Flax inactive at $1 60@$1 75 ⅌ bushel....Russian Hemp, $1 80@$1 85, here, ⅌ bushel. ....Canary-seed has been in fair demand and quoted strong in price at $10 50@$12....Rape-seed continues inactive at from $2 85@$3 25.

SOAP—Has been salable and firm, with Castile quoted at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The inquiry in a jobbing way has been fairly active, with Mace quoted at $1@$1 15, the latter for choice; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 23c.@23¼c.; Cloves, 50c.@52½c.; East India Pepper, 15¾c.@16½c.; White Pepper, 24½c.@25c; Pimento, 12½c.@13c.; Ginger, 9½c.@11¼c., gold, ⅌ lb. Invoices dull.

SUGARS—Raw have been in very moderate demand and prices have been quoted as favoring buyers slightly, under rather more urgent offerings, especially for cash. Sales have been reported to-day of 860 hhds. refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8c., mainly at 8c.; and 100 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c. And on Saturday evening 174 hhds. refining Cuba at 8c.; 35 bxs. Clayed at 8c., and 674 hhds. Melado at 5¾c.@6⅛c. ⅌ lb. Fair to good refining Cuba quoted at the close generally at 7¾c.@8c., though in instances ⅛c. ⅌ lb. more asked....Refined unchanged.

TALLOW—Firmer and wanted. Sales, 145,000 lb. strictly good to prime at 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb....Western Stearine, in tcs., quoted at 15⅝c. for prime to choice....Choice City at 16c.@16¼c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been very moderately sought after within our range for lines....Gunpowder, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 28c.@72c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 26c.@85c.; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 29c.@$1 10; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 24c.@29c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 25c.@97c.; Souchong and Congou, common to finest, 27c.@63c.; uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37c.@79c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Declined to $1 18; sales, 300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth and charter has been in unusually active request and rates have further advanced, closing strong and buoyant. Cotton and Provision offerings have been also liberal, with rates favoring ship-owners. Tonnage for Petroleum in quite moderate demand, rates showing considerable irregularity. Market otherwise without new features. ....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 50 hhds. Tallow on private terms, quoted at 27s. 6d. asked; and by steam, 3,400 bales Cotton, (mainly through freight,) at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 64,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels at 7¼d.@8¼d.; 32,000 bushels at 8d.@8½d., and 16,000 bushels at 8¼d.@8¾d. ⅌ bushel, closing very firmly at the latter figures; 23,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.@40s.; 1,130 bxs. Bacon at 30s.@32s. 6d. ⅌ ton; 4,500 Staves on private terms. And by steam from Chicago, via Boston and Philadelphia, (of through freight,) 1,200 pks. Lard and Bacon at 60c.@85c., closing at the latter rate, ⅌ 100 lb., with the quotation via New-York nominally 70c. ⅌ 100 lb. Also two ships, 1,242 and 1,314 tons, with Wheat from San Francisco, (reported as chartered there,) at 51s. Also an American schooner, 676 tons, with Cotton, from Charleston, at £1,350, with option of Havre....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 10½d. ⅌ 280 lb., and 1,000 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 26s. 3d. ⅌ ton; and by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ⅌ 60 lb. Also a British ship, 1,057 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Glasgow, by sail, 28,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ⅌ 60 lb.; 350 tons Logwood at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton, and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ⅌ bushel; also, a British bark, 789 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo....For Cardiff, Newport, or Bristol, an Italian bark, 812 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter; now held higher....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 502 tons, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 4½d.; a Norwegian bark, 385 tons, with about 2,700 quarters do., from do., at 7s. 3d.; another, 490 tons, with about 2,900 quarters do., from do., at 7s. 3d.; another, 452 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from do., at 7s. 6d., closing at the latter rate, with Grain tonnage, for New-York loading, in good request, and quoted at 6s. 6d. bid for small-size vessels. Also a Norwegian bark, 364 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 6d ⅌ bbl., with privileges confined to the United Kingdom; and a ship, 1,584 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, (as chartered there,) on private terms, quoted at 52s. 6d....For Antwerp, by steam, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 40s....For Yokohama, an American ship, 1,167 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at £3,350; another, 1,315 tons, hence, with do., on private terms....For Marseilles, an Italian bark, 537 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco (as bulk of cargo) at 34s. (with options in charter extending to Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples, at 40s.;) and 25,000 extra heavy Pipe Staves on private terms....For Genoa, an American schooner, 385 tons, with Cotton, from Savannah, at 1 3-16c. ⅌ lb....For Hayti and back to Boston, an American schooner, 180 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,700....For St. Domingo City and back to Boston, an American schooner, 124 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,450....For Rio Janeiro, a German brig, 260 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, at 85c. ⅌ bbl....For Barbados and Demerara, an American schooner, about 1,900 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at 70c. ⅌ bbl....For Port Spain, an American schooner, 332 tons, hence, with Sugar Shooks, (hhd.,) at 26½c. each....For Ponce, P. R., an American schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, reported at $9, gold....For San Francisco, an American ship, 1,487 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Freeport, Me., an American schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $7 25....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $7, and a schooner, with Salt, from Turk's Island, at 9c. ⅌ bushel....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $6 25....For Baltimore, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber from Pensacola, at $8 50, and another, with do., from Port Royal, at $7.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 4, 1875.

There still continues to be an unusual dullness in the live stock trade. The flocks and herds to hand are not good enough in quality to meet the demand. Therefore sales are extremely slow save in the few good quality animals to hand. The markets closed weak, with several poor quality herds and coarse quality flocks unsold. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 8c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weights 4 to 8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 7½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights 4 to 8¾ cwt. From 52 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows were not quoted. Veals sold at 7c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.; grass Calves at $7@$16 75 ⅌ head; trade slow in both. Sheep sold generally in small lots at 5¼c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. Lambs also in small lots at 6½c.@8c. ⅌ lb. There were no live Hogs on sale. City dressed opened at 10¾c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb. on a dull trade.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 86 Cherokee Steers at 9¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 5⅜ cwt., strong; 118 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 32 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt; 20 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 32 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7½ cwt., strong; 49 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., with a fraction off one yard. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 30 Illinois Steers from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 49 good Illinois Steers, with a choice top at 12c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 7 to 8 cwt.; C. J. Fagan sold for T. C. Eastman 127 Cherokee Steers at 8c. ⅌ lb., weights 4½ to 4¾ cwt.; T. Gillies sold for H. Benedict 59 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; for Jenks & Co. 20 poor quality State Cattle, Cows and Steers mixed, at 8c. ⅌ lb., weight 4 cwt.; for self 39 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Brothers 117 choice Kentucky Steers at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., with tops at 13½c. ⅌ lb., weights 8½ to 8¾ cwt.; 90 good Kentucky Steers, 12¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. strong; 75 Kentucky Steers, from coarse to good, from 10¾c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 34 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. scant; 54 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. scant; 19 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. For Hall & Co., 50 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. George Vail sold for self 34 Ohio and Illinois Steers, mixed, quality fair, from 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 157 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for Dixon & Co., 45 Kentucky Steers, Oxen, and Heifers, mixed, quality fair, at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 4 to 8 cwt.; 48 good Kentucky Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for O. D. Gray, 25 fair Ohio Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7½ cwt.; 13 coarse Ohio Steers at 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 12 good Ohio Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt. H. S. Rosenthal sold for Morris & Waixels 58 Colorado Steers at 8½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 81 poor Missouri Steers at 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 54 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; held on sale 96 Illinois Steers. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 68 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 36 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 36 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 54 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale, 199 Illinois Steers.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 46 State Lambs, weight 2,870 lb., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 74 Lambs, weight 5,870 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 175 Lambs, weight 14,740 lb., at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 40 Sheep, weight 3,110 lb., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 55 Sheep, weight 4,588 lb., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 44 Sheep, weight 3,960 lb., at 5⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 42 Sheep, weight 3,780 lb., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 22 grass Calves at $7 ⅌ head; 8 grass Calves at $8 ⅌ head; 92 grass Calves at $8 25 ⅌ head; 10 grass Calves at $12 50 ⅌ head; 6 grass Calves at $14 ⅌ head; 20 grass Calves at $16 ⅌ head; 5 grass Calves for $50; 2 Veals, weight 230 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 840 lb., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 6 Veals, weight 780 lb., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 6 Veals, weight 950 lb., at 9½c. ⅌ lb., all State stock; 188 Ohio Sheep, weight 7,860 lb., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 98 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,330 lb., at 5⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 76 Canada Sheep, weight 7,610 lb., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 73 Canada Sheep, weight 9,340 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 148 Canada Sheep, weight 16,370 lb., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 40 State Lambs, weight 2,910 lb., at 6⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 467 Canada Lambs, weight 35,620 lb., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 88 State Lambs, weight 6,450 lb., at 6⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 94 State Lambs, weight 6,740 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 215 State Lambs, weight 15,820 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb. Also sold for week ending Oct. 2, 1875, 9,175 Sheep and Lambs, average ⅌ head, $5 25; 910 Calves and Veals, average ⅌ head, $9 10.

At Harsimus Cove—C. Kahn sold for Rice & Co. 100 Texan Steers at 8½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 50 common Missouri Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. For H. Kahn, 33 Kentucky Steers and Oxen at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 50 Mountain Kentucky Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. For Kahn & Furst, 34 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 17 common Indiana Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Kahn & Brown 100 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 15 Kentucky Oxen at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 34 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for Saddler, Havens & Co. 85 common Kentucky and Ohio Steers mixed, from 9c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; Coney & McPherson sold for Buraken & Co. 118 Illinois Steers from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 120 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Dadisman & Co. 94 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for S. Brown 32 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for J. C. Lourne 48 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for F. S. Voorhies 35 common Kentucky Steers at 9¼c.@10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for J. F. Seddler 17 poor Ohio Steers at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Blue & Co. 51 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Saddler & Co. 48 fair Ohio Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 19 common Ohio Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for Kahn & Co. 51 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¾ cwt.; 52 poor Kentucky Steers at 9c.@10c. ⅌ lb., weights 6 to 6½ cwt.; for Klopfer & Co. 57 Texan Steers at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 106 Texan Steers at 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb., weight 4¾ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 43 Texan Steers at 8c. ⅌ lb., weight 4¼ cwt.; 40 Texan Steers at 8c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt., scant; 16 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 23 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for Klopfer & Co. 40 Texan Steers at 8c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt.; for Morris & Waixels 18 Texan Steers at 7½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 120 Texan Steers at 8½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris & Waixels, 50 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 107 Texan Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., with $1 off ⅌ head, on 68 head, weight 6¼ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 50 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,950 lb., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 228 Canada Lambs, weight 17,930 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 27 State Lambs, weight 64 lb. ⅌ head, at 8c. ⅌ lb. Also sold for week ending Oct. 2, 1875, 10,189 Sheep and Lambs, average ⅌ head $5 79. Judd & Buckingham sold 220 Ohio Sheep, weight 87 lb. ⅌ head, at 5½c. ⅌ lb. P. Lerch sold 200 Ohio Sheep, weight 87 lb. ⅌ head, at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending Oct. 4, 1875: 3,744 head of horned Cattle, 38 Cows, 627 Veals and Calves, 901 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Oct. 2, 1875: 12,883 Sheep and Lambs, 51 Cows, 891 Veals and Calves, 36 Bulls. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,408 Sheep and Lambs, 401 Veals and Calves, 14 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street yards for week ending Oct. 2, 1875: 10,967 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 4,070 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Oct. 2, 1875: 6,863 head of horned Cattle, 22 Cows, 39 Calves, 20,719 Sheep and Lambs, 11,067 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,656 head of horned Cattle, 39 Veals, 5,722 Sheep and Lambs, 5,180 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 4.—Cattle—The market was dull this week and prices unsettled and lower; 3,900 head arrived and sold at 7c.@7½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 6c.@6¾c. for fair to good do., and 4c.@5½c. ⅌ lb., gross, for common, as to quality. Sheep were rather dull; 1,500 head sold at 4¾c.@6c. ⅌ lb. gross, as to condition. Hogs were without material change; 5,000 head sold at $12@$13 75 ⅌ 100 lb. net.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Cattle dull; receipts, 3,200 head; sales mostly at $2 50@$4; Feeders, $3 50@$3 75; Shippers, $4@$6 75; shipments, 2,800 head. Live Hogs quiet and weak, lower; receipts, 11,000 head; Light, $7 90@$8 20; Heavy, $8@$8 30; shipments, 4,000 head. Sheep quiet but steady; receipts, 500 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 4.—Flour scarce and wanted. Wheat strong and higher; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 15; No. 2 do., $1 11, spot; sales at $1 08¾@$1 10½, seller October; closed at $1 10½, seller October; $1 10, seller November; No. 3 do., $1 01@$1 01½; Rejected, 89c.@90½c.; Minnesota, $1 14@$1 22½. Corn—Demand active and prices have advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 56¼c.@56¼c., spot or seller October; 51¾c., seller November; 48¼c.@48½c., seller all the year; Rejected, 54½c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 32⅝c.@32¾c., spot; 32⅝c. bid, seller October; 31⅝c., seller November; 31¼c., seller all the year; Rejected, 27c.@28c. Barley dull; lower to sell at 96½c., spot; 95½c., seller October; 93½c., seller November. Rye—Demand fair and market firm at 72c.@72½c. Pork dull and drooping at $22 75, spot; $22 30, seller October; $19 10, seller all the year. Lard quiet and weak at $13 47½@$13 50, spot; $12 27½, seller all the year. Bulk Meats firmer and held higher; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Short Rib Middles, 13⅜c.@13½c.; Short Clear Middles, 13¾c. Whisky dull at $1 15. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 93,000 bushels Oats, 34,000 bushels Barley, 13,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 125,000 bushels Corn, 193,000 bushels Oats, 32,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat higher at $1 11@$1 11⅛, October; $1 10¾, November. Corn higher at 56⅞c.@57c., October; 53½c., November. Oats firm at 32⅛c.@32⅞c., October; 31½c.@31¾c., November. Pork and Lard unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Lake Receipts—7,500 bbls. Flour, 136,000 bushels Wheat, 177,500 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats, 12,600 bushels Barley. Railroad Receipts—6,100 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 33,000 bushels Barley, 1,600 bushels Rye. Railroad Shipments—6,100 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 33,000 bushels Barley, 1,600 bushels Rye. Canal shipments to Tide-water—128,000 bushels Wheat, 87,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Barley; to the interior—6,000 bushels Wheat. Canal Freights weak; Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6½c.; Oats, 4½c. to New-York. In store—Wheat, 146,302 bushels; Corn, 214,006 bushels; Oats, 13,099 bushels; Barley, 38,894 bushels; Rye, 1,470 bushels; Barley-malt, 1,239 bushels; total, 415,010 bushels. Flour steady; demand fair; sales of 520 bbls. Wheat inactive; No. 2 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 23. Corn closed firm; prime scarce; sales of 25,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 62c.@62½c., including a boat load at latter price. Oats neglected; nominal. Rye inactive; held at 83c. Barley dull; sales of 10 cars six-rowed State at $1 10@$1 12. Seeds quiet; sales of 100 bags Timothy at $2 60@$3. Pork dull; Heavy Mess, $23 50. Lard dull at 14c.@14½c. Highwines neglected; nominally $1 17.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 12¾c.@13c. Flour firm; Howard Street and Western Supers, $4 25@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; do. Family, $6@$7 50; City Mills, Super, $4 50@$5; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 25; do. Rio brands, $6 50@$6 75; do. Family, $8 75. Wheat—Western Amber nominal; other grades firmer; No. 2 Western Red, $1 38@$1 40; Pennsylvania Red, $1 35@$1 40; Maryland Red, $1 10@$1 45; do. Amber, $1 50@$1 60; do. White, $1 20@$1 45. Corn quiet; Southern White, 53c.@80c.; do. Yellow, 72c.@73c.; Western Mixed, 65½c. bid, spot; sales at 67c. last half of October. Oats quiet; Southern, 46c.@55c.; Western White, 50c.@52c.; do. Mixed, 47c.@49c. Rye steady at 75c.@85c. Hay firm; Maryland and Pennsylvania Timothy, $23@$25. Provisions scarce and strong. Pork, $23@$23 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13¼c., loose; packed, 9¾c.@13½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Hams, 15½c.@16c. Lard firm; Refined, 14½c. Butter firm and active; Western Extras, 30c.; do. Firsts, 25c.@25c. Petroleum quiet; Crude, 6½c.@6⅝c.; Refined, 13¼@13½c. Coffee strong, buoyant, and higher; Rio cargoes, 19¾c.@21⅝c.; jobbing at 19¾c.@22⅝c. Whisky held firmly at $1 17½.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 4.—Bark quoted at $34 for No. 1 Quercitron. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Petroleum steady; Refined, 13⅜c.; Crude, 10½c. in bbls. Flour dull and prices of new Flour weak; Superfine, $4 25@$4 62½; Extras, $5 25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $5 25@$7 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6 50@$6 75; High Grade, $7 75@$8 75. Rye Flour, $5 25@$5 50. Wheat firmer and in better request; new Red, $1 15@$1 40 for Western and Pennsylvania, $1 41 for new Amber, and $1 45 for new White. Rye quoted at 75c. for new Western. Corn firmer; Yellow, 73c.@74c.; Mixed, 73c. Oats steady; Mixed, 40c.@43c., and good and choice White 45c.@48c. Whisky quoted at $1 19 for Western. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 32c.@34c.; do. do. Firsts, 28c.@30c.; Western Extras, 26c.@28c.; do. Firsts, 22c.@24c.; Rolls, Extras, 29c.@31c.; do. Firsts, 24c.@25c. Cheese firm; New-York fancy, 12c.@13½c.; do. prime, 11c.@12c.; Western, fine, 11c.@12c. Eggs quiet; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 27c. Western do., 26c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 54¾, cash; $1 55@$1 57, October; $1 57, November; No. 3 do., $1 28, cash; $1 31½@$1 32¼, November. Corn inactive but firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 56c., October; 45½c.@46½c., November. Oats dull; No. 2, 37c., cash. Barley and Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork higher at $23 50. Lard higher; Summer, 13⅜c. Bulk Meats nominally higher; nothing doing. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.@14½c.; Clear Sides, 15c.@15¼c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 15. Hogs steady and unchanged. Cattle dull and lower; good to choice Natives, $5 50@$6 25; medium to fair, $4@$5; common, $2 90@$3 60; good to choice Texans, $3 65@$4 16; medium to fair, $3@$3 50; common, $2 70@$2 90. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 57,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels; Barley, 25,000 bushels; Rye, 27,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,061 head; Cattle 2,312 head.

DETROIT, Oct. 4.—Flour strong; City White Winter, $6 50. Wheat active, advanced; closing strong; Extra, $1 37½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28½; No. 2 do., $1 16; No. 1 Amber, $1 29. Corn dull; No. 1 Mixed, 67c. Oats firm; White not quoted; Mixed, 37½c. Barley firm; State, $2 20@$2 35, per cental. Receipts—1,600 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—1,700 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat quiet but steady; Red, $1 30@$1 42. Corn dull at 56c.@60c. Oats dull at 30c.@46c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet but steady at 75c.@80c. Pork, demand fair and prices have advanced; sales at $22 62½@$22 75. Lard firmer; held higher; Steam 13⅝c. bid; Country Kettle sold at 13¾c.; City at 14c. Bulk-meats strong and higher; Shoulders, 9½c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14¼c., closing at outside prices. Bacon strong and higher; Shoulders, 10c.@10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.@14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. Hogs, demand active and firm; Stockers, $6 75@$7; common light, $7 50@$7 80; good light, $8@$8 25; no higher grades offering; receipts, 2,770 head; shipments, 1,370 head. Whisky steady, with a fair demand, at $1 13. Butter easier, but not quotably lower.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 4.—Sugar dull; jobbing sales; common, 8¼c.; good common, 8½c.; fair to fully fair, 8¾c.@9½c.; prime to choice, 9½c.@9¾c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Flour dull; quoted: Superfine, $4 75; Double Extra, $5 25; Treble Extra, $5 50@$6 75; choice Family, $7@$7 25. Corn-meal dull at $2 90. Corn dull; choice White, 75c. Oats firmer at 48c.@55c. Bran firmer at $1 05. Hay quiet; prime, $22 50@$24; choice, $26. Pork held at $24 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders firmer; held at 9½c. Bacon scarce and firmer; Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15c. Hams quiet; choice Sugar-cured, 15½c.@16½c.; inferior, 14c.@15c. Lard dull at 14¼c.@14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime, 18½c.@21½c. Whisky dull; Rectified, $1 18@$1 22. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ discount; Sterling—Commercial, $5 53½@$5 54½; Gold, 117⅛.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 4.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 38½; No. 3 do., $1 25½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 27½; No. 2 do., $1 17; Extra do., $1 45, on track; Amber Michigan, $1 25½, October; $1 25¾, November; No. 2 do., $1 05; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 27; No. 3 do., $1 11½; Rejected Red, 93½c. Corn steady, with fair demand; high Mixed, spot and October, 59c.; all the year, 49c.; Low Mixed, 58½c.; no grade, 55c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 37c.; October, 37¼c.; November, 37¾c.; White, 42c. Freights to Buffalo more active at 2¼c.; to Oswego and Kingston, 4½c.@5c. Receipts—600 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 4.—Flour—Demand confined to small lots; sales at $4 50@$5 for Western Superfine, $5 50@$6 for common Extras, $6 25@$7 75 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $6 50@$7 50 for Winter Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $7@$8 50 for St. Louis; Southern quiet at $5 50@$9 for common Extras and choice Family; fancy Minnesota, $8 50@$9 50. Corn quiet at 74c.@77c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats dull at 49c.@55c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1. Shorts, $22@$22 50. Fine Feed and Middlings dull and nominal. Receipts—Flour, 8,691 bbls.; Corn, 7,200 bushels; Wheat, 793 bushels; Oats, 17,500 bushels; Shorts, 13,600 bushels; Barley, 3,965 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. Wheat quiet; new No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 35. Corn dull at 73c. Barley in slight demand; sales 20,000 bushels Canada by sample at $1 17. Corn-meal, $31 for Bolted and $30 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $21@$22; Middlings, $28@$30, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn, 5c.; Barley, 4½c., to New-York; Barley, 3¾c. to Albany, 7½c. to Philadelphia. Lake Receipts—18,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 125,000 bushels Barley, 701,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—8,300 bushels Wheat, 48,200 bushels Barley, 707,000 feet Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 4.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat firm, in fair demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 20¾; Hard, $1 24; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 12½; October, $1 11¾; November, $1 10¾; No. 3 do., $1 02. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2, 58c. Oats in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 1, 35c.; No. 2, 33¼c.@33⅜c. Barley dull; No. 2 Spring, October, $1 05; November, $1 02½; No. 3 do., 62c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Freights less active but firmer; Wheat, to Buffalo, 2¾c.@3c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 160,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 173,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Oats dull at 40c.@45c. Corn dull at 60c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions excited and higher. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. Hams—Sugar Cured, 15½c. Lard active and higher; Tierce, 14½c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 13. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Wheat entirely neglected. Rye nominal at 85c.@88c. for State. Corn dull at 71c.@73c. for Western Mixed. Barley—Nothing doing. Malt—Nothing doing. Oats easier to buy, with improved demand; sales, 1 car Rejected at 42c.; 1 car No. 2 Mixed Western at 44c.; 3 cars No. 2 Western and 1 car No. 1 Mixed State at 48c.; 2 cars No. 1 Western at 50c.; 1 car White, in bags, at 53½c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 4.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn—Old dull and nominal; Dry Ears, 45c.@50c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 47c.@48c. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; Refined, 14¼c.@14¾c. Bacon scarce, firm, and higher; Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15c.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 4.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 32c. Resin steady at $1 32½ for strained. Tar steady at $1 55.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 2,651 bales; gross, 3,777 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,962 bales; to France, 716 bales; coastwise, 4,742 bales; sales, 3,750 bales; stock, actual, 35,576 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 4.—Cotton steady; offerings moderate; demand good; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 2,893 bales; gross, 2,899 bales; sales, 1,443 bales; stock, 16,968 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12 9-16c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 5,573 bales; gross, 5,613 bales; exports, coastwise, 813 bales; sales, 2,043 bales; stock, 6,121 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.@12c.; net receipts, 3,627 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,226 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 21,129 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 4.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 1,630 bales; export, coastwise, 1,158 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 11,925 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 4—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94; for the new account, 94⅛. United States Bonds, 1867s, 107¼; new 5s, 104¾. Erie Railway Shares, 14⅞.

1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 1-16; for the account, 94 3-16. Erie Railway shares, 15.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £81,000.

5 P. M.—Paris advices quote Rentes at 65f. 65c. Erie Railway shares, preferred, 30¼.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 4.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 99¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive firm. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November at 6⅝d. The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December at 6⅝d.; do. do., October delivery, at 6⅝d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, at 6¾d. Provisions—Lard, 61s. ⅌ cwt. Pork, 80s. ⅌ bbl. for Mess.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, at 6 11-16d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, at 6⅞d. Of the sales to-day, 8,500 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, (per sail,) at 6¾d.; do. do., October and November delivery, at 6 11-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is strong.

LONDON, Oct. 4—5 P. M.—Tallow, 53s. 3d.@53s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for 1875. Refined Petroleum, 9¾d.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 24s. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 4.—Petroleum, 27½f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, Oct. 2.—Sugar—Market showed increased dullness, with small business, closing dull; prices nominal; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 15@16 reals ⅌ arroba; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 8 to 10, 10½@11 reals; Concentrated Sugars, fair to good quality, 8½@9 reals; Muscovado Sugars, common to fair, 11¼@11½ reals; do., fair to good Refining, 11¾@12 reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs., 15¾@16¼ reals; do., in hhds., 16¼@17¼ reals. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 214,000 bxs. and 9,500 hhds. Receipts of the week, 645 bxs. and 1 hhd. Exports of the week, 9,500 bxs., of which 6,200 to the United States. Bacon, $47@$48 ⅌ cwt. Hams, $54@$60 ⅌ quintal for American Sugar-cured. Lard, in kegs, $49 50@$50 ⅌ quintal; do., in tins, $53@$54. Potatoes, $10 50@$10 75 ⅌ bbl. Wax, yellow, $13@$13 50 ⅌ arroba. Onions, $10 25@$10 50 ⅌ bbl. Naval Stores quiet. Coal-oil, in tins, 8 reals ⅌ gallon. Empty Hogsheads $7 50. Lumber dull; 1 cargo of White Pine sold at $85 ⅌ 1,000; 1 cargo of Pitch Pine sold at $34 50, in gold. Shooks nominal; Box, 7½ reals; Sugar Hogsheads, 21 reals, in gold. White Navy Beans, 29½@30 reals ⅌ arroba. Corn, 13@13½ reals ⅌ arroba. Hoops dull and nominal; Long Shaved, $85@$90 ⅌ 1,000. Freights very dull; no demand for the United States. Spanish Gold, 224@224½. Exchange quiet; on the United States, short sight, currency, 114@116 premium; on London, 168@170 premium.

CHEESE MARKETS.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 4.—There were 3,000 boxes of Cheese sold here to-day at from 12½c.@13⅞c.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Cheese—Market is dull; 2,950 boxes were sold at from 12½c.@13c.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 4.—Printing Cloths are held at 4¾c.@4⅞c. for best Standard and Extra 64 by 64; demand light; sales mostly on basis of lower quotations.

THE JENNER DIVORCE CASE.

The Jenner case was decided by Judge Cochrane, at Detroit, on Friday, a decree of divorce being granted as prayed for in the bill of complaint. The ground of divorce was extreme cruelty, and the judge remarked that the testimony fully sustained the charge and satisfied him that the parties never could live together harmoniously, and that it was for the interests of both that they should be separated. The court decreed that the seal skin sack, jewelry, &c., which were presented to Mrs. Jenner before the marriage, and valued at $1,000, should be returned to her; also, that she should have one gold watch valued at $150, one horse and the brougham, and the piano valued at $1,500. These she shall have as her own personal property. For permanent alimony the court decreed that Dr. Jenner should pay his divorced wife $30 per month, payable in advance on the first day of each month, commencing with the date of the decree.

THE SITUATION IN ALBANY COUNTY.

The Albany *Journal* of Saturday evening says: "The County Convention of the McEwen faction to-day nominated Mr. Dayton for Senator and 'Tony' Brady for Treasurer. This only confirms the impression which has prevailed all along that, with judicious action and earnest efforts, the Republicans can elect their county ticket. There are now two Democratic candidates for Senator in the field. Very likely efforts will continue to be made, as they have already been made, to effect some sort of a compromise. But they have thus far been unavailing, and there is now still less promise of their success. Mr. McElwain, the candidate of the old-line Democracy, and his friends are in the fight to stay. Mr. Dayton will be equally tenacious. Each is specially objectionable to the other side; neither can possibly unite the party strength, and neither will get out of the way. Even if there were a compromise, it would be only on the surface. It only remains for the Republicans to nominate the best man they can name and elect him. On Treasurer the Democrats are nominally united—both sides nominate Mr. Brady. But the situation is worse for him than the sharpest division. Resting upon both sides, both will drop out from under him and leave him nowhere. The re-election of the present popular Treasurer—whose nomination may already be taken for granted—is as certain as any event of the future can be. The Republicans of Albany are masters of the situation. They will make the most of it."

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

COMPLETION AND UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT TO HIM AT HIS BIRTHPLACE, FALAISE—THE OLD NORMAN CASTLE.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Falaise, Sept. 19, says: It is impossible to come to this old Norman stronghold without carrying one's thoughts back to the days which give, or ought to give, it a fame second to no other historical shrine. At Falaise was born the son of the tanner's daughter whose memory we are fêting to-day, and here he first planned that ambitious raid which has had such a mighty effect, not only on England, but on the world. If we pass through the long, straggling streets to the little square under the castle, with the quaint old church on one side and the Mairie at the end, there before us stands the statue of William, set up just twenty-four years ago, and whose completion is being celebrated to-day by the addition of six other but less renowned rulers of Normandy. Their position implies their inferiority. Above towers the conqueror, bestriding a pawing charger, which he reins back, the head turned back as if to encourage an army, the banner held aloft in the right hand, the seat free and firm. The expression of the face is hard and fierce, like that we see attributed to the Northern Vikings. The whole muscular frame of the man is filled with dauntless energy, uncompromising strength. Grouped round the base of the pedestal, like minor gods, are Dukes Rollo, William Longsword, Richard Sanspeur, Richard the Good, Richard, and Robert the Magnificent. But they are as nothing compared with the mighty form on high. One can look at nothing else and think of nothing else. The inscription is short, but it tells, perhaps, more so than ten times as many words or high-flown phrases its own story: "William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, King of England. Born at Falaise MXXVII." There is a second inscription behind the statue—"This monument was erected by national subscription, the equestrian statue on Oct. 27, 1851, the six Dukes on Sept. 19, 1875." The whole is a monument not only to the Norman King, but also to the sculptor, M. Roujet. The people of Falaise are proud of their bold townsman. I heard two men talking before the statue to-day. "He was a great man," said one. "Yes," replied the other, "and his mother was Arlette, the tanner's daughter." It may be added that the fêtes to-day celebrate not only the completion of the Conqueror's monument, but also the restoration of the fountains erected by his father, Duke Robert.

By following the ascending footpath to the right of the Mairie we come to the precincts of the castle. Under the limes we look many feet over the bastions into the shady valley below, and were it not for the school-house and cottages beside us we might almost imagine that the heroes of Norman chivalry might be seen winding their way among the trees. The castle itself has been partially restored, the works being interrupted by the late war and not since carried on, but they will shortly be recommenced. Passing along the broken road, we come to the breach made by Henri IV. in 1589, and, still ascending, we enter what was once the hall of the castle. All is painfully white with the restoring hand of modern masons, but it is not difficult to see that we have no modern building before us. The huge blocks of stone, the severity of the early Norman architecture, the loopholes, the very discomfort of the internal arrangements befit the cradle of the Conqueror. Here in a little room, fashioned in the thickness of the wall, he was born, and there, far down, but immediately below, may be seen the fountain bearing the name of his mother, Arlette, surrounded as of old by the tanner's yards. If we mount the tower built by the great Talbot, who took the fortress in Henry V.'s reign, a wider prospect spreads before us. We can see for miles over the hilly country, and, though the rising ground hides the sea, we can just make out the Tower of Dives, whence William is popularly supposed to have sailed for the land of the Saxon. In this same tower are the frightful *oubliettes*, not yet entirely excavated, where human bones are found by the workmen. Descending a little winding staircase, one passes three tiers of these chambers, each with a round hole in the centre of the floor, just large enough for the passage of a man's body. The whole place is clean, and looks almost new. It is hard to believe that human beings have fallen shrieking from one story to another to crash, bruised and broken masses, on the floor below; and yet it is so, and what one looks upon is strictly a whited sepulchre. If the thought flashes across your mind the reality becomes horrible; the slightest sound among the broken stones makes you start, and you are glad to exchange the gloomy solitude for the unrestored banqueting hall, roofless and overgrown with elder bushes, ivy, and rank weeds. There are two chapels within the castle walls. "They were pious people in those days," I say to my guide, an old peasant woman. "Ah, Monsieur," she replies, "and wicked. There have been many crimes committed in the name of religion because it is so easy to confess;" and yet the next minute she was talking with reverence of Monseigneur l'Evêque and his reverence the Curé.

SERVIA AND THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Telegraph* discusses the attitude of Servia as follows, under date of Sept. 12:

"The reigning Prince of Servia, Milan Obrenovitch, fills no enviable post. His education was but a sorry one. Natural ability is not wanting, but at twenty-one years of age, on the eve of marriage, without fortune, with a rival just over the frontier, his Highness has to discriminate between the good and the evil counsel of a Ministry standing on the shoulders of an unscrupulous opposition. War is their only principle—aimless, useless war. Victory may bring about a change of suzerains; but would it give Servia independence? Impossible! A central confederation without affinity? Ludicrous! When the Prince is disposed to obey the dictates of reason he is told "Abdication, Monseigneur, is the only alternative." Is it in human nature—in youthful nature—to abdicate? And yet the Ristitch party is strong, and able to force a crisis. I have it on undeniable authority that the Prince wishes for the maintenance of peace, but is beside himself with conflicting counsels. So much for public opinion, so much for the Prince's position, so much for the evil direction of M. Ristitch. But now let us inquire seriously, can Servia make war? Let us suppose the moment to be opportune, and ask, Is war possible? To declare it is not more costly than to pen this letter. To make war costs so much that no one substantive can express the total, direct and indirect. Officers, men, arms, horses, discipline, and organization are only the agents of the principal—money. Funds are wanting in Servia. There is no external debt, but the internal obligations of the empty Treasury are heavy. There are 6,000 regular troops, well officered to a certain extent, armed with the Peabody rifle. Then the Militia, 100,000 men, say even 150,000 men, is numerically strong, but practically weak as a flock of sheep. Almost without officers—such as there are having been appointed from the non-commissioned ranks of the Army—with arms of all patterns, without discipline or field organization—the Servian Militia is useless. Again, there is no cavalry, or next to none; little artillery, and that only half horsed; and, worse still, but a few score bullocks and crazy wagons for transport in a depopulated hilly country without railroads. On these grounds, then, I say, Servia cannot declare war. If she does it in spite of herself, Belgrade will again run with blood. The Turks would occupy it within a fortnight; but may better counsels prevail. It is devoutly to be hoped that the advent of M. Marinovitch, or some other sagacious and disinterested Minister, may restore quiet; that Servia may seek to develop her vast internal resources, to make ready if you will; but at any rate she must avoid an ill-timed and hopeless effort to alter her position."

DON CARLOS AND THE CHURCH.

The assertion that the Pope is nearly out of patience with the liberalism of the Alfonsist Government in Spain, and only awaits some more flagrant act of tolerance and disobedience on its part to declare openly for Don Carlos, does not seem improbable when it is known how zealous a churchman Don Carlos is. The quality of his fealty to Rome appears in the following extracts from *The Penal Code of Don Carlos VII., by the Grace of God King of Spain*, approved by his royal decree, which are quoted by the Spanish correspondent of the London *Times*:

Without going through the various clauses I come at once to No. 124:

"Any attempt to abolish or change the Roman Catholic Apostolic religion in Spain shall be punished by temporary imprisonment, and perpetual banishment if the criminal be in public authority and be guilty of the crime of abusing it. If, however, the criminal be in other circumstances, the penalty shall be commuted to long imprisonment, and in case of repetition, temporary imprisonment and perpetual banishment."

Clause 125.—"Any person celebrating public worship not of the Roman Catholic Apostolic religion shall be punished by temporary banishment."

Clause 126.—"Shall be punished with the penalty of short imprisonment: 1. Those who publicly teach the non-observance of religious precepts. 2. Those who with equal publicity turn into ridicule the sacraments of the Church, or in any way seek to bring them into derision. 3. Those who, having promulgated doctrines and teachings contrary to the Catholic dogma, persist in publishing them after having been condemned by the ecclesiastical authority. Repetition of these crimes will be punished with long imprisonment."

Clause 127.—"Any one who treads under foot or in any other way profanes the sacred emblems of the Eucharist, shall be punished with temporary imprisonment."

Clause 128.—"He who wantonly scoffs at religion, treads under foot or profanes images, sacred vases, or other objects used in public worship, shall be punished with a long term of imprisonment."

Clause 132.—"A Spaniard publicly abjuring the Roman Catholic religion shall be punished by perpetual banishment, this punishment to cease from the moment he returns to the pale of the Church."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

NIAGARA.

SOME REASONS WHY IT HAS A BAD NAME—WHAT THE VILLAGE WANTS—WHAT GOAT ISLAND IS NOW—SUGGESTIONS OF GREATLY-NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having repeatedly visited Niagara—the first time more than a quarter of a century since—and having spent some time there during the present season, I am prompted, considering the fusillade of criticism that has been opened upon it, to ask some space in THE TIMES for a further consideration of the subject.

On arriving at the Falls, if the tourist does not take an omnibus for a hotel the moment he gets outside the railway depot, he is beset by solicitors who pursue him down the platform, and by a hackman who follows him with his carriage, near the sidewalk, until he finds refuge in a hotel. The hotels are all near the falls, and if he prefers to walk to them, he is again beset by hackmen, who importune him persistently and head him off at every corner. This is trying to the average tourist, and dangerous to the most saintly; and it is all prohibited by village ordinances. But if complaint is made, the defendant demands a jury; a convenient one is selected, and however direct and positive may be the evidence against him, the verdict usually is "No cause for action."

Another most objectionable business feature of the place is the practice of giving commissions to hackmen and others in order to secure patronage. To such an extent is this nuisance pushed that even visitors are outraged by propositions to engage in it. A distinguished gentleman of my acquaintance was quietly approached by a shop-keeper and informed that he should receive a liberal commission on all articles that he might induce his acquaintances to purchase at the trader's shop. The commissions range from ten to one hundred per cent. If one person pays, all must; and it is said that, with perhaps one or two exceptions, all do. Hence, it is difficult to understand who is benefited, except the hackmen, who contribute nothing to the value of the transaction. The only reason offered in favor of the system is that it is a legitimate way of advertising. But this is utterly fallacious. An advertisement is an open announcement to the public, which it reads and avails itself of or not, as it chooses. But the commission factor is a secret interested agent, who makes the public pay the cost of the bribe, since the price of the thing or service sold is increased by just the amount of the bribe. It is said that if a citizen takes visiting friends to the Whirlpool or to the Whirlpool rapids in his private carriage, the charge is ten per cent. less at the first place and 100 at the other, than when strangers are taken there by the public hacks, and the drivers get the increment. Many visitors direct the drivers to take them to these places, and yet the commission is paid, the same as if the parties had gone at the suggestion of the drivers. Of course, no fair-minded traveler will say that expensive bridges, elevators, &c., should be used gratis. The objection is to fees that benefit neither the tourist nor the owner of the improvements.

The streets of Niagara, except adjoining the principal hotels and one or two private dwellings, are untidy and unattractive. Some of them are not of the same grade as the sidewalks, and some of the sidewalks are not graded at all. Being mostly made of planks, they are, like certain verbs, regular, irregular, and defective, especially the two last. Moreover, as cows and other animals are allowed to run at large, their filthy condition may be easily imagined. Quiet twilight walks are dangerous experiments for ladies, and are never repeated. Furthermore, the gutters and their borders are made repulsive by a rank growth of weeds. Indeed, the only pleasant promenade out of doors is Prospect Park. This is well kept and pleasant. Solicitors, peddlers, and noisy rowdies are excluded from it, and quiet enjoyment is possible within its borders. The admission fee is doubtless too high for a mere look at the falls, but, as it is private property, there is no remedy. It is said that the original owners appropriated to the public an ample space, called Prospect Point; but by some strange neglect, the appropriation was not legally accepted, and the land lapsed to the heirs, and was finally purchased by one of them, who is the principal stockholder in the present Prospect Park Company, and now there is no point on the American side of the river where the great cataract can be seen untaxed. But one is reconciled to this when he contrasts the quiet, cultivation, cleanliness, and adornments of the park with the rough, unkempt, and repulsive condition of the river shore above it. Uncouth and noisy manufactories, barns, old and abandoned foundations of buildings, with sundry collections of rubbish, shock every idea of the fitness of things. The hydraulic canal, which is not immediately in the village, has but a single grist-mill on it, and is capable of operating a hundred, so that the river-shore abominations are unnecessary in a business point of view. It may be averred that no tourist, however extensively traveled in Europe and America, has seen a village of equal notoriety and importance where there is so little public spirit and enterprise among the residents, many of whom are wealthy; so little pride and interest in the appearance of the place; so little united, intelligent, and tasteful effort for its improvement.

Finally, in regard to Goat Island. Of course, the supreme charm of Niagara is in its water and water exhibitions. To the beholder, there is a constant and growing fascination about the rapids and the falls. The bridges to the main island and to the Moss Islands in the rapids beyond, afford invaluable opportunities for studying the unrivaled water scenery. For these the public ought to be, and is, truly grateful. But the condition of the largest island is open to the severest criticism. The roads are too narrow. In many parts the only foot walk is the carriage way, so that pedestrians have no refuge except in the grass or bushes by the wayside. Ladies suddenly overtaken by a carriage seek the thicket with a haste that, not unfrequently, damages their apparel. Then again, carriages are only allowed to go around the island in one direction, the reason—true, but most extraordinary in a national pleasure-ground—being that the road most of the way is too narrow for vehicles to pass! Every traveler knows the interesting contrasts and differences of view presented by going up or down a river. Some gentlemen who brought their private carriages to the Falls so scratched them by turning aside to accommodate pedestrians that they soon abandoned the drive. It seems also that in repeated instances visitors have been poisoned by a wild vine which abounds on the island. Another shrub which is inordinately multiplying is the wild sumac; its exhalations when in blossom are neither pleasant nor healthful. The attraction of a drive along the river should be seeing the water, but this is impossible from the fine high bank just north of the Biddle stairway, and on parts of the road nothing can be seen but a dense growth of trees and underbrush, which in the warm Summer weather is dusty and repulsive. Another extraordinary regulation is, that admission is refused to the island during the forenoon of Sunday. The reason assigned is, that the employes may attend church. But surely it would not be very expensive to find worthy substitutes to take their places, who on being released could attend church in the afternoon. And any stranger may wisely prefer to devote the one or two Sundays of his life which it may be in his power to spend at Niagara to the ministrations of nature upon Goat Island, and in listening to the sublime voice of many waters from the great cataract, rather than to the preaching or praying of any mere mortal, however "gifted" and eloquent. The adoption of this regulation is not only a mistake morally and æsthetically, it is a misfortune.

The absence of the old stone tower that stood in the rapids near the south-west corner of the island is a great loss. It was not only a fitting adjunct to the scene, but it was positively useful. From its top was obtained a view of the periphery of the great Canadian fall, and a look into its very throat that could be obtained nowhere else. It is said that a new fanciful iron pagoda is to be substituted for it. It is to be hoped not. Let the new one be, like the old one, constructed from the stones of the vicinage, a material both enduring and every way appropriate.

The present season is ended, and the long Winter coming will give the citizens time to deliberate upon a plan of action. Let them resolve themselves into a committee of the whole on the state of the village, determined to act in good faith with each other and the outside public; then appoint subcommittees upon the following subjects, viz.:

First—Carriage service.
Second—Streets.
Third—Improvements.
Fourth—Enforcement of ordinances.
Fifth—Advertising.

Under the first head consider whether the number of carriages licensed is not too large, and fix limits. Let there be competent inspection before granting the licenses, which shall also report lame and balky horses and dilapidated or unsafe vehicles and harness, in order that these licenses may be revoked. Establish, also, carriage stands, with severe penalties for leaving them for the purpose of soliciting on the streets. Encourage, also, the establishment of lines of conveyances—something like the Central Park (New-York) carriages—to run at stated intervals—one to Table Rock, another around Goat Island, and another to the Whirlpool and its rapids—to carry passengers at a moderate fare, the ticket to be good for any hour at any part of the route. There would probably be a porcupine elevation of hack quills—or hands—against these lines; but if the honest and reputable hackmen will stand faithfully by each other they can establish them, and gain honor and profit by so doing. A very strong argument in their favor is the fact that the era of large excursions has come, and they are to be henceforth one of the institutions of the country. Never was there a better opportunity for the quick sixpence to bankrupt the slow shilling.

Second—Provide for grading streets and sidewalks, making them uniform, keeping them free from obstructions, filth, and weeds, and strictly enforcing all ordinances against animals running at large.

Third—Provision should be made for setting out trees where needed, and replacing dead ones. Endeavor also to persuade owners of vacant lots to inclose them with neat fences, and to grade and cultivate them in grass or otherwise.

Fourth—A strict, thorough, and impartial enforcement of the laws and ordinances should be persistently insisted on. In this connection every good citizen should resolve to hold himself ready to do jury duty, as it is called. Of course this would sometimes be inconvenient and irksome, but it would only be necessary for a short time. As soon as offenders found out that an appeal for a jury would result in strict and exact justice, they would trust the case to the Justice. If the latter, for political or other reasons, should favor the delinquent, then the plaintiff could ask for the jury. To secure such a union among the citizens political considerations must be ignored in the selection of village officers. Is there virtue enough in the community to do this?

Fifth—As to advertising. The method might be somewhat as follows: Prepare a circular or pamphlet that shall contain a clear, succinct statement of facts and suggestions useful to the visitor, such as all respectable hotels, with their location; the hack rates of fare; the distance from central points to all places of interest, and prices of admission thereto; the names and location of the shops belonging to those who join the union, and the publications concerning the locality, especially those of real value, such as Mr. George Holly's. Besides the value of such a circular to the visitors, it would be a good business investment, especially when, after a year or two of fair dealing, it would come to be generally relied on.

The conclusion of the whole matter may be summed up as follows:

First—The hotel and legal carriage fares are no higher than they are at Long Branch and Saratoga, but are higher than they are at nearly all the resorts on the sea coast, at the White Mountains, at Sharon and Avon Springs, and at other interior Summer retreats. That they are on the whole too high may be fairly inferred from the large profits made by the leading hotels previous to this season.

Second—That the traveler cannot escape the feeling that he is a victim of commissions in certain cases, and that he is looked upon as fair game to be plucked rather than as a friendly visitor to be kindly treated for even a liberal compensation.

Third—That he is annoyed by solicitors and has to deal with sharper hackmen than he meets at most other places.

Fourth—That the authorities of the village tolerate infractions of its laws and ordinances.

Fifth—That the village itself presents an unattractive appearance, and that there is an apparent lack of public spirit, enterprise, and taste among the citizens; and finally, that the condition of Goat Island is susceptible of great improvement. Q. E. D.

THE EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A large number of German organizations in this City have lately united and formed a central organization, for the purpose of maintaining the study of the German language in our public schools, and to advance and improve public education in general. The first matter has been thoroughly discussed at public meetings, by the press, and in the Board of Education, and the necessity of further agitation depends on the future action of this body. The second object, however, has received no attention from said organization, and for the purpose of directing the same to it the writer ventures to express the following ideas. The first step should be to ascertain what changes and improvements are desirable or necessary in our system of public education. This inquiry opens a very large field, and, to confine it to some bounds, I propose to restrict it to our public schools. And here it will be necessary to determine, first, is the object of these schools only to instruct, or to educate our children? Instruction, as applied to schools, means the development of the mind by imparting knowledge and information to it. Education goes further, and embraces the development and cultivation of the physical and moral faculties as well as the intellectual ones. Our public schools have been established and are maintained at the public expense. Every resident and property-owner of our City contributes to their support, and they are controlled by the State and local authorities. They are open for and will receive (as far as their capacity will allow) the children of all who reside in this City, without distinction to their wealth, position, religion, or birth. The great majority of the children admitted to them remain until they enter into active life, and it depends, therefore, principally on the training they receive in these schools if they will be well fitted for it or not—if they will make good citizens or bad ones. There is no longer any doubt or question that mental instruction is necessary to understand and perform the duties of a good citizen and to secure success in life, and it is for this object that society, represented by the State, provides public schools. But there is also no longer any doubt that learning alone is not sufficient for this purpose. Our prisons and criminal records furnish abundance of evidence that the highest mental training, without a corresponding development of the moral qualities, fails to form good citizens. Yet the very existence of our institutions depends on the sound mental, physical, and moral condition of our citizens, and it seems, therefore, clear that our public schools, to accomplish what they are intended for, should not only instruct but should educate (in the proper meaning of the word) the children admitted to them. If this proposition is correct, it will not be difficult to discover where and what improvement is necessary. At present the greatest, if not the exclusive, attention has been, and is, devoted in our public schools to mental instruction. Taking into consideration the difficulties which have to be overcome, it must be admitted that a remarkable success is obtained. This success, however, would, in the opinion of some of our best educators, become more perfect and enduring if our teachers would rely less on text books and cultivate more verbal instructions. In regard to the physical development of the children, the only attempt made in our public schools to provide exercise of the body is the teaching of calisthenics. But neither the time nor the attention given to this important branch is sufficient to counteract the bad influence of overcrowded school-rooms, and the huddling together of the children on narrow benches, where they are compelled to remain for hours in a sitting, often cramped, position, hardly able to stretch their limbs, or to change to an easier and more comfortable attitude. During recess they are left to themselves, and will seldom, if ever, attempt any regulated bodily exercise, while out of school very few can find time or opportunities for it. It is, therefore, not astonishing that a great many young men and women lack physical strength and endurance, and that some in higher stations of life who, through a collegiate education, enjoyed better advantages, often excel in muscular strength, in activity and robustness our mechanics, clerks, and even our laboring men.

It seems, therefore, not only desirable but necessary to introduce in our public schools a well-graduated and regulated system of light gymnastics, and to insist upon its strict application both for boys and girls. That this can be done, and that it is practical and useful, has been sufficiently demonstrated by the results obtained in our Normal School.

I shall now consider the most important part of this inquiry, the moral education of our youth. That the same is not what it should be, we all know; but, if there should exist any doubt about it, such would be easily dispelled by looking over the first newspaper which may be at hand. It is sure to contain reports of outrages and crimes from everywhere; its columns will be filled with investigations of malfeasances and frauds, and its editorials will overflow with complaints and lamentations about the depravity and immorality of our generation.

With such facts before us, is it not our duty to inquire into the causes and to ascertain if there are no remedies for it?

The cause of the prevailing lawlessness and corruption must be either want of knowledge of what is right or wrong; lawful or lawless, or where such want does not exist, willful disregard and disobedience of the existing laws and the duties of citizenship. Is the State, representing civilized society, not bound to remove such want of knowledge and to prevent and punish such disobedience and disregard? There can be no doubt as to the answer, nor that we have the means by which all this can be accomplished. We have public schools which can teach what is right and what is wrong, we have a Police, and in case of need a military force, to prevent lawlessness and crime, and we have courts to punish transgressers.

But how are these means applied? I shall consider this question here only as far as it relates to our public schools. All the moral instruction given in the same is confined to the daily reading, without comment or explanation, of a chapter of the Bible, and to the moral lessons and proverbs contained in the readers and other text-books. While the teachers' manual, published by our Board of Education, devotes hundreds of pages to the most minute and extended instructions how to teach the different grades of the prescribed studies, it gives for the instruction of manners and morals only some general hints and recommendations, leaving it to every teacher to act upon the same as far as he or she knows or feels disposed to act. Under such a system, or rather such a want of system, no favorable result can be expected. The State, as such, has no right to rely or depend on influences outside of the schools under its control, to supply the deficiency, or to correct the defects caused by this want. In individual cases religious instruction may replace moral education, but the State has no control over it, does not provide for it, nor can it compel any child to receive it. Hence it cannot be considered in this connection.

But morality can be taught independent from religion. We do not, and probably never will, agree on religious doctrines; but all of us, no matter to what faith we adhere, acknowledge true moral principles and moral obligations. In these our children should be instructed, and the proper channel through which this should be done are our public schools. It should not be difficult for the average teacher to teach the child the necessity and the advantage of being truthful, honest, upright, industrious, and orderly, to honor and to obey parents and teachers, to observe the rules of the school and to be kind and obliging to its schoolmates. These duties should be taught in lessons adapted to the age and abilities of the children and be made attractive and entertaining. Their practical application should be pointed out and insisted upon in the daily intercourse between the pupils themselves and their teachers. With advancing years and riper understanding the scope of these lessons should be enlarged so as to explain the duties which we owe to ourselves, to each other, and to the community. In this manner, without any reference to religious doctrines, without interfering with any sectarian prejudices, morality could be taught and established, vice and crime could be diminished, and the great object of our existence, the development and the rendering useful of our moral, intellectual, and physical abilities, could be obtained through our public schools. W. W.

THE CHARGE OF THE SIX HUNDRED.

MEETING IN LONDON OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE CHARGE OF BALAKLAVA—THEIR REMARKABLE HISTORY.

From the London Standard, Sept. 23.

The old soldiers of the Light Cavalry Brigade, the men who "rode into the Valley of Death" on that fatal October morning one and twenty years ago, were invited to attend a meeting last night to make arrangements for a dinner in celebration of the anniversary of the Balaklava charge. The trysting-place was the Prince of Wales Tavern, Villiers street, Strand, and the hour fixed for the muster was 9 o'clock, to enable those engaged in business to put in an appearance. In consequence of the disagreeable drizzling rain not so many came as were expected, but a respectable contingent, in every sense of the word, of war-worn veterans answered to the roll-call all the same. Hale, hearty men they were, the most of them; but so portly of build that they set one wondering what sort of a light cavalry that must have been where the weight in the pig-skin ran up to eighteen stone of living flesh in sundry instances. Jovial of manner and neat of address, they discussed the matter before them as one might have expected—in brief, soldierly, and most harmonious manner. It was agreed that a dinner should be solemnized in the Charing Cross Hotel—is not solemnized the correct word, for has not Charles Lever defined a dinner as a social sacrament?—on the 25th of October, and it was stated that many officers who had helped to write one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals had promised to give the event the sanction of their presence. The greater part of those in the room had belonged to the Eleventh Hussars, that distinguished corps having been principally recruited in London. One warrior had served his apprenticeship to arms under De Lacy Evans in Spain; another was remarkable as having borne the flag of truce to the Russian lines the day after Balaklava; a third was never tired of celebrating the *hauts faits* of his ancient Captain, Sir Roger Palmer, who led the E Troop of the Eleventh into action, and did his slaughter with cold steel, having forgotten his revolver in the hurry to jump into the saddle. After the formal proceedings were over there was some rare gossip over former campaigns, and the non-military observer was enabled to pick up some interesting reminiscences.

It is a curious circumstance that every man but one who won that supremest of all military distinctions, the Victoria Cross, in the magnificent mad ride immortalized by the laureate, had his horse shot under him. There was Trooper Samuel Parkes, of the Light Dragoons, who stood on the ground with his charger writhing in the death agony beside him. Trumpet Major Crawford flashed by; his good steed stumbled, the rider was dismounted, and his naked sabre sent whirling out of his grasp. A pair of Cossacks saw their opportunity and spurred upon the defenseless Crawford, but Parkes confronted them and kept them at bay. When the retreat came the two brave fellows followed their comrades, and were pursued by six Russians, but Parkes, with his single sword, held them at arm's length and retired slowly, fighting and defending the Trumpet Major until deprived of his weapon by a shot. This is no rhodomontade, but plain fact, as recorded in the *Gazette*. Lieut. Alexander Robert Dunn, of Cardigan's boys, was another hero of that day, fruitful in heroes. He saved the life of Sergt. Bentley, of his own corps, by cutting down two or three Russian troopers who were attacking him from the rear, and afterward hewed to the chine a Russian hussar who had fallen upon Private Levett. This Dunn, it will be remembered, afterward commanded the Thirty-third, being the youngest man of his rank in the army, and perished in the Abyssinian expedition. Riding-master Joseph Malone had his horse shot in the charge, but, properly speaking, his bit of glorious gun-metal was gained the day previous, when he volunteered with three troopers, on the march to Balaklava, and captured an escort of the enemy's cavalry and the baggage they were conveying to Sebastopol. Troop Sergeant Major John Berryman, of the old "Death's-head and Cross-bones," the same sturdy cavalier who took prisoner three Russians while they were within reach of their own guns at Mackenzie's Farm, behaved splendidly at Balaklava. When his horse was shot under him he stopped on the field with Capt. Webb, who was surrounded, amid a shower of shot and shell, and although repeatedly told by that officer to consult his own safety, and leave him, he refused to do so, and Sergt. John Farrell coming by, the two faithful fellows carried Capt. Webb out of range of the guns. The courageous Irishman Farrell, who had lost his horse, like the majority of his plucky companions, and had gone near to losing his life, was awarded the envied honor, but did not long survive to wear it. Charles Wooden, now a Quartermaster in the One Hundred and Fourth Foot, was another of the Seventeenth Lancers who earned the Cross on the 25th of October, 1854, and he too had his charger killed in the wild mêlée. Assisted by Dr. Mouatt, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, he succeeded in carrying Major Morris, of his own regiment, who lay dreadfully wounded, to a place of safety. In chatty recollections such as those we have tried to pen, and in tales of hairbreadth 'scapes in the hard days gone by, the time was pleasantly passed, and shortly before midnight the survivors of the "Six Hundred" separated, looking forward with joyous anticipation to a merry meeting on Balaklava Day.

A MOUSE-CATCHING BABY.

A letter from Erie, Penn., to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* contains the following curious story:

A singular phenomenon is just now creating a sensation a few miles south of this city, in the shape of a mouse-catching infant, surpassing in expertness the agility of the best canine or feline mouser in the country. The report of this singular freak of nature reached me so well authenticated that I concluded to gratify my curiosity. The little girl in question is a trifle over a year old, and can just begin to run about the house and yard. The moment she wakes and gets out of her crib she goes to the old kitchen fire-place, which is infested with a species of small house mice, and sits down by a hole in the corner very much like a cat, with her eyes intently fixed on the burrow. She sometimes occupies this position for an hour without moving, till a mouse makes its appearance, when, by a sudden start, apparently without any effort, she seizes her victim by the neck. As soon as her prize is secured she seems to be electrified with joy, and trembles from head to foot, uttering a kind of a wild murmur or growl, resembling the half-suppressed snarl of a wild cat. On arriving at the house and making known the object of my visit, the mother expressed the willingness to give me an exhibition of the strange peculiarity of the baby providing I would promise not to make their names public, as she seemed to dread the notoriety already given to the affair. The babe was asleep when I arrived, and on awaking she started at once on her strange mission. She is a beautiful little blonde, of delicate features and bright, blue eyes, and her hair lies all over her head in golden curls. There is nothing unusual about the countenance of the child, or different from that of any pretty-featured baby, except while stalking her game. Then her eyes become glistening and fixed, sparkling like gems, and her face and hands turn pale as wax, while she appears to hear or notice nothing going on around her, but keeps her eyes steadily centred on the burrow whence she expects her game to sally forth. The mother, an older sister of the child and myself sat in a semicircle around her. During that half hour we neither moved nor spoke above a whisper, when suddenly, like the springing of a trap, the little thing's hand went down on the hearth, followed by the fine squeak of the mouse, and that strange, low growl and singular tremor of the body of the child. As usual, she held the mouse by the neck in her right hand, while it squirmed desperately to get away. She then pressed it up against her bosom and felt of it gently and softly with her other hand; then would dexterously change hands, carefully keeping her grip on the neck to avoid its bite, though her mother told me she had been frequently bitten, and while sensitive to pain, and crying at the least ordinary hurt, she never was seen to wince or show the least pain from the bite of a mouse. I examined her fingers, and found them scarred in many places where she had been bitten. I tried to realize how the feat had been accomplished, but it was done so suddenly there was no time to analyze it. Yet I was assured by the family, who had taken frequent observation, that the mouse when once out of its hole seems to become charmed or magnetized, and has no power, or at least shows no disposition to escape till caught, when it is too late. If any one approaches the child to take the mouse away from her, she will utter a shrill scream, and then try to conceal her prize by putting it into her mouth.

HOW SHE GOT HER LETTER.

A little street incident in Sacramento, Cal., of recent occurrence, is described by a local paper. It says: "The man whose duty it was to blow out the water-mains had just been letting a stream of muddy water out of the fire-plug, and it became necessary for pedestrians to step over the muddy place to get to the Post Office. She came along up K, and was about to cross over, when her keen eye foresaw that forty-eight inches was too big a leap for a woman dressed in the height of fashion. The San Francisco train was in, and she knew instinctively that there was a letter from Charles Augustus awaiting her at the window. She stepped back a few feet, and then tried how far she could step without coming against the rope; compared the distance with the chasm to be bridged, subtracted the one from the other, and found she lacked just twelve inches. What to do she didn't know; and to make matters worse, several young men stood watching her, and evidently understood the situation. Something must be done, and that quickly. She remembered the auburn hair of Augustus, his rippling laugh and velvet eyes, and that decided her. Love was the conqueror. Backing up a few yards, she took a run and leap, rising with both feet together and lighting in the same position, just as a robin hops around after crumbs. A smile wreathed her face, and the look she gave to the admiring crowd who had been watching her was equivalent to the application of a puerile nose to a juvenile thumb and finger."

LABOR REFORMERS.

CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Labor Reform State Committee has issued the following address to the people of Massachusetts:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: At a time when the leaders of the Democratic and Republican Parties confidently count, and with apparent reason too, upon your continued support of their flimsy schemes for retaining political power, it would seem almost useless labor for us to attempt to turn you from your attachment to their fortunes to a remembrance of your higher obligations to the State. But, though the task may be fruitless, we shall yet be wanting in our duty if we did not strive to gain your attention to the consideration of the dangerous course in which they are taking you. The sirens, by sweet songs, lulled the mariner's vigilance into lazy forgetfulness until the sinking of his craft too late aroused him from a fatal lethargy. The Republican Convention, in the verbiage which it adopted as a platform Wednesday, said that the Republicans of Massachusetts recognize no antagonism between labor and capital, while at the very moment that this treacherous fallacy was being adopted as the opinion of the Republican Party in Massachusetts a military force was in hostile occupation of one of the cities of Massachusetts, by reason of the very antagonism between capital and labor that the Republican Convention pretended did not exist. The Democratic Party strives equally to forget the real issue of the times, while its candidate for the chief magistracy is an active participator upon the side of capital in this antagonism between it and labor.

The military occupation of Fall River is unnecessary. We have too many examples already of the use of the military putting down the wages classes by the employing class. Five minutes' turbulence of noisy boys is followed by the appearance of a regiment who are still kept there on duty, without the least pretense that riot is feared. This system of industry that calls upon the soldiers to keep it up is no system for a free people to maintain. Nor will they maintain it. The party that recognizes the existence of this irrepressible conflict, and can propose adequate remedies, will deserve the support of the people and in time will receive it. The Democratic and Republican Parties ought to be abandoned and their candidates defeated. Their cowardice and time-service make them unfit to grapple with this great question.

In Natural History Hall, Foster street, Worcester, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, the Labor Reform Convention will be held for the purpose of nominating a State ticket and adopting a platform, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. All persons duly elected delegates at any public meeting called for that purpose on the ordinary basis of representation will be entitled to seats in that convention on presentation of their credentials.

(Signed,) E. M. CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman State Central Committee.

BOSTON, Oct. 1, 1875.

THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

LACK OF TRUSTWORTHY REPORTS OF LOSSES—LETTER FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE STATE.

In view of the constant complaints that have come up from Texas of immense losses incurred from incursions by Mexicans and Indians, it is remarkably strange that the Adjutant General of the State should find it impossible to obtain trustworthy reports of the same. The Constitutional Convention has asked for some statistics from him and he says that although last April he sent a circular letter to the Presiding Justices of the frontier counties asking for information in regard to losses by raids of Indians and others, he had, up to Sept. 15, received answer from but one of them. Following is his statement:

AUSTIN, Sept. 16, 1875.

To the San Antonio Herald:

On the 23d of April last I addressed a circular letter to the Presiding Justices of the frontier counties asking for data with regard to losses by raids of Indians and others. Now the convention calls for such information, and I have a reply from the Presiding Justice of Kerr County only. The representatives in the convention from a large portion of the State know nothing of the condition of the frontier, and it appears that officials elected on the frontier do not care to make the wants of their people known. It is said that some in the convention are disposed to ignore any responsibility on the part of the State and to remit it all to the Federal Government. If such counsels prevail it will be largely due to the inefficiency and neglect of those trusted as county officers on the frontier. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and if people starve in consequence of not letting their wants be known it is their own fault. As a citizen of Western Texas, I know that the whole of Western Texas is only a skirmish line of civilization, which often requires aid to drive before it organized opposition. This skirmish line, if successful, will be followed by the main body of cultivators of the soil; if not sustained, cultivation will receive a check, which would not occur if the strength of the whole State were used in the interest of the whole State, and those who have failed to properly represent themselves will be much to blame. Yours respectfully,

W. STEELE.

A ROYAL HUNTING ADVENTURE.

From the London Standard, Sept. 23.

An incident which caused some alarm on the royal estates of Balmoral and Abergeldie occurred last week. On Friday his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales went out deerstalking in the forest of Whitemount and and Lochganar. The day was fine and the sport excellent, four splendid stags and one hind falling to the Prince's rifle. The last stag was not killed till 7 o'clock. Darkness had set in, and the Prince, with whom was his Royal Highness' attendant, James Blair, was a long way from the spot at which the ponies had been left. The gillie was thoroughly acquainted with the tracks on the hills leading to the Castle, but he unfortunately dropped his walking-stick, and after searching for it for some time he mistook his course, and setting off along with the Prince, they walked several miles before discovering that they were far out of their way. It was now quite dark. His Royal Highness, who knows the hills better even than his gillies, discovered his mistake, and, acting as guide, turned back and walked several miles until the point where the ponies and attendants were waiting was reached. The Prince and Princess were to dine at Balmoral, and her Majesty, on learning of the occurrence, postponed dinner, and immediately sent grooms and gillies in all directions in search of the Prince. By the Queen's wish the Princess left for Balmoral, and while her Royal Highness was on her way thither the Prince arrived at Abergeldie, and reached Balmoral shortly after 10 o'clock, none the worse for his adventure.

A PRISONER OF WAR.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Herald, Sept. 25.

A few days ago a young man of Acworth, W. J. Smith, while out roaming through the forests and swamps around the town, captured a small-sized turtle. Upon examination he found that the turtle had no doubt been a prisoner of war in the hands of some Federal soldier during the late civil contest. The turtle is small, but bore upon its lower shield, underneath, the marks, "D. Kirk, 78 Ill. Vol.; also. "T. B. Love." The "T. B." is plain, but the balance is obscured. There is also a large letter "H," which is very plain. It is evident that these letters were branded upon the turtle with a fire-brand. On his back in plain letters are, "JUN. 4," and "U. S." It has now been eleven years since the poor turtle escaped with his life by being branded, and he is now placed on exhibition in the Young Men's Library as the last prisoner of the war.

Apropos of this turtle, we heard of one that was dug up by well-diggers out of hard, red clay, in McDonough, not a great many years ago, that was alive. Therefore, Mr. Herbst, the Librarian, need have no fears that this turtle will starve to death. He is very much exercised about the "poor thing's" not eating. At a late hour last night he was reported walking round with a plate of biscuit and a cup of tea, with tears in his eyes. To a visitor coming in he said: "Poor thing, poor thing. It is too far gone; I can't get it to eat a morsel."

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE GUIBORD CASE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* comments editorially at considerable length upon the Guibord burial case at Montreal. After recounting the circumstances of the affair it says: "In all this there is no doubt the germ of very serious trouble, which may continue to bring forth fruit long after the difficulty of the moment has passed away. It would be matter for profound regret if we found ourselves permanently committed to a conflict with the ecclesiastical power in the Roman Catholic portion of our Canadian dominions. But whatever the consequences, the supremacy of the civil authority must of course be upheld. The representatives of Joseph Guibord must be protected in the exercise of the right confirmed to them by the judgment of the Privy Council, and whatever force, civil or military, may be necessary to that end must be employed. Perfect firmness in the vindication of the law is indispensable, and we need not doubt that it will be maintained; but it is perhaps not so certain that something equally indispensable—perfect calmness—will be maintained also. The greater the contrast which the attitude of the civil power can present to that assumed by the excited partisans of ecclesiastical authority, the better will be the prospect of bringing the conflict to a speedy and decisive end, and of diminishing the probability of its renewal."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Oct. 4, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold two three-story and basement brown-stone front houses, with lots each 16.8 by 54, on Prospect place, west side; one 83.9 feet north of Forty-second street, and the other 17.1 feet south of Forty-third street, for $4,500 apiece, the purchaser being W. L. Cutting, plaintiff in the legal action. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day are the following: By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 92, on East Nineteenth street, south side, 165 feet east of Avenue A.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 114 by 31.8 by 94.7, on Third avenue, west side, 101.5 feet north of Eighty-eighth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 24 by 98.9 by 48 by 15.8 by 79.7, on East Fortieth street, south side, 124 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Donaldson, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21.3 by 98.9, on West Thirty-second street, north side, 336.3 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20.10 by 98.8, No. 448 West Thirty-fourth street, south side, 279.2 feet east of Tenth avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George A. Black, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, on One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, north side, 375 feet east of Willis avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward. Also, public auction sale, of the premises No. 58 Mulberry street, east side, between Park and Bayard streets, embracing a lot 25 by 93, with a three-story brick house in front, and a four-story brick house in rear.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of a building, with plot 146 by 98.5 by 115.7 by 40.10, on First street, west side, 55.1 feet south of Clinton avenue, Woodlawn Heights.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, OCT. 4.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, Prospect place, w. s., 83.9 ft. n. of 42d st., lot 16.8x54	$4,500
1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, Prospect place, w. s., 17.1 ft. s. of 43d st., lot 16.8x54	4,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Oct. 2.

Central av., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Gerard av., 100x200, to Inwood av., (Twenty-third Ward;) Charles H. Hildreth, Referee, to Robert Madan	$3,300
Cortland av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Findlay st., 25x80, (Twenty-third Ward;) Richard M. Henry, Referee, to Isaac S. Lockwood	1,450
Madison av., 162 ft. from Fitch st., 54x120, (Twenty-fourth Ward;) Elizabeth Kopf and husband to Elizabeth Beck	nom.
Madison av., same property; Jacob Beck and wife to Elizabeth Kopf	nom.
Rivington st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Chrystie, 25x100; George Groeling and wife to Heinrich Speipel	20,500
Willis av., e. s., 62.6 ft. n. of 141st st., 12.6x100, (Twenty-third Ward;) First Methodist Episcopal Church of North New-York to John A. Knox	3,534
1st av., w. s., 160.8 ft. n. of 124th st., 20x74.8; John B. Davis and wife to George Seymour, &c.	16,000
2d av., e. s., 102.2 ft. s. of 74th st., 51.1x100; Jacob Wick Jr., to Charles N. Martin	32,000
24th st., n. s., 667.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 24x98.9, (half part;) John Morrissey and wife to Charles Reed	40,000
25th st., (No. 274,) s. s., 120.6 ft. e. of 8th av., 16.4½x98.9; Rebecca Gilkinson to Rebecca A. Gilkinson	8,000
40th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x98.9; Charles Martin to Jacob Wick, Jr.	12,000
41st st., n. s., 366.8 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x98.9; Thomas Morrison and wife to Bertha Levy	39,000
47th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100; Catharine Bannen to William Bannen	23,000
Same property; William Bannen and wife to John Bannen	23,000
47th st., s. s., 281 ft. e. of 6th av., 21x100.5; Imogene Borden to James Holmes	nom.
53d st., n. s., 194 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x100.5; Andrew Koch and wife to David M. Koehler	16,000
56th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x100.5; Thomas H. Landon, Referee, to John Ross	34,000
57th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; also, 57th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100; Charles N. Martin to Jacob Wick	20,000
59th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5; Jacob Wick and wife to Charles N. Martin	32,000
62d st., n. s., 371.8 ft. e. of 3d av., 33.4x100.5; John D. Crimmins and wife to John T. Miller	18,200
79th st., n. s., No. 313, 185 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x102.2; Nancy Sudlow to Mary E. Stewart	20,000
87th st., s. s., 174 ft. w. of 3d av., irregular; James Stephens and wife to Frederick Aldhouse and others	7,000
102d st., middle of, 100 ft. e. of 9th av., irregular to 105th st.; Robert Marshall to Alexander Miller	nom.
112th st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x½ block; Joseph Murray to John A. Murray	15,000
116th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 100x100.11; Archibald Phillips, Jr., and wife to Joseph Murray	20,000
116th st., same property; Joseph Murray and wife to John A. Murray	20,000
135th st., n. e. cor. Lincoln av., 25x100, Twenty-third Ward; James Montgomery and wife to Mary E. Ridgway	6,000

LEASES RECORDED.

No. 271 Stanton st., store and cellar, and No. 101 Columbia st., 3 years from May 1, 1875; Ann P. Hilliard to Thomas Carleton	$450
No. 271 Stanton st., store and cellar; Thomas J. Carleton to Benjamin Reinheimer; 2 years and 7 months from October, 1875	360
5th av., s. w. cor. of 9th st., 124.1½ ft. on 9th st., 80.6 ft. on 5th av., L lot; natural life; William E. Chesolm, &c., Executor, to William C. Rhinlander	....

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES—A four-story, full-size brick house in 18th st., near 5th av., all modern improvements and in perfect order, at $25,000; also a four-story brick house in 16th st., near Stuyvesant square, rented furnished to 1st May next, $20,500. For full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On Vesey st., between Church and Greenwich, a five-story brick store; lot 26x101 feet; well rented; terms easy. For full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR, THE beautiful four-story stone house, No. 49 East 59th st.; medium size, attractive arrangement, fine location, low price, and favorable terms. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—A large four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, on 19th st., near Broadway, 22x65x½ block, suitable for millinery, restaurant, express office, &c. TEACKLE & PURDY, No. 1,243 Broadway.

FOR SALE, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, AT prices to suit the times, Nos. 733 and 737 Madison av.; also, Nos. 27 and 35 East 64th st., and No. 31 East 65th st. Elegant cabinet finish; pier and mantel glasses. Open all day.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL first-class houses for lots, tenements, stores, or country property. Apply at or address No. 350 East 62d st.

AN OFFER WANTED FOR NO. 17 EAST 73d st., 22x60, four stories and basement; hard-wood finish. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th st.

A BARGAIN.—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY A VERY good house, in first-rate order, cheap. Address, for particulars, BREWSTER, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WOULD EXCHANGE NEW-YORK LAND FOR TEXAS LAND. For sale, Virginia Iron-works. Address No. 584 7th av.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, FURNISHED, WITH stable attached, one of the finest houses on Madison av. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,280 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CLIFFSIDE, A COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson, near Nyack, one hour from New-York. For beauty of views, pure water and perfect health, it has no superior on the river; entirely free from chills and fever and mosquitoes; twenty acres of land, fifteen under cultivation, five in wood on mountain side, with well-made paths to summit, kept as a pleasure ground; fruits in great variety in full bearing; well-built mansion, eleven rooms, commanding charming views from every window; gardener's cottage, large barn, stalls for four horses, and other out-buildings. Address Box No. 21 Post Office, Nyack, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FIFTH AV., CORNER 44TH ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, by order of the Executor of the estate of the late W. S. Blackinton, deceased, the elegant house south-west corner 5th av. and 44th st., 28.4x70, with butler's pantry extension; lot 125 feet. This house was built by John H. Sherwood, Esq., in the best and most substantial manner, and has recently been overhauled at large expense. Also, the first-class three-story brick stable No. 12 West 44th st., in the rear, 25x100. For permits and maps apply to the auctioneers, at their offices, No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.—SUPREME COURT sale, Westchester property, WEDNESDAY, Oct 6, at 12 o'clock, at Summers' Hotel, Mamaroneck, under the direction of John W. Mills, Esq., Referee, that part of the property known as the Grand Park property, consisting of the Clapp and McIntyre farms, containing about 350 acres of land.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOME: A COTTAGE OR MEDIUM house to rent and board the family; an elderly couple preferred. Address C. M. MOORE, Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

A LARGE DOUBLE MANSION, ELEGANTLY furnished in Northern style, with finely cultivated grounds, will be rented for the Winter on moderate terms, with cow, horses, carriage, &c. Within a short distance of Tallahassee, Fla. Very desirable for private family or small boarding house. For other particulars, address E. E. S., Box 188, Glenwood, Tallahassee, Fla.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER MONTHS, A HANDsome, thoroughly-furnished house, about one hour from the City, with stable and use of a cow; to a small, careful family, without little children, rent would be low. For particulars address HOME, Scarborough Post Office, Hudson River.

TO LEASE OR LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 405 Clinton st., near Union st., Brooklyn, a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; all modern improvements; handsomely furnished, carpeted, and frescoed; to a small family; immediate possession.

ORANGE, N. J.—FULLY FURNISHED. (FOR Winter, low price,) or term; handsome residence, every modern convenience; gas, six bedrooms; two acres; stable; near depot; excellent neighborhood. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

ENGLEWOOD.—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, with use of horse, carriage, and poultry, if required; billiard-room; grounds (five acres) in complete order; near depot; low price until April. Apply to ARCH'D TAYLOR, No. 215 Church st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, Central Park, &c., at reduced rates. Offices No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 321 WEST 46th st.; also, No. 331 West 50th st.; both houses three stories and basement. JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A SMALL, neatly-furnished English basement house on West 22d st., near Elevated Railroad; rent, $150 per month. M. S. MYERS & SON, No. 619 Broadway.

TO LET, AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Furnished and unfurnished houses, at low prices, forty-five minutes from City Hall. A. B. MILLS, Agent, 156th st. and 10th av.

TO LET—LOW TO A GOOD TENANT, BROWN-stone house, No. 113 East 128th st.; rapid transit facility. Apply to Mr. CLARK, No. 690 Broadway.

TO LET.—A COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 38 HORATIO st.; rent $55 a month. Apply at No. 58 West 35th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TO LET—TWO NEW first-class brown-stone houses on Vanderbilt av., between Greene and Fulton avs., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 412 Vanderbilt av. T. B. JACKSON, Builder.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING,
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's
Dancing School,

No. 212 5th av., corner of 26th st., will commence Oct. 16. Mornings or afternoons for ladies and children; evenings for gentlemen.
For particulars send for a circular.
Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Classes,
at No. 198 Washington st., Brooklyn.

BROOKS' DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 361 Broome st., will open for the season, TUESDAY, Oct. 5, for adults; SATURDAY, Oct. 16, for children; all the fashionable dances in one course of lessons.
LADIES, Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:30 P. M.; ladies' (exclusively) evening class, Saturday, 7 P. M., commencing Oct. 16.
GENTLEMEN, Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:30 P. M.
CHILDREN, Wednesdays, 3:30; Saturdays, 3 P. M.
Private instruction at all hours. The rooms have been elegantly refitted, painted, and decorated; are centrally located, and easy of access from all parts of New-York, Brooklyn, and other adjacent cities; the first lessons can be taken privately, and no extra charge from class prices.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square, Is now open. Terms reduced. Send for circular.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 5th day of October, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for rebuilding Grammar School House No. 36, on the south side of Ninth st., between Avenues C and D, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

GEO. B. RHOADS,
JOHN C. LIMBECK,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
SAML. CREGAR, M. D.,
EDWARD MIEHLING,
Board of Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

Dated Sept. 20, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, No. 21 Water st., Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, Oct. 9, for the delivery of 1,000 cubic yards cut backing, 900 cubic yards cut face stone, and 731 cubic yards arch stone, all of limestone. Also, for the delivery of 85 cubic yards of granite corners, 250 cubic yards granite face stone, and 31 cubic yards granite arches.

Printed specifications may be had the office.

Plans may be seen at Engineer's office, corner Cherry and Dover sts., New-York City.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, 1875, from iron manufacturers only, for building and furnishing the iron work to be used in the foundation and first series of the iron skeleton frame light-house to be built on Fowey Rocks, coast of Florida.

For form of bid, specifications and drawings, and other information, apply to the undersigned.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

PETER C. HAINS,
Engineer Secretary, Light-house Board.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000 WANTED—TO EXTEND AND put on a paying basis an already well-established manufacturing business, making staple articles of hardware, well introduced and with best reputation in the market. A liberal offer will be made to the right party, active preferred. Address O. P., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BUYER of dress and millinery silk goods, having large experience and connections in home and foreign markets, is open for engagement, or would join a party having additional capital in a cash commission business. Address Box No. 867 Post Office.

DENTISTRY.

SOMETHING NEW, CHEAP, AND BEAUTIFUL.—My rose pearl plates (indicating color and substance) for artificial teeth, excel everything heretofore offered for beauty, strength, and lightness; need only to be seen to be appreciated; made in one day; only $15 per set; call and examine; also, best rubber sets, $10 to $15; gold and platina, $35 to $45; extracting under gas. Dr. T. G. WAIT, No. 45 East 23d st., near Madison av.

PRINTING.

PRINTERS.—ANY ONE HAVING AN ADAMS press, size to print sheet 29 by 43, at a very low price for cash, or in exchange for other presses, may find a purchaser by addressing PRINTER, Box No. 4,688 New-York Post Office.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE, &c.—Separate rooms; lowest rates; best ventilation; every convenience; elevator; watchman; furniture boxed and shipped to all parts of the City and country. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker st.

FURNITURE.

A VERY FINE BLACK WALNUT SIDEBOARD, extension dining table, hall stand, shaving stand, hall settee, in perfect order; best make, and will be sold very much less than cost if at once. Apply at No. 170 Broadway, room No. 3, second floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN, A LAXATIVE FRUIT Lozenge, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris, depot; CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS,
Including READY-MADE HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for stable and out-door use; also Fancy Dress Blankets; also Wagon, Sweat, Rain, and Truck Blankets; Carriage Robes in the cheapest and finest qualities.
W. CLARK'S celebrated patent HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices largely reduced. HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman st.

TO RENT—IN 38TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, A first-class stable, two box and five single stalls; second story finished for a family; possession at once. Apply on the premises or at No. 64 Leonard st., corner of Church.

A DESIRABLE PRIVATE STABLE ON 22D st., near 4th av., at a reduced rent; also one on 33d st., near Madison av. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, corner Broadway and Wall st.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, FIRST-class harness, made with Moffat's leather; new, light double and single harness, by a best City maker, at No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

LANDAULET (FINE ONE) FOR SALE cheap; very handsome; adapted for one or two horses; perfect order; cost, $1,400; price, $900. MOTT'S Stables, No. 119 West 23d st.

WANTED—A FINE, YOUNG, FRESH MILCH COW. Address, stating price, &c., J. M. T., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A COUPE, IN PERFECT ORDER, WITH pole and shafts, to be sold, in consequence of owner going to Europe. To be seen at No. 162 West 18th st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

George Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business. RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE outstanding circulating notes of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, (an incorporated bank,) will be redeemed at par on presentation at the New-York State National Bank in the City of Albany, N. Y., at any time within two years after the date of this notice; and all persons holding any of said circulating notes are hereby required to present the same for redemption at said New-York State National Bank on or before the 20th day of May, 1877, on which day the time for the redemption of said circulating notes will expire, and the circulating notes not then having been presented shall cease to be a claim or lien upon the property or funds of said Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, as provided in chapter No. 585 laws of New-York, passed May 22, 1873.

By order of the Trustees.
my11law-6mT G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to WILLIAM H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until FRIDAY, Oct. 8, 1875, at noon, for the sale of 50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on SATURDAY, Oct. 9, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1875.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

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GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

OFFICE SOUTH FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 20 WHITEHALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1875.

A MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the South Ferry Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Whitehall st., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1875, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing Directors and also Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year; polls open one hour.
A. W. CONOVER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at No. 213 Montague st., Room No. 5, Brooklyn, on MONDAY, Oct. 25, 1875. Polls open at 3 and close at 4 o'clock P. M.
ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MONEY CAN BE placed on time at three to five years, on good and valuable real estate, at eight to ten per cent. interest per annum; interest and principal payable in New-York or elsewhere, as may be contracted. Apply to NAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall st., New-York.

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BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1875.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of October next at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., to stockholders registered as such at the closing of the books.

Transfer-books will be closed on the 1st, and reopened on the 16th day of October next.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
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Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DEPOSITORS
in the Freedman's Savings Bank can be aided in obtaining their checks for the First Dividend. SAM. L. HARRIS, No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE
of elegant French Marble Clocks, Bronze Statuettes and Groups, choice Parian Marble Groups and Statuettes; elegant French China Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Sets of the choicest patterns; Cut Glassware in variety; French China and Bohemian Vases and Cologne Sets, &c., &c.

To be sold at auction, at No. 60 Liberty st., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Oct. 6, 7, and 8, at 11 o'clock each day.

Goods on exhibition TUESDAY, Oct. 5.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE.—Stationery, blank books, and printing at low prices. Orders solicited.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 5, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OVERLAND ROUTE—Mr. H. J. Montague, John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OUR BOYS.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—(Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Geoffroy. Mlle. Nardynn.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE FLYING SCUD.—Mr. George Belmore.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AROUND THE WORLD—(Grand spectacle.)

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—FROU-FROU—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. Frederic Robinson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

AN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &C. Day only.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE TIMES BY THE FAST MAIL TRAINS.

The Fast Mail trains to the West now enable subscribers to obtain THE TIMES *within a radius of 500 miles from New-York City on the day of its publication, and as far West as Chicago within twenty-four hours. By this arrangement* THE SUNDAY TIMES *has largely increased the area of its circulation, and can be purchased before noon in towns as remote from New-York as Syracuse and Harrisburg. The demand for this journal is already very large, and in order to insure attention notice should be given at once of any increase in the orders from newsdealers.*

The political "revival" now going on will always deserve to be remembered in our history. The men who assisted the Tweed Ring are now the champions of reform and honesty, and the principles which scarcely found an advocate four or five years ago are now so entirely in the ascendant that it is almost superfluous to say a word in their favor. Mr. TILDEN, who was not above taking the chair at TWEED'S conventions, is now the only hope of all good and virtuous men. In this City, the era of true reform is to be marked by the removal of honest magistrates from the bench. It is not to be tolerated that any Judge who sentences burglars and highwaymen to twenty years' imprisonment should be allowed to disgrace what is popularly called the "ermine." A New-York correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes that the talk of "Tammany" is now merely a bug-bear, generally laughed at; and he is not far in the wrong. If Mr. TWEED could only get his bail, and be re-elected to the State Senate, we really do not see what more could be desired in the way of good government.

EX-GOV. WOODFORD has not been allowed the opportunity of discussing the financial question with Mr. CARY in Ohio, but he has met Gen. EWING, and placed him *hors de combat*. It is curious that there should be any intelligent man found ready to combat the propositions that it is a good thing to get rid of paper money as soon as possible, and to pay back the money which the nation has borrowed. But since a large section—perhaps the majority—of the Democratic Party are in that position, it is as well to send out missionaries to convert them. Mr. SCHURZ has already delivered a speech which exhausts the arguments in favor of honesty and good faith, but Gen. WOODFORD is doing good service in driving home the truth in a different way. We are by no means confident that the truth will prevail—nothing would surprise us less than to see ALLEN and CARY elected in Ohio. And if the policy of inflation and repudiation is to be brought as a definite issue before the people, a Democratic victory in Ohio is as good a means of serving that purpose as any other. The national credit abroad would doubtless be injured for a time, but there would not be half so much risk of permanent disaster as there would be if the Democrats smuggled themselves into power on the New-York platform, and afterward adopted the principles of ALLEN and CARY.

From the Times.

The Democrats ought to consider that Mr. BIGELOW stuck to the Republican Party only so long as he could gain anything by it, and that he "ratted" as soon as he believed the other party was destined to win.

From the Evening Express.

And yet this is the Mr. BIGELOW who succeeded Mr. RAYMOND, as editor of THE TIMES, and who as late as September, 1875, desired to have the Republicans nominate as Controller of the State.

The second part of this paragraph from the *Express* is a little too obscure for us to unravel. With regard to the first part, we advise the *Express* to consult with Mr. BIGELOW before it rushes any further into the subject. We can assure our contemporary that there is not much to be made out of it for campaign purposes—at least on its own side of the contest.

It is well known that one of the first "investigations" to which a Democratic House of Representatives will address itself will relate to the affairs of the District of Columbia. When that inquiry is in progress we doubt whether it will answer any useful purpose to serve orders of arrest on Mr. DANA or any other newspaper editor for "wicked libels." It will be necessary for Mr. SHEPHERD to find some other means of answering the charges which are likely to be brought against him. He will have to explain the celebrated paving contract given to MURTAGH, the editor of the "official organ" at Washington, and Gen. BABCOCK'S relations with that worthy cannot fail to lead to some interesting disclosures. It is to be hoped that no one more important than BABCOCK may be seriously compromised by them.

That the new Funded Loan should be declining in favor abroad is, perhaps, not surprising, considering that the picked candidate for the post of Lieutenant Governor in the great State of Ohio should have publicly declared that the bondholder is a thief who deserves to be first plucked, and then kicked out of doors. But there is no occasion as yet for investors to take the alarm. The Republican Party is not dead, and while it exists it will see that the national obligations are fully met. Moreover, Mr. TILDEN, first favorite of the Democratic Party, is in favor of paying the bloated bondholder—at present. That ought to give confidence abroad. If Mr. TILDEN'S name should be comparatively unknown in remote regions, we may mention that he is the "Hercules who slew the Tammany hydra," (*vide* the New-York *World*,) and that the form of government of which he approves is now to be seen in operation in this City.

The results of Democratic government in the City of Brooklyn were announced yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen. The debt of the city amounts to $43,000,000 in round numbers, while the assets (chiefly fictitious) are set down at $23,000,000. Where the Democrats have power, it must be admitted that they lose no time in making use of it. Alderman RIPLEY ROPES made the pleasing statement that the people of Brooklyn "would be called upon to pay $7,500,000 in taxes during the coming year." They will, of course, be only too delighted to pay it. The Democrats are so popular that they cannot demand too high a price for their precious services. When the National balance-sheet is made like that of Brooklyn, this will be a proud and happy country.

To-day's racing at Jerome Park ought to be exceptionally good. The contest between *Olitipa* and *Mattie A.*, for the Hunter Stakes, will be one of the most interesting of the meeting. It affords a very good illustration of how race horses get "sifted out" to find that for a stake which closed two years ago with thirty-six nominations, only three out of all these entries will run, and that the possession of the stake lies practically between two of them. The struggle for the Maturity Stakes will also be a notable one. *Brigand, Madge*, and *Osage* would make the contest a hot one, apart from any other competitors. The steeplechase entries are numerous, and comprise some of the best "hurdlers" on the turf, while in the two purse races there is a large array of horses evenly enough matched to insure very exciting sport.

CONGRESS AS A BANK OF ISSUE.

The Democrats of Ohio and Pennsylvania, backed by a strong following in other States, and by a following which is far from weak even in New-York, propose that the currency of the country shall consist entirely of United States notes, issued by act of Congress. A proposition more utterly unwise and improper it is impossible to imagine, or one which would work more serious mischief.

The doctrine of a currency issued simply for the purposes of currency by the order of Congress is conceived in entire ignorance of the provisions of the Constitution. There is nothing in that instrument by which such a course could be sustained. It would involve the use of a power not given directly or indirectly. It cannot be considered as remotely necessary to the exercise of any of the functions with which Congress is intrusted. No Supreme Court with the average judicial knowledge of third-rate lawyers could be found to approve such an act. An attempt to carry it out would not only inflict incalculable injury on the country, but all that injury would be worse than useless, for with the first test case, the laws embodying the policy would be declared unconstitutional, and the whole business would have to be reversed. The country would only have for its pains the experience of having trifled with the fundamental law, and endeavored for the most improper ends to vest in the Legislature a vast power which it is not authorized to possess. Unless we have wholly forgotten what our Constitution is for; unless we have become blind to the perils and difficulties and embarrassments from which it was intended to protect us, the consideration which we have mentioned ought to be conclusive against the wild scheme which the Democrats have proposed.

But even if there were not insuperable obstacles in our constitutional form of government to the exercise of the power of issuing currency by Congress, the reasons that would still exist why no such power should be thought of would be overwhelming. The issue of paper to be used as money is always a very delicate and dangerous business. In the most careful hands it is liable to great abuse. Wisdom and natural coolness of judgment, and integrity of purpose, enlightened by experience and restrained by every consideration of personal interest which it is possible to bring to bear, are necessary to guard the community from disaster produced from this source. It is an entirely exceptional power to lodge in the hands of any set of men, and those who have exercised it with safety to the community on a large scale, or for any length of time, are very few. Financial history is filled with records of the distress and dishonor that bad banking has brought on prosperous communities.

What earthly guarantee have we that Congress would possess the qualities necessary to the prudent and honest use of this enormous power? Our readers know very well how Congressmen are selected. They are acquainted with the machinery of the caucus, the primary, and the convention by which nominations are secured. They know how large a proportion of the candidates of either party are distinguished for business capacity, uprightness of character, wide information, and independence of all personal or political motives in their public acts. They would have no difficulty in deciding, for instance, whether the average Congressman would be a suitable executor of a large estate or guardian of a wealthy orphan, or assignee of a great business. They know perfectly well that not one in five of them are exceptionally qualified for the conduct of intricate and extensive affairs. Yet the Democratic scheme proposes to put in the hands of Congress unlimited—absolutely unlimited—power to issue currency for the country, and thus to change values at their will and make and unmake fortunes by a vote. Our Democratic friends have had a good deal to say of the revelations made by the Crédit Mobilier investigations. They were very disheartening and revolting—that we all know; and they involved prominent members of both parties, and a great crowd of comparatively insignificant members of both. We have heard a good deal, too, about the salary grab—a shameful piece of business which was also carried through Congress by the votes of both parties, and which showed a very low standard indeed of public virtue in our Representatives. Yet it is by Congressmen just as indifferent to duty, just as greedy, sharp, and unscrupulous, that the Democrats propose to have the power of issuing currency exercised. Surely, no man in his senses, with the slightest knowledge of the performances of Congress for even a dozen years back, need hesitate in deciding whether such a policy would be safe. But Congress, for a dozen years past, has been subjected to no temptation that could be compared with that which would grow out of the unrestricted control of the currency. Opportunities for fortunes would abound in every vote on such a subject. Crédit Mobilier dividends multiplied a hundred-fold would be urged on every Congressman at every session. Wealth such as a century of salary-grabs would not produce would be held out to them in a single term. Gigantic speculations would depend on their action, and the authors of these would be ready to buy their support. We have as much confidence in the average integrity of Republican Congressmen as they deserve, but speaking of our own party, and leaving the weaker brethren of the Democratic sect out of the question, we should never think for a moment of subjecting our Representatives to such a strain.

We beg to call our readers' attention to the fact that this is no abstruse question. It does not depend for a solution on any intimate knowledge of the intricacies of finance. It is simply a question of the best-known traits of ordinary human nature. It is a question of how far we can trust each other, of how far we can trust ourselves, to exercise enormous powers without special training or special capacity to exercise them prudently or honestly. To vote to give Congress the right to issue paper money is to vote to put the hands of Congressmen in our pockets, with the power of taking all they wish or can get. We cannot believe that the people of the United States are ready to commit any such stupendous folly.

PARTY MANAGEMENT OF THE CANALS.

The question of how far either of the two parties in this State are responsible for good or bad management of the canals is one which the organs of Gov. TILDEN can answer any moment. To them it appears to be entirely plain that whatever is bad is of the past and must be charged to the Republicans, and whatever is good is of the present and is a part of the many beneficent fruits of Gov. TILDEN'S administration. As a matter of fact, however, the public records tell a very different story, as is shown by a careful and clear compilation from them by the Albany *Evening Journal*. It is to be remembered that responsibility for specific features of canal management cannot be very clearly fixed, on account of the peculiar manner in which the business is distributed. Part of it goes to the Canal Commissioners; another part to the Canal Board, of which the Commissioners, with a number of State officers, are members; still a third and very important part is allotted to the Engineer and Surveyor and his assistants, these assistants, however, not being strictly his subordinates, but to a great extent subject to the Commissioners. This system, when carefully analyzed, amounts to placing a great deal of power in a few hands and holding a great many different officials responsible for the exercise of it. Of course it is a bad system—clumsy, ineffective, and the fruitful source of corruption and mismanagement. It has of itself been the cause of a great part of the evils that have gradually accumulated until they have attracted public attention. And when it happened that a Democratic clique opposed to the Governor was intimately involved in the frauds, that coincidence enabled his Excellency to enter on the work of exposing and punishing them with peculiar zeal.

But while the intricacies of the State machinery, and the greater intricacy of personal and party motives existing in connection with canal management, make it difficult to ascertain with precision the responsibility of parties, there are a few general facts that throw a good deal of light on the subject. These the compilation to which we have referred presents. Going back over a period of eighteen years, to the substantial formation of the Republican Party in 1856, we find that in that and the following year the administration of the canals was anti-Democratic; the next two years it was Democratic; then for ten years it was Republican; then for two, Democratic, and finally for two more, Republican. Now the average surplus revenues of the canals for the four years that they were under Democratic control were only $927,558, while the average surplus revenues during the remaining fourteen years were $2,629,159, or nearly three times as great. This certainly speaks plainly enough of the general management of the canals.

If, now, we turn to the average proportion of the receipts spent by the Republicans for ordinary repairs, we find that it has been only 24.14 per cent., while in 1870 and 1871—the latest period of Democratic management—it was 71.52 per cent. That is, the Democrats spent about as much as the Republicans saved, and the Republicans saved about as much as the Democrats spent. The one party substituted economy for extravagance, the other extravagance for economy.

Again, it happens that, taking the year 1868—a Republican year, not very different from the average—and comparing it with a Democratic year, 1870, also about like the average, we find the following striking results:

	1868.	1870.
Ordinary repairs	$1,184,245	$1,945,635
Extraordinary repairs	625,475	1,897,243
Gross expenditures	$1,809,720	$3,842,878
Gross revenues	4,477,546	3,107,138

The Republicans, therefore, turned into the Treasury a surplus in 1868, of $2,667,625 from the canal earnings, while the Democrats "made a loss" of $735,741. The revenues were some $1,300,000 less in 1870. If they had been the same as in 1868, the Democrats might have saved some $600,000, instead of the $2,667,625 saved by the Republicans; but as a matter of fact, they borrowed of the Albany banks nearly six hundred thousand dollars, ($591,528.) So, at best the Democrats would have barely paid expenses, even if their income had been as great as that of the Republicans, while the latter saved nearly three millions for the State.

These facts, as we have said, are calculated to throw a good deal of light on the question of canal management. They have not been extensively referred to by Gov. TILDEN in his campaign speeches at the agricultural fairs, and they are not likely to be. But, paraphrasing one of Mr. TILDEN'S well-worn bits of advice to the voters, we may say that, if they will send good, honest Republicans to the Legislature this year, they will stand a much better chance of paying the debt of the State without taxation than they will if they send such Democratic "reformers" as Gov. TILDEN has been presenting to public attention in this part of the State.

CAPT. WARD'S WILL.

Capt. EBER B. WARD was a man who would have been ranked by any one who knew him in his public relations only, as an excellent type of the enterprising, energetic, and successful American capitalist. He built up a thriving and busy little town; he owned or controlled smelting works, rolling mills, and steel works, all of a very extensive character; he owned pine lands equal in extent to ten times the area of this island; and he was either the sole proprietor or the controlling stockholder in mines of iron, lead, silver, copper, and corundum in Michigan, Missouri, Utah, Arizona, and North Carolina. He was a ship-builder and ship-owner, a President of two railroads and sundry industrial enterprises. He was the favorite candidate for Secretary of the Treasury during the anti-Johnson movement, and was recognized as a power in politics up to the day of his death. Altogether, Capt. WARD seemed one of the highest embodiments of the practical, pushing spirit of our people—a man who had contributed as largely as any one living to the material progress of his age, and who had achieved deserved success by sheer force of working energy and capacity for organization.

In January last Capt. WARD fell down dead in the streets of Detroit. The breath was hardly out of his body when two of his sons by his first marriage hastened to secure the services of eminent counsel to contest his will. The case was opened last month, and after some ten days of legal fence and judicial rulings on preliminary points, the private life of the Michigan millionaire is being revealed on the witness stand. It appears that Capt. WARD came of a family strongly tainted with insanity; that he had both legitimate and illegitimate children who are confirmed lunatics. It has been shown that he procured a divorce from his first wife by gross fraud, and that two months after that achievement he married the young lady who is now his widow and the legatee of two millions of his property. There is, perhaps, nothing very surprising about the fact that this great industrial chief of the North-west should have been a man of low passions and impure life. But it does seem a violent contradiction to the ordinary ideal of such a character that he should have been an abject slave to the delusions of Spiritualism.

The services of mediums were invoked by Capt. WARD, not only in regard to the affairs of his family; they were his constant recourse in matters of business. When he wanted advice on railroad affairs, he procured a consultation with the spirit of DEAN RICHMOND, and none of his numerous mining ventures were undertaken without an interview with the spirit of a German geologist, who answered to the euphonious name of "Cabbage John." This appears to have been Capt. WARD'S familiar spirit. At the dictation of the deceased German, he sent out expeditions in search of silver, and he obeyed orders from the same source in opposing the re-election of Senator CHANDLER. In the course of cross-examination the other day, a female medium went into a trance in the witness-box, and made some remarks in German, though she swore on regaining consciousness that she did not understand a word of that language. It may be inferred that this seizure was due to the interest which Capt. WARD'S favorite Teutonic spirit still persists in manifesting in his affairs.

Had the deceased millionaire not taken the advice of the spirits about his will, his intimate relations with the unseen world would probably not have been revealed to the general public. He certainly had fair warning while that instrument was in preparation that there was trouble ahead. While the spirits of certain deceased relatives of his second wife were engaged in dictating the will, the spirit of his first wife seems to have come, unbidden, and interrupted the process by exclamations of indignant protest. This lady had some reason for making herself disagreeable in ghostly circles. The spirits not only conspired to cheat her children out of their inheritance, but they attempted to blacken her own character. A floral wreath was painted by a blindfolded medium acting under the usual influences, and in the symbolical representation of Capt. WARD'S family therein given, one son was omitted on grounds of illegitimacy. On the strength of this artistic piece of spirit business, the credulous millionaire repudiated the son in question, and drove him to suicide.

The trial which has furnished the occasion of these extraordinary disclosures is still in progress, and a good deal of similar, if not more unsavory, matter is in reserve. The bitterness of feeling excited by the case seems to have extended to the lawyers engaged on either side. The leading counsel for Capt. WARD'S widow made a somewhat scurrilous personal attack, the other day, on the chief counsel opposed to him. That nothing might be wanting to complete the sensational details of the case, Capt. WARD'S eldest son, a confirmed lunatic, was with difficulty prevented from assaulting one of the lawyers engaged in opposing the claims of his branch of the family. Altogether the story which is in process of revelation at Detroit is one of those narratives which would have been called monstrously improbable in fiction, and which has certainly no parallel in real life.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. TITIENS' CONCERTS.

A great concourse was gathered at Steinway Hall last evening when Mme. Theresa Titiens made her first appearance in America. The impression the artist produced was immediate, and increased in depth as the performance progressed and the resources of her voice and the variety of her style became apparent. Mme. Titiens' singing is unquestionably the finest listened to in the memory of the present generation. For production of tone, mastery of purely technical difficulties, and faultless phrasing, her work is simply unsurpassable. From the first note of her performance the listener enjoys a sense of absolute security against the mishaps growing out of ignorance or inexperience, and no particle of the significance of the words or music is lost. We cannot imagine that any higher result is to be attained in Mme. Titiens' art, and when we add that her dramatic impulses are of the strongest kind, we are convinced that we have given sufficient grounds for the opinion expressed from the outset of this notice to enlarge no further on this point. Mme. Titiens was heard four times last night, and the tokens of admiration became more and more enthusiastic as each successive effort afforded fresh evidence of her rare talent. The opening bars of the grand air from "Der Freyschütz" set all doubts to rest as to the condition of her voice. The lower tones are perhaps a little worn—possibly more veiled than actually worn—but the upper ones are of absolute purity and clarion power, and their charm and force are enhanced tenfold by the ease and certainty with which they are sounded. For a miscellaneous audience, perhaps, the selection of *Agatha's* recitative, prayer and allegro was not, however, the most felicitous. An operatic scena must suffer by its transfer upon the concert platform, and we are not too sure that as large a proportion of yesterday's assemblage as could have been wished was quite familiar with the situation so exquisitely portrayed in Weber's score. Still, for the general public the eloquence of Mme. Titiens' delivery went for a great deal, while the profound pathos of the first movement, and the joyful eloquence of the last, in both of which the vigorous feeling of the first lyric actress of the day was seen to struggle with the restraints of the platform, kept the *dilettanti*, who were luckily in force, spellbound throughout. Mme. Titiens was loudly called for after the aria, and had to contribute to the programme a supplementary number, in shape of the pretty and, in this case, decidedly impassioned German song "Du bist mein Herz." The distinguished artist was next heard in Handel's "With Verdure Clad," in the recital of which the breadth of her elocution, and the fervor underlying the severity of the reading, were both as clear as need be. Nevertheless, strange as it may appear, it was in her third number, in Arditi's waltz "L'Ardita," that Mme. Titiens appeared to delight her hearers most. It is only fair to say that she interpreted this showy piece in a spirit quite as appropriate and a manner quite as admirable as the more serious tasks previously set her, and for the reader who may have heard the lady abroad, this will be saying enough. The singer's immense voice filled Steinway Hall with its might and melody, and after the brilliant conclusion of the waltz a storm of applause burst forth, and did not end until the composition had been rendered anew. With Mme. Titiens, another performer, with whom New-York audiences had previously been unacquainted, made her début. Mme. Arabella Goddard, whose reputation in England long since preceded her hither, is a pianist of exceeding skill and taste, who beats the piano more as an instrument of percussion than as an orchestra placed in a rosewood box and intended to be cruelly punished—and not always with good effect—and who has sovereign command of the keyboard as it was looked upon about fifteen years ago. Mme. Goddard plays with unquestionable intelligence and refinement, and with the nicest balance, and the gratification her labors afford is of a delicate and artistic kind. She did not, yesterday, cope with the stormy writings of the period, and we are inclined to think that she did wisely. We fancy, however, that Thalberg would not exact a more finished and symmetrical recital of his fantasia on "Don Juan" than Mme. Goddard's, and her execution of the *adagio* and *rondo* in Beethoven's E flat concerto was so intellectual and dainty in respect of touch that it at once established her in the graces of the spectators, who summoned her forth and compelled her to seat herself again at the piano, from which her agile fingers struck forth with marvelous celerity and precision one of Chopin's most familiar and rapid capriccios. Other traits of interest marked the first of the Titiens concerts, but we cannot linger upon any. It would be unjust, however, not to mention the fact that M. Sauret rendered with great *maestria* Wieniawski's "Faust" and Paganini's setting of "Di tanti palpiti," and that the orchestra, under Mr. Max Maretzek, made known to the American public a delightful bit of humorous writing in music—"The Funeral of a Marionette," by Charles Gounod. The vocalists who appeared with Mme. Titiens were Mr. Bischoff, whose splendid voice it is always agreeable to listen to; Signor Orlandini, whose choice of "Les Rameaux" must be censured for a dozen reasons, and Miss Randall, whose fresh tones found employment in three unpretentious English ballads. The second Titiens concert may be attended to-morrow evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The regular season at the Union Square Theatre was opened auspiciously last evening with "Led Astray," which stood so high in popular favor two seasons ago. It ran then for five months, and it might, therefore, be supposed that it would fail to attract on this occasion. But familiarity with its manifold beauties does not, it appears, operate to its detriment, for last night it was received with a genuine warmth, entirely free from any color of languid tolerance. Handsome as was its stage setting formerly, there are now some notable improvements in this respect. Some of the scenes are perfect gems, and all the resources of the management seem to have been directed toward rendering the stage effects as nearly perfect as possible in all details. The departures from the original cast are but few, and they do not affect the presentation of the piece in any sense injuriously. Miss Rose Eytinge fills, as formerly, the part of *Armande*. The ripe experience of Mrs. Marie Wilkins and Miss Fanny Morant finds scope in the rôles of the *Dowager Countess Chandoce* and the *Baroness de Rivoniere*. Miss Kate Claxton's fascinating art still makes *Mathilde* one of the most delightful of characters. *Hector Placide* is as interesting as usual in the hands of Mr. Stuart Robson, and Mr. Charles Thorne's *Count Randolph Chandoce* is the same finished impersonation that won the bounteous applause of audiences two seasons ago. The most important change is in the rôle of *George de Lesparre*, then interpreted by Mr. McKee Rankin. It is now played by Mr. Edward Arnott, formerly of Wallack's, and a most valuable accession to the Union Square Company. Mr. Arnott in playing this part shows a delicate perception of its requirements. At the end of the third act he was called before the curtain and received a most encouraging greeting. This act was very finely rendered by all parties concerned. Miss Eytinge and Mr. Thorne were, in the first instance, the recipients of the public favor, and Miss Claxton, Mr. Stuart Robson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, and Mr. Arnott shared the abundant plaudits. The part of *Suzanne O'Hara* is now filled by Miss Blanche Grey instead of Miss Eliza Weathersby. *Major O'Hara* is again committed to Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Burroughs appears as *Baron Mount Gosline*. The present run of "Led Astray" will not be a long one, as it is to be withdrawn when "Rose Michel" is ready for presentation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

To-night the regular season at Wallack's Theatre will be entered upon. "The Overland Route" will be acted, and, we doubt not, in presence of an assemblage remarkable for its representative importance no less than for its numerical strength.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The programme of this theatre contains all that the most exacting lover of varieties could demand, the bill for the present week presenting some acceptable additions. The performance last evening was witnessed by a large audience, who were profuse in their expressions of approbation of the entertainment. The Carlo family executed their graceful ladder performances with customary ease, and introduced a number of new positions. The banjoists, Buckley and Turner, were no less successful, and divided the honors with the one-legged dancers, whose agile performances elicited cordial recognition. The Hamtown colored students' rendering of a number of camp-meeting songs, and Wash Norton's operatic imitations were abundantly provocative of laughter, while the performance on what is termed the "tumbleronicon" gratified the lovers of novel music. McAndrews, in his funny character of "The Water Melon Man," was afforded an opportunity of exhibiting some of his most extravagant dancing, and the Worrell Sisters sang a number of their favorite songs. Mr. Pat Rooney's song and dance exhibition elicited the usual meed of commendation, and entailed on the author more than one repetition of his performance. An extravaganza, entitled "A Dutchman in Japan," which was productive of the utmost merriment, brought the entertainment to a close.

THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

A great crowd assembled at No. 585 Broadway last evening to attend the opening of the Metropolitan Theatre, which is to be conducted by Mr. Tony Pastor during the coming season, the entertainment to be furnished being of the variety order. Last evening's programme suggested what that is to be. There were several eccentric sketches by Metropolitan performers, liberally spiced with song and dance, gymnastic acts, and some passing suggestions of the fading minstrel show. A numerous company is required for the production of entertainments of this sort, and in the list of those contributing to last night's performance appeared the names of several well-known specialty performers. These artists diffused their mirth according to their different methods with unvarying success, setting sober sentiment aside and dealing only in fun. Mr. Pastor himself contributed some new songs and sketches.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The debt of Michigan was reduced nearly $143,000 during the fiscal year just closed.

It is proposed in Chicago to run Hon. John Wentworth against A. C. Hesing for County Treasurer.

The White Leaguers in Mississippi are vexed at reports that 1,000 breech-loading rifles have been received in Jackson for the State.

A California paper suggests Frelinghuysen and Sargent for a Presidential ticket. It hopes the Republican National Convention will give Senator Sargent the second place, at any rate.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* is warning its "young friends of the white race" against enlisting in Gov. Ames' militia, and advising the negroes to "have nothing to do with that infamy."

Speaking of State conventions, a Massachusetts paper plaintively remarks that those who vote for a candidate and don't find his name mentioned in the report of the vote lose confidence in its accuracy.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* predicts that if the Democrats carry Ohio, and the greenback policy be adopted by the Democracy in their national convention, the Republican Party will be hurled from power as if a thunderbold had struck it.

Jefferson Davis has returned to Memphis, Tenn., and the *Appeal* says that his visit to the North-west was one continued ovation of fraternal greeting, which, it feels assured, will unite the two sections as one in the grand effort to open up the great valley and its boundless resources to the markets of the world.

The Republicans of Minnesota begin the active canvass of the State to-day. Speeches at various points are announced from Senators Windom and McMillan, Hon. M. H. Dunnell, Hon. J. B. Wakefield, and ex-Gov. Marshall, and it is promised that ex-Senator Ramsey, Gov. Davis, and Gen. J. H. Baker shall take an active part in the campaign.

OBITUARY.

PETER FORT.

Peter Fort, formerly a prominent merchant in New-Orleans, died on the 2d inst. at Aurora, Cayuga Lake, in this State, at the age of ninety-two years. Mr. Fort was a native of Poughkeepsie, and when quite young entered a merchant's office in New-York, where he distinguished himself by his aptitude for business. He subsequently went to New-Orleans, and in the course of a few years by his industry and perseverance became one of the most wealthy and esteemed merchants of that city. He was one of Gen. Jackson's aids during the latter's defense of New-Orleans. For the last forty years he has resided at Aurora, where he was held in high esteem by all who knew him for his many endearing qualities.

HON. ANDREW G. CHATFIELD.

Hon. Andrew G. Chatfield, Judge of one of the District Courts of Minnesota, died yesterday at Belle Plain, Minn. Judge Chatfield was a brother of Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, formerly a well-known Democratic politician and Attorney General of the State of New-York, and was appointed to the Territorial Judgeship of Minnesota by Franklin Pierce.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The Cotton Exchange received notice yesterday of the death of Mr. Henry L. Ritch, one of its oldest members, at the age of sixty-three years. Mr. Ritch was formerly a member of the firm of Taylor & Ritch, owners of a line of Liverpool packets. Recently he has been in the cotton trade, mainly with Florida.

DEPARTMENT NOTES.

MAIL SERVICE IN OREGON—NAVAL HONORS TO EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MEMORY—APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, left Washington to-day for Portland, Oregon, by way of Boise City and Eastern Oregon. He has secured the executive order giving the right of way for a wagon road from Walla Walla to the Meacham road. The new road will open that part of the country to settlement and afford additional mail facilities. At the Senator's instance mail service in Oregon was to-day ordered on the route from Antelope Valley, via John Day's River, Butte Creek, Lone Rock, and Willow Creek, to Hepness, and also on the route from Hot Springs, via Crooked Creek, Chewancan, and Summer Lake, to Silver City.

Railway mail service has been ordered, to take effect Oct. 6, from Marion to Fairmount, Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Wabash, and Michigan Railroad.

The Post Office Department has awarded the contract for carrying the mails from Caddo to Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory, to George W. Cook, from December 1, 1.85, to June 30, 1878, at $6,400 per annum. This is one of the defaulted routes.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department this morning from Rear Admiral Almy, commanding the North Pacific station, dated Honolulu, Aug. 28, announces that in compliance with orders from the Navy Department, the colors of the United States Steamer Pensacola, flag-ship of the station, were hoisted at half-mast on the 27th throughout the day, and a gun fired at intervals of every half hour, in honor of the memory of the late ex-President Andrew Johnson.

Rear Admiral Cochrane, of the British Navy, was at Honolulu in his flag-ship, the Repulse, with the sloop-of-war Petrel, and very courteously ordered the colors of both vessels to be displayed at half-mast, and fired a gun from both vessels every half hour. The Hawaiian flag over all the government buildings and the flags of the different foreign representatives and consulates were all at half mast during the day.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $777,610 88, and from Customs, $368,293 34.

The President has issued an order consolidating the Twenty sixth and Twenty-eighth Internal Revenue Collection Districts of the State of New-York and Francis S. Ren has been retained as Collector of the new district, which will be known as the Twenty-eighth.

The President has made the following appointments: Webster Eaton, of Nebraska, Register of the Land Office for the Republican Land District of that State; C. G. Belknap, of California, Agent for the Indians of the Tule River Agency, California.

Assistant Paymaster Frank Plunket is ordered to duty as assistant to the officer at the Navy Pay-office at Boston; Assistant Engineer James H. Perry is ordered to the Fortune; Lieut. Commander C. S. Craven is detached from the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the receiving-ship Independence as Executive Officer; Lieut. Lambert G. Palmer is detached from the Naval Observatory and ordered to the Fortune as Executive Officer; Lieut. A. H. Flecher is detached from the receiving-ship Independence at the Mare Island Navy-yard, and ordered to the Asiatic Station per the steamer of the 16th inst. from San Francisco; Chaplain Thomas A. Gill is detached from the receiving-ship Sabine and ordered to the Navy-yard station at Portsmouth, N. H.; Sail-maker J. Roddy, detached from the Tuscarora on the 23d ult. has been placed on waiting orders.

Hon. R. H. Duell entered upon his duties as Commissioner of Patents this morning.

W. W. Brown has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger in Nebraska, and A. N. Denny Storekeeper for the Eighth District of Kentucky.

Pay Inspector Thornton, recently relieved from duty as Purchasing Paymaster in this city, transferred the accounts of his office to his successor on the 1st inst., and has deposited the balance of United States funds in his hands in the Treasury. The amount of disbursements during Pay Inspector Thornton's administration of the office here aggregated about twelve million dollars.

The operations of the coinage Mints and the Assay Office at New-York for September were as follows: Coinage—Gold, 179,671 pieces; value, $3,415,420. Trade dollars, 557,000 pieces; value $557,000. Subsidiary silver, 3,726,500 pieces; value, $983,205. Minor coinage, 1,329,000 pieces; value, $31,570. Total, 5,792,171 pieces; value, $4,987,195. During the same period the four refineries at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson City, and New-York have refined and parted 182,560 ounces fine gold and 1,382,321 ounces fine silver, equivalent in value to $3,773,515 for the gold and $1,727,901 for the silver.

Acting Secretary Cowen to-day detailed one clerk from the Indian Office and one from the Pension Office to proceed to the Indian Territory and examine the claims to pensions of the Cherokee Indian soldiers who served in the war of the rebellion.

The Signal Service telegraph line from Wilmington to Southville, N. C., authorized by the last Congress, is completed and ready for business. A cautionary signal station has been established at the latter point for the benefit of the coast shipping interests.

Information received at the Navy Department from San Francisco is to the effect that the fraudulent certificates of indebtedness issued by G. M. Pinney, clerk to Pay Inspector Spaulding, in that city, amount to about $750,000, but, as heretofore stated, the loss will fall upon individuals, and not upon the Government. The Court of Inquiry in the case of Pay Inspector Spaulding consists of Commodore Spotts, Pay Director Doran, and Pay Inspectors Fulton and Schenck.

A handsome clock and pair of mantel ornaments, made of nickel and gold and elaborately chased, will be presented to ex-Treasurer Spinner by the employes in the Treasurer's office. The articles were purchased at a cost of $500, and are now on exhibition at the Department.

LOTTERY SWINDLE.

THE MONTPELIER DRAWING AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.—THE WHEEL TAMPERED WITH.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 4.—The *Gazette* of this afternoon says: The committee of ticket-holders appointed to examine the tickets remaining in the wheel after the drawing of the Montpelier Female Humane Association Lottery last Friday, met this morning in the room of the association, in which the wheel, after it had been closed and sealed, was deposited for safe keeping after the drawing was over. As soon as the wheel was seen it was apparent that at least a bushel of brass tubes containing tickets had been put in since it was taken from the stand, for they were at least ten inches higher than a mark that had been put upon the wheel previously by one of the ticket-holders, though the seal was unbroken that had been put upon it publicly; they were those of the butt-end of a knife and a current gold coin, which could easily have been put upon new wax. In the investigation which ensued it was discovered that the arrangement of the drawing had been intrusted solely to parties from New-York, and that all the money obtained from the sale of tickets except some six or eight thousand dollars, had been left in New-York, and was not subject to a draft of the officers of the association. The parties present appointed a committee to proceed at once to New-York and endeavor to recover such of the money as could be obtained, after which they adjourned to meet again to-night. There is great excitement on the street in consequence of the discovery. It is believed that not a single dollar was drawn by any bona fide ticket-holder, but that the whole of it has been retained by New-York sharpers, who are accused of the entire fraud. About half a milion dollars' worth of tickets were in this lottery.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 4.—President Grant and party left for Denver at 4 o'clock this afternoon

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

THE CEREMONIES OF DEDICATION.

GOV. PORTER'S ADDRESS TO THE FACULTY AND TRUSTEES—DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING AND THE INSTITUTION—ADDRESS BY DR. DEEMS, OF THIS CITY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 4.—The dedication of Vanderbilt University took place to-day. Sermons were preached yesterday by Bishops Daggett and Wightman, and to-day addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Deems, of New-York, and Chancellor Lipscomb, of Georgia, preceded by the following address by Gov. Porter, of Tennessee. Addressing himself to the Faculty and teachers of the University, he said: No event of the kind has awakened more of popular sympathy in the South, and especially in Tennessee, than the opening of this University. At the laying of the corner-stone of this magnificent building my predecessor was here, and gave force to the sentiments of his constituents; and I am here to-day to repeat the expression of satisfaction common to the people of Tennessee at the location of a great university at the capital of their State and to extend to you, the dignitaries of the Church, Trustees, Professors, and students, a cordial welcome to Tennessee. I wish I could add a welcome to him who has given his name to the University, and whose munificence has given it life. His name must forever stand pre-eminent in its claims to a grateful recollection. His benevolence is superior to sections and to parties, and his liberality illustrates that character of men common to our country who raise trade and commerce above a mere selfish pursuit of individual gain. The State offers you no exclusive privileges, but it generously relieves your property from the ordinary burdens, and will afford to it the fullest protection of its laws. The Constitution of the State provides that it shall be the duty of the General Assembly in all future periods of this Government to cherish literature and science, and this provision in the fundamental laws of the land is the warrant of the people of Tennessee that these institutions shall have their protection and support. Gentlemen, the mission of this university is above mere common places. It must be more than a place where academical instruction is imparted. It must be more than a school for the training of candidates for the three learned professions. Steam and electricity are driving us forward with a tremendous force, and to meet the demands of the hour, you who are charged with the administration of this great trust must, as I believe you will, make it a universal school in which are taught all branches of learning. A "*studium general et universitas studii generalis*," where architects, chemists, engineers, farmers, and miners can be educated, and where original inquiries and investigations are stimulated. The duty assigned to me is simply to welcome you. Churchmen and school men, I repeat my greeting and bid you God-speed.

Bishop McTyeire then delivered the keys of the university to Dr. Garland, the newly-elected Chancellor. The Theological, Law, Medical, and Academic Faculties, twenty-six in number, were on the platform. Commodore Vanderbilt's portrait, life size, hung on the chapel wall and was greeted with grateful admiration by the immense congregation. Students begin to matriculate to-morrow. They are coming in rapidly.

The University is situated about a mile to the west of the city, on a plot of rising ground containing seventy-four acres, the location being a very desirable and pleasant one. The work on the foundation was begun Sept. 15, 1873, and a very fine commodious, and well-built edifice has been put up. It is cruciform in shape, the eastern and western arms being 133 feet in length and the northern and southern arms 176 feet. The width of each arm is 56 feet, and the height to the cornice 60 feet. The eastern projection is flanked by two towers, which contain the stairways leading to the upper stories. The edifice is of brick, with white stone trimmings. On the first floor are the rooms of the Faculty, offices of the Professors, and lecture-rooms. In the second story are the chapel, library, recitation-rooms, &c. Two society halls, the museum, and a lecture-room are on the third floor.

The university was organized in January, 1873, as the Central University of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In March of that year Commodore Vanderbilt made a donation to the institution of $500,000. In the judgment of the Trustees $1,000,000 was necessary to establish and maintain a first-class university, and it had been decided to raise $500,000 by subscription before beginning operations. Mr. Vanderbilt's generous gift supplied what would have taken years to collect in the South, and in gratitude the Trustees named the institution in his honor. Commodore Vanderbilt has recently given $1,000 for books for the library.

It was decided to preserve $300,000 of the donation as an endowment fund, but it became apparent that $200,000 would not be sufficient to erect such buildings as were desired, and Mr. Vanderbilt, in 1874, gave another $100,000. By the terms of the gift, the endowment fund is to be paid in as soon as the building is occupied. The university is organized with four distinct departments: First—The Department of Philosophy, Science, and Literature. Second—The Biblical Department. Third—The Law Department. Fourth—The Medical Department. The session begins on the first Monday in October, and continues without interruption nine months.

As now organized, Landon C. Garland, LL. D., is Chancellor of the university and head of the Department of Philosophy, &c.; Dr. Summers is head of the Biblical Department. Thomas H. Malone is Dean of the Faculty of the Law Department, and Thomas Menees, M. D., is Dean of the Faculty of the Medical Department.

Rev. Charles F. Deems, Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New-York, who is a warm friend of Mr. Vanderbilt, made the dedicatory speech. It was about one hour in length, and the subject was "Science and Religion." Mr. Deems began by saying it had been thought fit that a minister of religion should make the first speech on this occasion; but the preference must not be regarded as indicating that "religion should take haughty and undue precedence of science." The definition of science given by Sir William Hamilton represents it as "a complement of cognitions, having in point of form the character of logical perfection, and in point of matter the character of real truth." This definition sets aside very much that has been called science, and which comprises perhaps much of the material from which the smoke of this conflict between religion and science has been raised. Much harm has been done by weak men on both sides—"the weak religionist by assuming, and the weak scientist by claiming for guesses and hypotheses the high character and full value of truth." Galileo, Kepler, and Newton used hypotheses to reach that which was capable of demonstration. "Now, if, while scientific men are employing working hypotheses merely as such, men representing religion fly at them as if they were holding these hypotheses as science; or if men representing science do set forth these hypotheses as if they were real knowledge of truth, and proceed to defend them, then much harm is done in all directions." The impatience which the religionist shows is injurious to the progress of both science and religion. It sets the latter in the light of unfairness and pushes the former into foolish defiance of religion. Arrogant scientific men assail religious men "on the assumption that the physical sciences are fixed, certain, exact." The history of any science for the past half century shows that this is ridiculous. "Is there any department of physical science in which a text-book used a quarter of a century ago would now be put into the hands of any student?" "The propositions which embody our science are statements not of absolute truths, but of probabilities."

There is no conflict between religion and science. Their bases, their modes, and their ends are similar. Science and religion alike rest upon faith. The cause of the cry of conflict is the confounding of theology with religion. Theology is a human science; religion is a real life. A man may be a theologian and have no religion, but every religious man has some kind of a theology. There is no real conflict even between theology and any other science in which the Infinite can be introduced as an element. This proposition was enlarged upon with illustrations taken mainly from the science of geometry. The confounding of the Church with religion is another error which has led many astray. There may be a church and no religion; there may be religion and no church. Politicians have used the Church to overthrow their rivals, and it has been turned again as an engine against freedom, science, and religion.

Dr. Deems then showed that the Church is a human institution—the Church of England as much so as the Royal Society. Religion must not bear the faults of others. He said most emphatically that it is time to protest in the name of the God of Truth that religion be no longer saddled with all the faults of the churchmen, all the follies of the scientists, and all the crimes of the politicians.

EXCOMMUNICATED.

A Spanish-American has addressed the following letter of inquiry to the Los Angeles (Cal.) *Cronica*:

Editor La Cronica:

I pray you will excuse me, but I wish to ask a simple question. I heard that on Sunday last the priest declared in church that all who contracted marriage before a Justice of the Peace were excommunicated, and so were the grooms and bridesmaids and all who took part in such ceremonies. As I am among the number, I wish that you would inform me, if you deem it well, if the priest did not do more than was required of him, or if he has a similar power to excommunicate by wholesale, in a public manner, those who have acted in conformity with the laws of the country in which we live, and who, for some motive, do not wish or cannot comply in this particular with the Catholic Church. I have much respect and veneration for the Catholic religion, in which I was born and hope to die, but, in my rude understanding, I have the conviction that its ministers are liable to err the same as myself, and do things which are not proper to their character nor to the powers with which they are invested.

AN EXCOMMUNICATED.

TRUE RECONCILIATION.

SPEECH OF GEN. POPE AT DES MOINES ON THURSDAY.

In his speech at the banquet of the soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Pope said:

"The days of conciliation and reconciliation have long been upon us, and many there be who even maintain that the time has come when the saint and the sinner should be alike honored in this land of ours. It may be so, but let us, comrades, at least, be careful that the artificial flowers which we are permitted rather than invited to scatter over the remains of those who fell in a cause so righteously lost, be not suffered to impair the sweet odor of the more natural flowers which we yearly strew over the graves of those who lie buried that their country might live. Let us remember the solemn legacy these dead men have bequeathed to us, consecrated by their blood and sanctified with their lives, to maintain among ourselves and to transmit to their and our descendants the results they laid down their lives to achieve. They would wish, as we do, that the bitter feelings engendered by the war should be buried deep beneath the monuments we erect to their memory, but they could not wish, as we who reverence their memory should not, that the results for which they so freely poured out their blood should be entombed there likewise. They would desire as we do that every effort be made to bring about an honest and wholesome reconciliation with those of our countrymen who have sinned so grievously against us and their country, but they would protest as we should protest against the maudlin sentimentality and political quackery which would confound right with wrong; which would teach us to honor alike the cause which was just and the cause which was unjust, and which would reduce us to that condition of mental and moral idiocy that we shall reverence the memory of the man who died in arms to destroy his country equally with the memory of the man who died in arms to defend it. No reconciliation based upon such confusion of the moral sense can ever bring forth good fruit, nor can any people or any Government dare encourage it, without destroying that lofty sentiment of patriotism which is their only safeguard, and under the influence of which so many thousands of our best and bravest marched with intrepid souls to an untimely and a cruel death. Let us not be deceived in this matter either by ourselves or by others. It is in no sense a question of party policies, or I should not have introduced it here. It was well said, but lately, by a distinguished officer, in my hearing, 'that the men who fought out this war faithfully are above criticism for any party associations or for any opinions on public questions which they may choose to adopt.' To whatever political party, however, we may now belong, we all know well what we fought for: to maintain constitutional government, and to enforce respect for law upon those who warred on both. The distinction between the cause we maintained and the spirit in which we maintained it, and the cause of our adversaries and the purpose with which they upheld it, is broad and deep; no less, indeed, than the difference between American constitutional government and Mexican anarchy. It is not surprising that the people of the free States, bred up in reverence for constitutional government and respect for law and order, should have been loth to believe and hard to convince that war was upon our threshold on such an issue. But war did come, and if we fail now to learn the lessons it taught us we shall commit a sin against humanity and a crime against our posterity forever. So long as any considerable portion of our people maintain the fatal heresy that armed resistance is justifiable when elections are unsatisfactory this Government is in danger. When we forget, or cease to assert and to insist upon the vital distinction between our cause and that of the rebels, or the difference in the respect due to the men who fought on our side and those who fought on theirs, the days of the Republic will be numbered."

THE NEW-YORK, BOSTON, AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.

The formal opening of the New-York and Boston Division of the New-York, Boston, and Montreal Railroad took place yesterday morning. At 9 o'clock a special train of palace cars, having on board Mr. John Q. Hoyt, Mr. McKinney, Hon. W. B. Ogden, and several prominent railway capitalists, started from High Bridge and proceeded directly to North Yonkers, where the passengers were met by Mayor Maston, the Common Council of Yonkers, and about one hundred invited guests. After a complimentary repast the entire party embarked on board the train and were conveyed to High Bridge, the trip of ten miles being made in thirty-three minutes' time, including eight stoppages. Pending the foreclosure proceedings of this road, Mr. McKinney, the Receiver, under an order from the court has leased the New-York division to Mr. John Q. Hoyt, the Vice President, and under their joint superintendence it is being put into complete operation. During this Fall and Winter five trains will be run in close connection daily to and from the Grand Central depot to High Bridge and North Yonkers. Next Spring the entire road will be completed, and trains will be run through to Tarrytown, Lake Mahopac, and Brewster, thus securing rapid communication to the Grand Central depot, and also with the Harlem boats, which will run every half hour to and from Fulton Ferry and Peck Slip. The recent decision of the Rapid-Transit Commissioners has located the terminus of one of the Rapid-Transit routes at High Bridge, and as the former is soon to be constructed, it will furnish a practical connection of the Boston road with the principal thoroughfares of the Metropolis. Lying as it does within the heart of Westchester, the new road not only benefits the residents of that county, but also opens up to the City one of the most beautiful and picturesque regions in the suburbs. The value of the new road also becomes enhanced as it offers to all classes of City residents attractive sites for country villas or cottages within easy access to the lower portions of New-York. As the advantages of the new road have become recognized by the various capitalists the demand for property along the route has begun to increase rapidly. As soon as the new road has attained good working order it is the intention of its managers to erect a commodious station at North Yonkers, in connection with which they also intend to lay out a large and beautiful public park at the junction of the Boulevards. The practical opening of the new road will occur on Monday next, Oct. 11, when trains will leave the Grand Central Depot for North Yonkers at 9:10 A. M., 2:25 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:30 P. M., with a corresponding number returning at convenient hours during the day.

TWO SWORD-FISH STORIES.

From the Honolulu Gazette, Sept. 1.

On Saturday afternoon, about the time the frigate Repulse was getting under way, a large fish was seen by the natives of Waikiki rapidly approaching the bay. As he neared the reef he cleared it with one leap of fully 200 feet, and skimmed over the shallow water inside, until he landed high and dry on the sand beach, directly in front of Mr. J. W. Pfluger's seaside cottage. Here he was seized by a native, who, however, was unable to hold him, and the huge fish floundered about till he finally got into the water. A crowd of natives corralled him, and the water near shore being too shallow to allow him to use his fins to any advantage, they soon killed him with an ax. It proved to be a species of the swordfish, measuring eight feet in length, while his sword measures thirty-six inches. The latter may be seen in our office. He appears to have been frightened by the Repulse, and shot like an arrow through the water and over the reef, with such extraordinary speed that he could not stop till out of his native element and high on the land. Those who witnessed it say that it was a most exciting scene.

These sword-fishes are very powerful. We remember Capt. Stone telling of an incident which occurred while he was running the brig Josephine between this port and Jarvis Island, about 1858. The brig was an extraordinary sailer, and while going at her full speed, ten miles an hour, she was struck directly under the stern counter with such a shock as to jar the whole vessel and to awaken the Captain out of a sound sleep, who supposed that the brig had struck a whale or a reef. Immediately the pumps were started, but there was no water in the hold. On returning to port the brig was hove out, to find the cause of the shock, when, near the stern-post, imbedded in the thick plank, the blade of a sword-fish was found, fully twenty inches in length. To have hit the brig under the counter, the fish must have been going in the same direction as the vessel; and one may imagine the speed with which it moved to have plunged its sword twenty inches through the planking. It must have been going at the rate of twenty or twenty-five miles an hour, and evidently intended to hit the brig, supposing it to have been a whale. From this one can get a faint idea of the fights which take place among the monsters of the deep.

THE FALL RIVER TROUBLES.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 4.—An excess of help reported at all the mills this morning. A break in the steam-pipe of the Merchants' Mills caused a stoppage in the new portion. The old or No. 1 portion is in full operation. The other starts up this afternoon.

VERDICT AGAINST A GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The jury in the case of Martha Hutchinson against the Boston Gas-light Company returned, this morning, a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding her $12,500. This is the suit brought to recover damages for personal injuries received at the time of the great fire in November, 1872, when the building No. 11 Summer street was blown up with gas.

THE TURF.

THE RACES AT JEROME PARK.

SECOND DAY OF THE FALL MEETING—THE POOL-SELLING.

The second day of the meeting of the American Jockey Club promises to be unusually brilliant, as the programme furnishes five events, all of which have numerous entries, especially the opening event, which is a dash of one mile, for all ages, for a prize of $500. Winners of $1,000 and upward are to carry 7 pounds extra, and beaten maidens are allowed, if four years old or less, 7 pounds, and if five years old or more, 12 pounds. These conditions make the race an open one, as there are a very large number of very good horses this year that have yet to score a victory. There will be ten contestants in this race, as follows: W. R. Babcock's b. c. Egypt, 4 years, by Planet, 108 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's ch. f. Springlet, 3 years, by Australian, 85 pounds; Harbeck & Johnson's ch. f. Australind, 3 years, 85 pounds; George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 3 years, by Enquirer, 95 pounds; Charles Reed's b. c. Rambler, 3 years, by Lexington, 95 pounds; W. A. & C. H. Mullin's b. c. Paper Maker, 3 years, 95 pounds; C. S. Lloyd's b. c., 4 years, by Asteroid, 98 pounds; Doswell & Cammack's b. c. Arcturus, 3 years, by Planet, 88 pounds, and James Thompson's ch. f. Emma, 4 years, by imp. Australian, 105 pounds. This is a fine field for such a contest, and the allowance of weight by the conditions of the race makes it a difficult matter to pick the winner.

The second race will be the Hunter Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, one mile and three-quarters, $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,000 added. This stake closed with thirty-six nominations, but only three of them will appear to contest for the prize, viz.: August Belmont's ch. c. Olitipa, by imp. Leamington, out of Oliata; D. McDaniel's ch. f. Mattie A., by imp. Australian, out of Minnie Mansfield, and James A. Grinstead's ch. f. Gillyflower, by Gilroy, out of Mishap. The contest between the two great fillies of the year will be very close and exciting, and although Olitipa has beaten Mattie A. once, the friends of the McDaniel stable have confidence in the speed and stamina of its representative to give the Belmont favorite a hard race.

The third race is the Maturity Stake for four-year olds, dash of three miles, $200 each half forfeit and $1,200 added. This closed with twenty-five nominations, and as this stake has always furnished a fine contest, the one to-day will be no exception to the rule. There will be five starters, including D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama; Charles Reed's b. c. Brigand, by Planet, out of imp. Britannia Fourth; George Longstaff's b. f. Countess, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington; Joseph Donahue's b. f. Osage, by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Leonard, and W. H. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney. The fourth race will be a dash of a mile and a half, for all ages, for a purse of $600; winners of $2,000 to carry 7 pounds extra, and beaten maidens allowed 7 pounds. There are seven entries, including D. McDaniel's ch. c. Joe Cerns, 3 years, 88 pounds; James A. Grinstead's ch. c. St. Martin, 3 years, 88 pounds; John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, 4 years, 105 pounds; A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, 114 pounds; Doswell & Cammack's b. f. Invoice, 3 years, 85 pounds; Charles Reed's b. c. Rambler, 3 years, 95 pounds, and F. T. Bruce's b. g. Warrior, 4 years, 105 pounds. The sport will conclude with a handicap steeplechase of about two miles and a half over the usual course. This promises to be an exciting event, as eight of the best steeplechasers are engaged, including A. H. Torrence's pair, Shaughran, 145 pounds, and Trouble, 158 pounds; Ayers & Sutcliffe's b. g. Diavolo, 5 years, 158 pounds; George Langstaff's b. g. Coronet, 5 years, 146 pounds; Joseph Donahue's br. g. Deadhead, 4 years 152 pounds; A. Taylor's ch. m. Minnie Mac, 5 years, 135 pounds; L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Busy B, 4 years, 123 pounds, and Boz, a four-year old, with 125 pounds.

The pool-selling last evening at the Turf Exchange, at Morrissey's Subscription Rooms, and at Johnson's Club-room on the Jerome Park races was quite animated. The following statement will show the amount which each horse sold for at these three betting houses:

AT THE TURF EXCHANGE.

The Hunters' Stakes.

Olitipa	$200	$300	$500	$180
Mattie A.	150	160	275	85
Grinstead's filly	15	15	25	5

The Maturity Stakes.

Madge	$60	$85	$75	$120
Countess	45	50	45	95
Brigand	34	40	35	60
Osage	32	35	30	50
Hoaxer	5	10	5	15

One and a Half Mile Dash.

Job Cerns	$155	$85	$170	$150
St. Martin	100	80	180	100
Survivor	55	30	75	55
Invoice	46	25	50	45
Nettie Norton	50	25	35	45
Field	22	10	10	15

The Steeplechase.

Diavolo	$50	$75	$75	$50
Coronet	36	45	40	35
Trouble, Shaughraun, Torrence,	50	70	75	55
Dead-head	31	40	40	30
Minnie Mac	10	10	10	10
Field	8	10	10	8

The Mile Dash.

Egypt	$150	$100	$75	$140
Josie B.	130	95	60	140
Australind	140	90	50	120
Springlet	120	85	45	85
Leander	100	70	38	70
Rambler	45	30	16	35
Loyd's gelding	35	20	12	40
Arturus	25	15	10	15
Paper-maker	35	15	8	20
Emma	25	5	5	15

AT MORRISSEY'S SUBSCRIPTION ROOM.

The Hunter Stakes.

Olitipa	$225	$200	$175	$350
Mattie A.	100	90	80	170
Grinstead	15	10	10	30

The Maturity Stakes.

Madge	$50	$100	$150	$180
Countess	25	50	75	85
Osage	25	40	60	65
Field	25	45	40	45

One and a Half Mile Dash.

St. Martin	$200	$100	$200	$75
Joe Cerns	170	85	160	60
Nettie Norton	90	40	95	35
Invoice	80	45	75	30
Survivor	60	25	45	15
Warrior, Rambler,	30	15	35	10

The Steeplechase.

Deadhead	$120	$100	$85	$125
Shaughraun, Trouble, Torrence,	100	80	80	115
Diavolo	75	65	45	78
Coronet	35	20	15	40
Busy Bee	25	15	10	34
Field	30	30	15	28

The Mile Dash.

Egypt	$150	$100	$150	$100
Josie B.	75	60	85	63
Springlet	50	45	65	40
Australind	30	20	50	20
Leander	20	15	20	14
Arcturus	15	5	15	8
Lloyd's filly	15	5	10	7
Emma	10	5	10	6
Paper Maker	15	5	10	5
Rambler	10	5	10	8

AT JOHNSON'S CLUB-ROOM.

The Hunter Stakes.

Olitipa	$300	$300	$150	$180
Mattie A.	150	160	80	80
Grinstead	15	15	5	8

The Maturity Stakes.

Countess	$140	$120	$120	$135
Madge	120	130	125	140
Brigand	75	50	45	50
Osage	60	40	38	40
Hoaxer	15	12	15	14

One and a Half Mile Dash.

Joe Cerns	$140	$150	$200	$145
St. Martin	100	110	125	110
Nettie Norton	45	40	15	38
Survivor	50	55	60	50
Invoice	30	35	50	38
Rambler	20	20	25	20

The Steeplechase.

Diavolo	$130	$120	$150	$200
Trouble, Shaughraun, Torrence,	140	120	145	185
Coronet	60	50	70	85
Deadhead	60	60	72	80
Minnie Mac	35	20	40	48
Field	25	20	22	34

TROTTING AT PROSPECT PARK.

FIRST DAY OF THE FIRST FALL MEETING—THREE VERY INCOMPETENT JUDGES OFFICIATE.

The Fall meeting at Prospect Trotting Park was commenced yesterday with two events, one for horses of the 2:40 class, and the other for those that had never beaten 2:24. In the first there was a fine field of nine, and had the judges acted as they should have done, the contest would have been a pleasing one. There was a fair attendance, the weather was fine, the track was in good condition, but the judges were utterly incompetent. They wilfully permitted the drivers in the first race to impose upon the public by purposely delaying matters with repeated scoring until darkness came on. For some reason the drivers wanted to postpone the race, and it seemed as if the judges encouraged them in their attempts. Mr. Oakley, Superintendent of the course, is much to blame for permitting such actions to go unpunished. The second race was quite interesting, and was stubbornly contested throughout. Music was booked to win by the knowing ones; but she was not well, so her owner said, and she could not keep up the necessary speed. At no time, however, was the result of the race certain. Comee seemed in splendid form, while Blanche and Daniels are likely to take a heat most any time. For the first race there was much time wasted in useless scoring, but finally the nine were sent away for the first heat. Going around the turn, Fred Hicks was accidentally run into, his sulky broken, and the driver thrown violently from his seat. The horse stopped immediately, and the driver managed to get out of the scrape with only a few body-bruises, and he made no effort to start again, but the judges, looking upon the accident as unavoidable, placed him last and permitted him to start in the second heat. The chestnut gelding French took the lead from the start, nor once relinquished it. Coming down the homestretch, Bay Jack was pushed hard for first place, but failed to get there, although when the winner of the heat went under the line his nose was at his flank, and both drivers using the whip liberally. The second heat was won by Bay Jack. The horse T. B. French lead for the first quarter, when Jack passed him, closely followed by the brown gelding. Going down the far side the two were traveling like a double team, but when rounding the turn Jack showed to the fore, and on the lower end increased his lead to as much as three lengths. Mac and French were having a contest of it for second place, but the brown was speedier than the chestnut and at the finish was a good second. The others were strung out like Monday's washing on a clothes-line, A. T. Stewart being last of the lot. After innumerable scorings, purposely brought about by the drivers, they got a send off for the third heat, the result of which was in favor of John Trout's chestnut gelding. Mallory, who was driving Mac, did all he could to win, running his horse repeatedly, and for which offense he was placed last of all by the judges. The heat was won by John Trout's entry by better than a length—Washington distanced. Bay Jack won the fourth heat, and then the race was postponed until next Wednesday at 1 o'clock. Following is the summary of the race as far as trotted:

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN, Monday, Oct. 4, 1875.—Purse of $400, for horses which have never beaten 2:40; $250 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third horse; mile heats, three in five, in harness. Closed with nineteen entries.

J. H. Philips' b. g. Bay Jack	2	1	2	1
John Trout's ch. g. T. B. French	1	3	1	3
W. P. Mallory's br. g. Mac	3	2	7	2
George Ray's s. m. Elsie	4	5	3	6
H. W. Howe's b. g. Corurinas	5	7	6	4
W. Lovell's br. g. Fred Hicks	9	6	4	5
J. Somerindyke's s. m. Melissa	7	4	5	dr.
D. G. Dodson's s. m. Martha Washington	6	8	dis.	
W. H. Fisher's b. g. A. T. Stewart	8	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36½	1:13¾	2:34
Second heat	38	1:14¼	[illegible]
Third heat	37½	1:15	2:33½
Fourth heat	38	1:15½	2:32

The first heat of the second race was finely contested from the beginning to the finish. Music was made the favorite for this race, selling for $100, with $80 for Comee, $30 for Blanche, and $25 for Daniels. All the way around the struggle between Comee and Blanche was exciting. At the half-mile post his nose was in front, but going around the turn she showed to the fore. Then on the lower end they trotted side by side, while Music's nose was close upon their wheels, and Daniels was six lengths to the rear. On the homestretch Blanche still retained the lead until opposite the distance-box, where a skip on her part let Comee creep up again. Then it was head and head between the two until within twenty yards of the wire, when another skip on the part of the mare gave Comee the heat. The chestnut mare Music was fortunate enough to get much the best of the send off for the second heat, but notwithstanding this fact she was near being beaten out by the chestnut gelding. Around the first turn and on the far side the quartet were strung out, with a length or so between each of them, and so they continued until they reached the Green-Wood end, when Daniels crept away from Comee and went boldly for the leader. So they trotted down the homestretch, but the mare was under the wire first, a winner of an interesting heat by half a length only. The third heat, resulting as it did in favor of Blanche, put the betting men "all at sea" again. The heat was not only an interesting one, but it was quickly trotted, the winner lowering her record to better than 2:24. Music led the lot for the first quarter of a mile, but on the far side, going up the rise, the black mare gained perceptibly, and at the half-mile post was on even terms with the winner of the previous heat. Then on the lower end she went to the front, where she remained to the finish. There was some chance for Comee on the lower end, where he was doing some fast trotting; but when they struck the homestretch he broke and quickly dropped to the rear of all excepting Daniels, who, from the first, stood no show whatever. Blanche also won the fourth heat, although Comee gave her a tight race of it as far as the three-quarter pole, where he seemed to tire out. On the homestretch Daniels did some fast trotting, but was unable to pass the leader. Music was last of all. The fifth and last heat was won by Blanche, not, however, without a struggle, for Music was ahead half a length or so at the three-quarter pole. She was too tired to keep up the pace and dropped back to second place on the homestretch. Following is the summary:

SAME DAY.—Purse of $1,200, for horses which have never beaten 2:24; $550 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third, and $150 to fourth horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; closed with ten entries.

B. Ross' blk. m. Blanche	2	4	1	1	1
W. C. Trimble's ch. m. Music	3	1	2	4	2
W. C. Comee's br. g. Comee	1	3	3	3	4
John Splan's ch. g. G. B. Daniels	4	2	4	2	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36¼	1:12	2:26½
Second heat	35½	1:11¼	2:24
Third heat	35¾	1:10½	2:23½
Fourth heat	36¾	1:12	2:26¾
Fifth heat	36½	1:12	2:24½

Next Wednesday there will be two trots, one between horses of the 2:33 class, the other for horses that have no better record than 2:26.

THE NASHVILLE RACES.

THREE CONTESTS YESTERDAY—PLENTY, KING ALFONSO, AND WEATHERBY THE WINNERS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 4.—To-day was the first day of the Fall meeting of the Nashville Blood-horse Association. The weather was splendid, the track in fine condition, and the attendance large. Kentucky stables were well represented. The first race was the Young America Stake, dash one mile, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, pay or play; the association adds $400; the second horse to receive $100; closed with twenty-one entries, and six started, as follows:

Cadwalader's ch. f. Plenty	1
Richards' ch. f. Cleminie G.	2
Richards' b. c. Grit	3
Walters & Co.'s ch. f. Wire Grass	0
Walters & Co.'s ch. c. Sparrow Grass	0
Tompkins' ch. c. Little Fellow	0

Time—1:47¼.

In the pools Richards' entries sold for $50; Cadwalader's, $35; Walters & Co.'s, $13, and Tompkins', $8.

SECOND RACE.—Linck's Hotel Stake, for three-year olds; mile heats; $25 each, play or pay; association adds $400; second horse, $100; closed with twenty entries.

SUMMARY.

Swigert's b. c. King Alfonso	1	1
Cheatham's b. c. Asterlite	2	3
Richards' ch. f. Misdeal	5	2
McGavock & Co.'s b. f. Highland Vintage	3	4
Linck & Co.'s ch. f. Sallie Gardner	4	5
Davis' ch. c. Pythias	6	dis.

Time—1:45, 1:47¾.

The pools sold on this race, with King Alfonso left out, averaged: Misdeal, $50; Sallie Gardner, $12; Asterlite, $8; Pythias, $7; Highland Vintage, $6.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of a mile and an eighth for the Association Purse, $150.

SUMMARY.

McGibbon's ch. g. Weatherby	1
Richards' b. c. Redman	2
Cheatham & Co.'s br. c. Newbern	3
Rice's ch. f. Rosebud	0
Atchison's br. c. Grenoble	0
William's & Owen's b. c. Melnotte	0
Taylor's ch. f. Hester Ann	0
Durham's br. f. Sue Wynn	0

Time—1:58¾.

The pools in this race averaged: Weatherby, $25; Grenoble, $21; Wynn, $12; Field, $11.

THE CHESTER DRIVING PARK AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—The Chester Driving Park, the new Cincinnati race-course, will be inaugurated this week with a series of trotting and running races, commencing to-morrow, the 5th, and continuing on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th inst. Premiums aggregating $20,000 will be offered, and some fine sport is anticipated. There will be two trotting races and one running race each day. The track is in fine condition, and highly favorable for fast time.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Albert Bierstadt, the artist, is at the Brevoort House.

Rear Admiral Alfred Taylor, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. John C. Robinson, of Binghamton, is at the Coleman House.

Paymaster James Hoy, United States Navy, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Medical Director George Maulsby, United States Navy, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, and J. W. Bosler, of Pennsylvania, are at the Hoffman House.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, of England, and Sheriff F. W. Jarvis, of Toronto, are at the New-York Hotel.

Prof. E. M. Salisbury, of New-Haven, and Prof. F. L. Ritter, of Vassar College, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Vice Admiral Wellesley, Capt. Richard Wells, Capt. E. Jermain, and Lieut. Brackenbury, of the British Navy, and Capt. Gore Jones, of the British Legation, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. C. B. Fisk, of the United States Indian Commission; Hon. Thomas C. Fletcher, and Hon. B. W. Harris, of the Red Cloud Indian Commission; Prof. Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner of Fisheries; Col. Daniel McClure, United States Army, and Hon. B. Platt Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LOCAL POLITICS.

REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.

MEETINGS IN VARIOUS ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS —PREPARATIONS FOR A MASS-MEETING.

A regular monthly meeting of the Seventh Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 12 University place, Mr. Cornelius Van Cott presiding. There were thirty-two applications for membership and six new members signed the roll. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a mass-meeting to be held next Thursday evening, and to engage speakers for the occasion. Mr. George W. Clarke, ex-Assemblyman, delivered a brief address on the prospects and importance of the coming campaign. The result, he said, would be of vast importance in its bearing upon the coming Presidential election, which would be one of the most momentous in American history. The Republicans of that district should take particular pleasure in using every effort to secure a Republican victory, because the ticket was headed by a resident of their district—Hon. Frederick A. Seward. He paid a beautiful tribute to the character of the father of their candidate, and insisted generally that their candidates would compare favorably with those of the Democratic Party. Mr. Seward was a gentleman of whose integrity and competency they were justly proud, and Mr. Danforth, he said, was the peer of any lawyer of the State. He urged the association to vigorous exertions in the campaign, and by their victory give a check to that party which had proved recreant to the cause of their country during the war. The meeting then adjourned.

THE NINTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association was held last night at their head-quarters, Bleecker Hall. Mr. Gilbert J. Hunter, the President, was in the chair, with Mr. George W. Luckey as Secretary. After the regular routine business had been transacted, Mr. William Corsa, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that his committee recommended that two or more meetings should be held in the hall during the campaign, and further recommended that the association should consider the propriety of holding a Senatorial mass-meeting. The report was adopted. On motion of Mr. Nathaniel Appleton, resolutions approving the action of the Republican State Convention at Saratoga were unanimously adopted. A Committee of five, to make the necessary preparations for holding the mass-meeting recommended by the Executive Committee, was appointed. The Secretary announced that sixty-four new members had been admitted, and eighty-one had been proposed.

THIRD DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A large meeting of the Republican Association of the Third Assembly District was held last night, and was called to order by the Vice President, Francis Donnelle. After the usual preliminary business the following resolutions were presented by M. David G. McKelvey, and adopted:

Resolved, That we express our entire confidence in the whole State ticket nominated at Saratoga by the assembled delegates of the Republican Party, and that the gentlemen on that ticket commend themselves to the independent and intelligent voters of the State for honesty, integrity, and capability, and we heartily recommend them for the suffrages of the whole people, believing that, if elected, they will use every endeavor to carry out the provisions of the platform enunciated and adopted by one of the most intelligent and respectable bodies of men ever assembled as a Republican Convention in the great State of New-York.

Resolved, That the interests of the whole nation are opposed to a further inflation of the currency, and that we are in favor of a return to specie payments at the earliest date.

FIRST DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The First Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 152 Franklin street, Mr. John Robinson presiding. Over twenty new members were enrolled, and a resolution was passed providing that the rooms of the association should be kept open every evening from 7 to 10 from this date up to the election.

OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic County Committee held a meeting last night to fix a time for holding their primary elections and the various conventions to nominate candidates in opposition to the Tammany ticket. The meeting lasted three hours, and some time was spent in discussing a proposition to hold a special convention on Saturday evening to nominate John K. Hackett for Recorder, leaving the remainder of the County ticket to be nominated subsequently. The motion did not prevail, however. The committee finally fixed the following days for holding the various conventions: For the City, County, and Judiciary Conventions, and for Aldermen at large, Oct. 11; for Senatorial Conventions, Oct. 16; for Civil Justices, Oct. 18; for Aldermen from districts, Oct. 19; for Assemblymen, Oct. 20. The primaries will be held next Saturday. In the matter of the contested seats for the Thirteenth Assembly District, the committee decided to recommend to the County Committee to-night that the delegation headed by Joseph Eagan be admitted to the County Committee, and that Robert Waite, John H. Seip, and Michael Larkin be admitted to seats in the Executive Committee.

NEW TAMMANY BRAVES.

The Tammany Society met last night at the Wigwam, and elected about twenty-five new members, among them being Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, Dr. John T. Nagle, Everett P. Wheeler, Edward M. Clymer, and J. K. Armstrong.

THE ATTACK ON THE POLICE JUSTICES.

Since the meeting of the Police Justices on Saturday evening last, to take action in regard to the charges made by the Grand Jury in their recent presentment to the Court of General Sessions, Judge Kilbreth has been appointed a Committee of one to confer with the foreman of the Grand Jury, and ascertain the cause of their proceeding. He will report to the board in three or four days, and suitable action will then be taken by the Judges. Meanwhile the matter is the subject of considerable discussion; but the generally expressed opinion of the Judges is that there never was any justification for the statement that gamblers and other classes of persons were improperly discharged by them. Judge Duffy yesterday stigmatized it as frivolous and unjustifiable, and said it would meet with the censure it deserved.

AN OLD MAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

PROBABILITY THAT HE WAS KILLED BY HIS SONS.

A case of probable parricide was brought to light in Jersey City last evening. During the afternoon Dr. Prendergast informed the Police authorities that he had been summoned to attend an old man named Michael Goodwin, who was said to be suffering from an attack of dropsy. The Doctor hastened to Goodwin's residence, No. 25 Railroad avenue, and found Goodwin to be a very old, white-haired man, aged seventy years. Upon a cursory examination the Doctor found circumstances which excited his suspicion, and he proceeded to make a closer investigation. He found bruises and black marks all over the old man's body. Goodwin died about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and Dr. Prendergast refused to give a certificate, although earnestly requested to do so by some members of the family. Capt. Robbins proceeded to the house, which is known as the "House of Blazes," and on inquiry learned that about five days ago Goodwin and some of his sons had been engaged in a drunken quarrel, during which the old man was badly kicked and beaten. The Captain arrested the three sons, who are named respectively Thomas, aged twenty-seven; James, aged twenty-four, and Lawrence, aged eighteen. Some of the neighbors say that Goodwin and his sons were in the habit of quarreling frequently, but no one could be found who witnessed the last quarrel. Lawrence, the youngest son, states that when he came home on the night in question he saw that a fight had taken place, as his father had blood on his face, but no further disturbance occurred after his arrival. The strongest suspicion is pointed toward Thomas, the eldest son, who has a brutal, savage appearance, and has a very bad reputation. Lawrence does not resemble either of his brothers, and he is generally believed to be innocent of any participation in the crime. Coroner Whelan took charge of the case, and notified County Physician Stout, who will make a post-mortem examination. The three brothers are locked up to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

ATROCIOUS ASSAULT ON AN OLD MAN.

John Lynch, one of the Coroners of Hudson County, and James McBride were arrested yesterday and taken before Justice Ranken, on a charge of atrocious assault and battery on Michael O'Keefe, an old man sixty years of age. Lynch and McBride were in O'Keefe's saloon, No. 129 Morgan street, early Sunday morning, and Lynch, who was intoxicated, used such profane language that O'Keefe ordered him to leave the place. That only made him more violent and abusive, and when a young girl came into the store he commenced to abuse her. O'Keefe again ordered him to leave the store, and started to come from behind the counter for the purpose of enforcing his order, when Lynch and McBride both picked up heavy glass tumblers from the bar and retreated to the door. On reaching it Lynch turned around and threw his tumbler at O'Keefe, striking him full in the eye with great force and knocking him senseless to the floor. McBride threw his tumbler at O'Keefe's wife, but missed her and then they both fled. O'Keefe was put to bed and a physician summoned, who pronounced his injuries of a very dangerous character. He will certainly lose his eye, and if inflammation should set in the wound may prove fatal. The prisoners were admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 each to appear for trial. It is only a short time since Coroner Lynch served a term in the County Jail for a drunken row in which he was engaged in a saloon.

A DUEL INTERRUPTED.

A HOSTILE MEETING IN PROSPECT PARK—INTERFERENCE OF THE POLICE.

Mr. James E. Castellannes, of No. 315 Smith street, Brooklyn, called at the Butler Street Station-house, about 8:30 o'clock last evening, and informed Capt. Ferry that Mark E. Rodriquez, of No. 61 President street, and Raphael Toledo, of No. 337 Smith street, had gone out to Prospect Park to fight a duel in the picnic grounds. Of the cause of the quarrel which led to the hostile meeting Castellannes knew nothing, except that it arose out of some money transaction. Capt. Ferry at once dispatched Sergt. McCollough and Officer Baird to the park to arrest the men. McCollough and Baird arrived at the park a few minutes before 9 o'clock. Going directly to the picnic grounds they noticed, pacing rapidly up and down under the trees, a tall, stoutly-built man. He answered the description of Rodriquez, and the officers at once seized him. When McCollough first grappled with the Cuban he felt something hard in the latter's pocket. It proved to be a large five-barreled revolver, and the officer, by a quick movement, possessed himself of the weapon. Rodriquez, who is a powerful man, fought like a tiger, and did not succumb until he had been severely clubbed by the officers. Hardly had Rodriquez been secured when Toledo came on the ground. He was at once arrested, but before the officers could seize him he threw his pistol in among the trees. Both men were taken to the station and locked up for the night. Rodriquez, standing in front of the Captain's desk, swore a terrible oath that he would kill Toledo when he got free again. Toledo is a tall, slight young man, with fierce-looking black eyes, and a determined expression in his face. He refused to answer any questions, and when he heard Rodriquez's threats only shrugged his shoulders in a sneering way. Capt. Ferry learned on inquiry that Rodriquez was a single man and a carpenter. Toledo is a cigar-maker, and has a wife and four children. The former, it appears, lent the latter $150 to help in his business, and the latter refused, it is said, to pay it back. The men met in Smith street on Sunday night, and came to blows. They met again last evening and renewed the quarrel, but finally determined to arm themselves with pistols and fight it out without witnesses on the picnic grounds at Prospect Park. The place selected is very lonely, and had it not been for the fact that Toledo was delayed by having to go in search of a friend from whom to borrow a pistol, there is no doubt that a bloody tragedy would have been enacted. It is believed by the Police that there was some other and more deep-seated cause of quarrel than that arising out of the money transaction.

KALAKAUA'S ILLNESS.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Sept. 27 says "Although our Honolulu files make no mention of the fact, we learn from a private source that King Kalakaua was quite ill for about a week previous to the departure of the steamer for San Francisco. It is said the nature of his sickness and all particulars connected therewith was a matter of much uncertainty, from the fact that there was a desire to keep his illness from the general public, but for what reasons were not stated. It was also rumored in Honolulu that the traditional red fish of Hawaiian history, the appearance of which is said to presage an evil event or the death of a chief of high rank, were reported as having been seen by the natives, which, added to the King's protracted sickness, has troubled him somewhat. Kalakaua, notwithstanding his enlightenment and education, is said to be quite as superstitious regarding these traditions as the most ignorant of his subjects. Previous to the death of his predecessor, King Lunalilo, and during the early part of his illness a similar event, as was published in the *Alta* at the time, also occurred, and the natives of the islands look upon it as a sure and ominous sign. It is to be hoped however, that these rumors of Kalakaua's illness may prove unfounded."

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, however, has a letter dated Honolulu, Sept. 15, which contains this paragraph: "Honolulu has been unusually gay during the past few weeks, and there have been large parties, balls, &c., every night, notwithstanding the heat and mosquitoes. Last evening there was a large ball at the Hawaiian Hotel for the benefit of the French sufferers. His Majesty the King was present, and danced a quadrille during the evening, in which his sister and the Chamberlain's daughter participated. There were several half-bloods in the assembly, and most of them were very pretty. The white ladies are said to be very jealous of these Kanaka beauties, because their society is generally sought by all gentlemen."

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MARRIED.

MASON—PHELPS.—At the Chapel of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 30, by Right Rev. Bishop Wingfield, assisted by Chaplain A. A. McAlister, T. BAILEY MYERS MASON, Lieutenant United States Navy, to EDMONIA T., daughter of Capt. Thomas S. Phelps, United States Navy. No cards.

MILLER—LESLIE.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, 1875, at the residence of the bride, WILLIAM C. MILLER to ALVINA L. LESLIE, by Rev. Mr. Larkin.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

REMMERTZ—CHURCHILL.—On Monday, Oct. 4, at Calvary Church, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York, FRANZ FRIEDERICH REMMERTZ, of Düsseldorf, Prussia, and ANNA PATIENCE, daughter of the late Timothy G. Churchill, of this City.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—Sunday, Oct. 3, at 3 P. M., ABRAM AUSTIN.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 26 Bank st., on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 1 P. M.

BRIANT.—On Saturday, the 2d inst., DANIEL S. BRIANT, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral services at Westminster Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 12 M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Bloomfield station, on the arrival of the 10:50 train from New-York via the Morris and Essex Railroad. Interment at Springfield, N. J.

CONTOIT.—At his residence, JOHN H. CONTOIT, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., near Broadway, on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

CRANE.—At his Summer residence, Saybrook, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 4, RUSSELL CRANE, of this City, in the 52d year of his age.

Funeral services at Saybrook to-day, Tuesday, at 4 P. M. The remains will be interred at Woodlawn on Wednesday. Train leaves 42d st. 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

DE RIVERA.—Sunday, 3d inst., JUANITA MARIA, only child of Thomas and Adeline de Rivera, aged 5 years, 2 months, and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 124 East 45th st., Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

DINGEE.—On Sunday, Oct. 3, 8:45 P. M., ARTHUR, youngest son of Peter M. and Elizabeth M. Dingee, in the 8th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at their residence, No. 165 Clinton av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 5th inst., at 4 P. M. Remains will be taken to Bedford, Westchester County, the following morning.

DUANE.—Near Meredith Village, Lake Winnipiseogee, N. H., on Saturday morning, Oct. 2., HOWARD, third son of Rev. Richard B. and Margaret A. Duane, aged 20 years.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Bergen Point, N. J., at 11:10, Tuesday morning, Oct. 5. Train leaves foot of Liberty st., New-York, at 10:30. Interment at All Saints Memorial Church-yard, Navesink, N. J.

FORBES.—On the 4th inst., at the residence of his father, William Forbes, Rahway, THOMAS JEFFERSON FORBES, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his father's residence on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Train will leave New-York for Rahway, N. J., at 11 o'clock A. M. Coaches will be at the depot on the arrival of the train.

HAMILTON.—CHARLES APTHORP, Jr., youngest son of Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, died Monday, Oct. 4, 1875, in the 18th year of his age.

Funeral at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th av. and 28th st., at 10 A. M. Wednesday, Oct. 6. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HEGEMAN.—On Sunday, Oct. 3, suddenly, WILLIAM HEGEMAN, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th st. and Madison av., on Wednesday morning, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HENRY.—At Monmouth Beach, on Friday morning, Oct. 1, MARY, infant daughter of M. H. and Elizabeth R. Henry.

HENRY.—On Saturday morning, at Monmouth Beach, N. J., at the residence of her father, ELIZABETH ROOT HENRY, wife of Dr. M. H. Henry, and daughter of Hugh J. and Mary Hastings, of New-York.

The remains of Mrs. Henry were brought up from Monmouth Beach this morning, and the funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 157 West 34th st., on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

JAMES.—At Brooklyn, Sunday, Oct. 3, JULIA SUYDAM, wife of Charles A. James, and daughter of the late John E. Van Antwerp, of that city.

Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer, 4th av. and Pacific st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 3 P. M.

MARSH.—In Rahway, N. J., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. N. Thorp, RACHEL H. MARSH, aged 72 years.

Funeral from St. Paul's Church, Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 2 P. M.

MILLER.—In Guilford, Conn., Oct. 1, CHARLES W. MILLER, Esq., aged 56 years.

Funeral on Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. in Guilford.

NORTH.—At Stratford, Conn., Oct. 1, 1875, LAURANA, widow of the late John North, formerly of this City, in the 87th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence at Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at New-Haven, Conn.

PECK.—At Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 2, EMMELINE ANTOINETTE, eldest daughter of the late Walter and Catharine Peck, of this City.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 6. Trains leave 42d st. at 12 o'clock.

PIGUET.—At No. 236 Park av., Hoboken, N. J., Sunday, Oct. 3, ALICE NELLIE, only child of Theodore E. and Sophie W. Piguet, at the age of 23 days.

RITCH.—On Sunday, 3d inst., HENRY L. RITCH, of this City, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 57 West 39th st., on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 9:30 A. M. Remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn.

RITTER.—At her late residence, Morrisania, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 4, SARAH, the wife of Rev. Charles Ritter.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Second Congregational Church, Melrose, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, at 12 noon.

SIEDLER.—On Sunday evening, of diphtheria, CHARLES, only son of Charles and Julia F. Siedler.

Funeral Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence, Cresent av., Jersey City Heights. Relatives and friends invited to attend, without other notification.

TAYLOR.—On Sunday, Oct. 3, 1875, EDWARD P. TAYLOR, aged 48 years and 6 days.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 86 Cambridge place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday next at 4 P. M.

☞ Auburn, N. Y., and Bangor, Me., papers please copy.

GEN. IRA SPAULDING.

In the sudden and lamented death of this gentleman, his profession loses a distinguished engineer; his State an irreproachable citizen; his country a brave and gallant soldier. With a large mind, he possessed a larger heart; his character was lofty and sincere; his virtues active and admirable. In him the truthfulness, justice, and courage of a man were joined to the humility, generosity, and tenderness of a woman. Respected and beloved wherever he was known, he is now widely, deeply, and sincerely deplored.

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The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 9, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday, at 6 A. M.; on Wednesday, at 6 A. M.; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M.; and on Saturday at 9, 10, and 11:30 A. M.
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FOR OCTOBER, 1875.

Vol. X. No. 1.

CONTENTS:

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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of this Committee will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at No. 200 3d av., at 8 o'clock. Action will be taken on report of Executive Committee. By order of
S. N. LeCOMTE, Pres't.
HENRY C. ATWOOD, AUGUSTUS T. BISHOP, Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting at Liberty Hall, No. 231 West 16th st., on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. CHARLES BLACKIE, Pres't.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet THIS EVENING at No. 352 West 35th st. Addresses by Mr. Warwick and others. HENRY G. LEASK, President.
BENJAMIN F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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A MAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE TO TAKE care of a gentleman's house for the Winter; have five years' experience and good references from present employer. Call at No. 8 West 57th st.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION, in a family going to the South for the Winter, as lady's companion. Address X. L., Box No. 340 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION, &c.—BY AN ELDERLY, WELL-educated person as companion to an invalid lady; would sew, make herself useful, or take charge of one or two boys; no objection to the country. Can be seen from 10 till 2, until suited, at No. 328 5th av., present employer's.

COLORED SERVANTS.—BEST RECOMMENDED colored servants in the City can be procurred at TITUS' AGENCY, (Established 1858,) No. 142 West 3d st., one door from 6th av.; only recommended help kept.

COLORED HELP.

Cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids; first-class waiters to fill every capacity at JOHNSON'S Private Agency, No. 153 West 21th st.

C. JACQUIN.—FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, AND Irish servants constantly on hand. No. 602 6th av., formerly No. 621.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is very neat and orderly and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD CANADIAN girl of twenty for chamber-work and waiting; understands silver, salads, &c., and is very neat in person; perfectly willing, if desired, to do washing and ironing; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, AND ASSIST with the Washing and Ironing.—By a neat, respectable, and well-recommended young woman; competent in either capacity; willing and obliging, and a desirable person; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman who is a thorough chamber-maid; very quick and orderly; has acted as working housekeeper; understands marketing, charge of help &c.; has best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has first-class City references. Call at No. 457 9th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to assist with the care of children, or do some plain sewing; two years' City reference. Call at No. 401 West 40th st., three flights.

CHAMBER-MAID—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A Swedish woman, who is a thorough chamber-maid and a competent waitress, &c.; City or country; has several years' references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl to do chamber-work and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or will assist with children; City reference. Call at No. 250 West 28th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-work and sewing or fine washing, or would do house-work in a small private family; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 318 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best references. Call or address No. 414 7th av., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid or waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 142 East 15th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl to do chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; very best City reference. Call at No. 451 4th av., Office of Park Avenue Livery Stables.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT, reliable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with washing if necessary; can give very good references from last place. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and to do washing and ironing; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 426 4th av., near 29th st., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.; ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress or chamber-maid and waitress; two years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 459 6th av., in fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and to do fine washing and ironing; best City references. Call at No. 232 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A REspectable girl, as chamber-maid and take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 222 East 57th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to assist with washing; good reference. Call at No. 301 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant girl as chamber-maid or waitress in hotel or private family. Call or address for two days No. 149 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A RELIable young colored girl as chamber-maid or nurse in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 149 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 390 1st av., near 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to help with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 1,085 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress or take care of children and do sewing. Call at No. 41 East 23d st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 356 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid; can do sewing or assist with fine washing; good City reference. Call at No. 323 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 147 West 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A PROTestant girl as chambermaid and to mind children; best of reference. Apply at No. 492 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT woman to do chamber-work and sewing, or take care of a lady; good reference. Call at No. 625 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; give City reference. Call at No. 145 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE, &c.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid, and to assist with children or with washing; nine years' reference from her last place; willing and obliging. Call at No. 160 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS.—BY TWO girls to go together, one as chamber-maid, and the other as waitress, or will go separate; best City reference. Call at No. 747 6th av., between 42d and 43d sts., fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; first-class chamber-maid; over three years' City references; speaks English; is willing, neat, and a first-class servant; can sew and iron. To be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Waitress.—By a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and plain sewer or waitress; four and one-half years in last place; best references. Apply at No. 738 8th av., between 45th and 46th sts., one flight, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and plain sewer in a private family, or as chamber-maid in a private boarding-house; can give good references. Call, for two days, at No. 330 East 53d st., ring fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and plain sewing, who thoroughly understands her duties; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 West 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress. Call or address at No. 255 West 30th st., rear house, top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable young girl to do chamber-work and waiting or would do fine washing; has best City reference. Call or address No. 551 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; is careful and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable woman as chamber-maid and fine washer; has the best City reference. Call at No. 321 West 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and laundress. Call for two days at No. 222 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, strong, tidy, competent girl, with good City reference; City or country, or house-work in the City. Call or address 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT WOMan as first-class cook, thoroughly understands her business; four years' best City reference. Call at No. 161 East 28th st., intelligence office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is a superior washer and ironer; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands making of all kinds of soups, meat, poultry, and game; boning and larding; jellies and creams; is a splendid pastry and bread and cake baker; country or City. Call for two days at No. 470 8th av., between 33d and 34th sts., ring third floor bell.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOman, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has acted in last place as working housekeeper; best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS, WITH five years' City reference; good cook and laundress, and first-class waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; will do their work thoroughly; are not extravagant in wages, and desire by good conduct to retain a steady home; City or country. Call at 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REliable young woman who is a good cook; makes best soup, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has best references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH HER daughter who would do chamber-work or care children; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 300 East 42d st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE SWEDISH WOMan in a first-class private or boarding-house; makes all kinds of delicious soups, roasts, &c.; also jellies, preserves, pastry, superior bread and biscuits, &c.; willing and obliging; can furnish best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; makes all kinds of delicious soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit; and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID, &c. —By two respectable young girls; will go together or separate; one as cook or laundress, the other as chamber-maid and sewing; both have three years' City reference from one place. Address E. M. C., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG DANISH GIRL OF TWENTY-five; a thorough family cook; makes bread, biscuit, does all kinds of meat and game, soups, &c.; perfectly willing, if duties allow, to do washing, and will go out of City less than a day's ride; has two years' reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-RATE SCOTCH WOMAN (Protestant) to cook, wash, and iron; City or country; six years' reference from last place. An extra laundress would take general work in a moderate family; City or country; will take a place any time. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND WELL-recommended young woman as first-class cook; understands French, English, and other cooking perfectly; can get up dinners for first-class family parties; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women, together; one as thorough cook and excellent laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress and assist in washing; will go to a boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS COOK IN a private family; thorough cook; good pastry maker, and of good disposition; does not object to the coarse washing; highest City recommendations. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL as cook; is an excellent plain cook, washer, and ironer; understands her business; has good references; no notes answered. Call at No. 221 East 38th st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking; meats, soups, jellies, pastry; good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th st., second floor, back.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as good cook and laundress; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City references. Call at No. 510 3d av., near 34th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook and to assist in washing; is an excellent maker of butter; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 225 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; is an excellent maker of bread; understands soups and meats; has good references. Call at No. 62 West 15th st.

COOK.—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 137 West 25th st., No. 1 bell.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of meat, game, soups, entries, side dishes, &c. best of references. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway, the French Office.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; CAPABLE AND efficient cook in all kinds, to suit; is a woman of pleasant disposition, and has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; IS A good family cook, baker, &c.; willing to assist in the coarse washing; best of references. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway, at the French Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, or do general house-work in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl to cook, wash, and iron, or do general house-work; good City references. Call at No. 234 East 54th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly competent; has very best City reference. Call at No. 445 4th av., near 30th st., in the bakery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands cooking in all branches; four years' reference. Call at No. 252 West 30th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook; will do the coarse washing in a private family; best references. Call at No. 232 East 29th st., third floor, back.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AND WOULD assist in washing and ironing in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good baker; good reference. Call at No. 127 Greenwich av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN CITY OR country; understands French, English, and American cooking; is sober and industrious; best City references. Call at No. 347 East 17th st., store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS COOK; UNderstands cooking in all its branches; excellent baker and pastry cook; best references. Address Scotch Cook, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; good City references. Call at No. 207 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; can make excellent bread and pastry; four years' reference. Call at 872 6th av., near 49th st., in china store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO UNDERstands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, games, and desserts; satisfactory references given; country preferred. Call at 307 7th av., near 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; will assist with washing and ironing in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 323 East 36th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN A private family; understands soups, fish, meats, game, jellies, bread, pastries; no washing; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, WHO WILL ASSIST with the washing; has five years' City reference from one employer. Call at No. 469 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts., third floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 237 East 59th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A STRONG, ABLE NORTH OF Ireland girl, a good cook and laundress, for general work in the country; farmers please notice. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, best City reference. Address C., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; will do the coarse washing in a private family. Address at her last place, No. 31 West 36th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By a lady for her two girls; one as good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, good bread and biscuit baker; other as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; seven years' City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 103 West 42d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable young girls, (sisters,) together, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 120 East 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RECENTLY ARRIVED FRENCH woman, who is an excellent cook; neat; keeps her kitchen in order; is a good bread and biscuit baker. Can be engaged at Jacquin's French Select Servants' Agency, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook; has no objections to a boarding-house; has two years' reference. Call at No. 108 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILLING TO ASSIST with the washing and ironing; eight years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 151 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A SMALL private family as cook and to assist in washing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 116 East 26th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; desserts, boning and larding; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; can make excellent bread and pastry; four years' reference. Call at No. 786 3d av., near 46th st., in the toy store.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands meats, game, soups, &c.; desserts, entrees, side dishes; best of City references. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway, at the French Office.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands soup, fish, meats, game, bread, and pastry; four years' reference from last place; no washing. Call at No. 140 7th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; UNDERstands meats, soups, and desserts, and is an excellent baker; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 528 5th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young woman as good plain cook or laundress in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 428 3d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman to cook, wash, and iron; willing and obliging; good references. Call at No. 303 East 35th st., second floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR AS LAUNdress.—By a neat, competent, and very willing girl, with good references; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; no objection to assist with the coarse washing; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 879 6th av.; ring fourth-floor bell.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND ECONOMICAL woman as cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 41st st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS GOOD cook and baker; has the best of City references. Can be seen till suited at No. 142 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 240 East 41st st.

DRESS-MAKER AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By an experienced dress-maker in a private family; would assist in light chamber-work; has first-class City reference. Address M. T., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY, OR WOULD finish with a dress-maker; can operate on a machine. Can be seen for one week at No. 533 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER, AN EXPERIenced dress-maker, will go by the day to first-class families, or make suits at home in the latest style; terms, $2 50. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

DRESSMAKER.—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO DOES all kinds of dress-making work in families by the day or week; operates on machine; terms moderate. Address No. 448 7th av., in store.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker by the day or week, or would take work to her own home; reference from her present employers. Call or address No. 497 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER WISHES A few more engagements by the day or week in a private family; sewing-machine if required. Apply at No. 301 East 48th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker in a private family; best of City reference. Address M. T., BOX NO. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FOR SELECTED FEMALE SERVANTS, Call at the reliable METROPOLITAN SERVANTS' EXCHANGE, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av. First-rate girls in any capacity always on hand. J. MORISON, Proprietor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, where she can have full charge of servants; will be found thoroughly competent and trustworthy, and highly recommended; state where to be seen. Address Mrs. Mary J. W., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A LADY OF RESPECTability desires a position as housekeeper, companion, or nursery governess; understands cutting out work and sewing, and owns a sewing-machine; good references. Address Miss C., Post Office Box No. 4,766 New-York City.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTAble American lady in a gentleman's family; the highest reference given and required. The lady can be seen at No. 37 Greene av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY AN American lady, a position as housekeeper or companion to a lady. Address Mrs. B. Warren, Brooklyn Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY OF SOME experience to assist in the care of a household, teaching children, or companion to an invalid. Address Mrs. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH girl of twenty-two for general work; has three years' reference; is a good cook and laundress; willing to be useful at any kind of household duties; City or country; understands milk and butter. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL; is willing and able to work and be generally useful; for City or country; for small wages; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small family; City or country; reference if required. Call at No. 242 West 47th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 254 West 16th st., near 8th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, in a small private family to do the general house-work; is willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 82 East Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call at 43 Perry st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, for general house work in small private family, or chamber-work and waiting; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,215 3d av., near 70th st., top floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE young girl to do general house-work in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 434 West 42d st., second floor front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work; willing and obliging; good references. Call at No. 303 East 35th st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as general house-worker; is a nice cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 240 East 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, FOR general house-work, City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young German Protestant lady as maid or seamstress; is perfectly competent; can be well recommended; speaks English; no objections to travel. Address for three days, at No. 222 6th av., between 14th and 15th sts., in hair store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; SPEAKS German and English. Call at or address No. 459 3d av., corner 9th st., Brooklyn, in drug store.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young English woman as lady's maid and seamstress; good reference. Call on G. F., No. 418 4th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young lady, who has only been a short time in the country, and who understands cutting and fitting dresses perfectly, as seamstress or lady's maid. Call or address for two days L. C., No. 176 7th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; can cut and fit; understands hair-dressing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., Mme. Golard.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS lady's maid; would wait on an elderly lady and sew; a good home more of an object than wages; five years' City references. Call at No. 62 West 15th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT woman, whom we know to be perfectly honest, sober, and trustworthy, as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries; refers to last employer. Can be seen at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; all kinds of fine washing done; fluting by machine; terms moderate; the best of reference; a beautiful place for bleaching. Call at No. 308 West 44th st., third floor, back room; inquire for Mrs. Moore.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE. —By a respectable Swedish woman and her daughter, together; mother as a first-class laundress; understands all kinds of puffing, fluting, and polishing; her daughter as chamber-maid or nurse; both well recommended. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; has eighteen months' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, THE washing of a few respectable gentlemen or families; can be well recommended; terms reasonable. Call on or address Mrs. A. Kerr, No. 343 East 30th st., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing, and all kinds of finery and linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th st., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS WISHES TO TAKE in washing at her own residence; will do family or gentlemen's washing in the best manner; best of reference. Call at No. 256 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants gentlemen's and families' washing at her house; polishes, flutes, &c.; excellent City references; terms reasonable. Call at No. 402 East 18th st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's, ladies', and families' washing at moderate prices; would go out by the day; good City reference. Call on or address Mrs. Benton, No. 340 East 16th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a private family as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; four years' reference from her last place. Call or address M. T., 819 9th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; understands fluting, puffing, all kinds of ladies' finery, &c.; best of City references. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway, at the French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN some ladies' or gentlemen's washing, or would do a families' wash at her own home; reference if required. Call at No. 403 West 56th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress; French fluting, plaiting, frilling, polishing, &c.; can do up ladies' finery in elegant style; City or country; honest, willing, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH laundress to take some washing to her own home; understands washing, fluting, puffing, and polishing thoroughly; has first-class references. Call or address Swedish Laundress, No. 416 West 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as competent laundress; understands fluting and puffing equal to a French woman; five years' City reference from best families. Call or address No. 206 West 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; has two and a half years' reference. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Tuesday and Wednesday at present employer's, No. 28 East 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to get family washing; can do gentlemen's linen first-class; best of reference. Call at No. 222 West 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has first-class City references; City or country. Call at 117 West 24th st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, WHO is every way capable of first-class washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A CONFIDENTIAL WOMan as laundress or chamber-work, or to assist in the care of children; many years' reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 243 West 49th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress in a good family; understands her business thoroughly. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman to go out washing by the day; is a first-class laundress; best City reference. Call on Mrs. Van Hanack, No. 405 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands fluting and polishing; five years' reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 241 East 59th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS who thoroughly understands her business; thoroughly expert at all kinds of fineries; best reference. Address No. 124 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN laundress gentlemen's and family washing, and will go out by the day; is willing to do house cleaning; best reference. Call at No. 156 East 39th st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 440 West 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands all kinds of fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 528 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes washing at her home; can do all kinds of fine washing; would take some by the week or month; good reference. Call or address Mrs. Skelly, No. 331 East 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; FIRST-class laundress; is thoroughly trained; speaks English; is strong, neat, willing and agreeable. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of puffing and fluting; or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; good reference. Call at 431 West 42d st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPEtent person as first-class laundress in a private family; understands puffing and fluting in all respects; satisfactory references. Call for two days at No. 253 East 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS solicits family washing at her residence; is prompt and reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 203 East 22d st., near 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes washing at her home; best City reference given. Call at No. 117 West 26th st., Room No. 10, Mrs. Turner.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAALE WOMAN, A first-class laundress; would do some more washing in her own house; has best City reference from present employers. Call at No. 240 East 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; can furnish the best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 144 East 15th st., on second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY FOR HER LAUNDRESS, whom she can recommend. Apply at No. 46 East 22d st.

MAID AND NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE English nurse; returning to England, would wait on a lady or take charge of children during the voyage gratis; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 211 West 26th st.

MRS. HARDMAN, FORMERLY NO. 1,325 Broadway, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.—Select servants, all nationalities; City, country, boarding-house, hotels; lady attending.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse and plain sewer and do light chamber-work; has twelve years' experience in the care of young children; no objection to the country; can furnish good references. Apply at No. 217 East 25th st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN OF refinement and entirely competent to wait upon an invalid lady or do chamber-work; is willing to do sewing, or make herself otherwise useful; has good references; is obliging and very neat personally; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, WHO IS thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant; can give many years' City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 5th av., near 13th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, RELIABLE WOMAN AS nurse to a baby or grown children; will assist in chamber-work and make herself useful; City or country; has twelve years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as wet-nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; is willing to wash for the baby; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman as nurse to an invalid lady or to take care of one or more growing children; is also capable of assisting with housekeeping and sewing. Call at No. 229 East 59th st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, EXPERIENCED Swiss bonne, speaking French, German, and English, to take care of children; no objection to traveling; excellent City references. Call at No. 341 West 43d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO mind children or do chamber-work and waiting; is an accommodating, tidy girl; has excellent reference, and will do anything required to be useful in a house; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT NURSE, who can bring up a child on the bottle or take care of growing children; has many years' experience and can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT AS infant's nurse; is fully capable of taking entire charge day and night; is a good sewer; has long and satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 32d st., near 7th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; best City references. Can be seen at her last employers. Call from 11 till 5 o'clock, No. 129 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE with several years' references and experience; can take an infant from its birth, and make herself very useful in many ways to any lady who may require her. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway. French Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan as nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EDUcated Protestant girl as child's nurse and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; first-class City reference. Call at No. 106 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS NURSE; would be willing to assist in chamber-work, &c.; best of references from last employer. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway, at the French Office.

NURSE AND VERY USEFUL WOMAN.—BY a neat American girl, aged sixteen; has good references; is fond of and kind to children. Address M. F., or call at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; CAPABLE OF taking entire charge of an infant; can be seen at her last employer's, No. 139 East 46th st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE; FULLY competent to take the entire charge of an infant or young children; City reference. Call at No. 150 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Apply at No. 228 8th av.

NURSE, &c.—A LADY WITHOUT CHILDREN wishes to get a child to board; will give it a mother's care, and bring it up by bottle; references given and required. Call or address 1,325 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable woman as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of an infant; good reference. Call at No. 403 3d av., between 28th and 29th sts.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth, or will take care of two children; best City references. Call at No. 136 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, SIXteen years old, to tend children and do light work; is a good plain sewer; reference. Address M. P., Station F.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as child's nurse; would do some chamber-work or sewing; will be highly recommended by last employer. Call at No. 637 1st av., near 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, WHO speaks fluent Parisian French; good City reference. Address No. 232 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; can take charge of a baby from its birth; the best references. Call at No. 224 East 47th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR HER NURSE, A MIDDLE-aged woman, very kind and patient with children. Apply at No. 276 Henry st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk; best references. Call at No. 237 East 46th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND to do plain sewing; can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 547 West 59th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WHO IS A VERY good seamstress; can cut out children's clothes, and operates on the machine; speaks a little English; is well recommended; refers to her last employer. Can be engaged at Jacquin's French, German, and English Bureau, No. 602 6th av., 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as an experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; best City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 143 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse to growing children, or wait on young ladies; is neat, capable, and good disposition; fond of children; also, a neat sewer; best City and country reference. Call for two days at No. 263 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS INfant's nurse; would care it from its birth, or grown children; will be found faithful in all her duties; has first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 East 30th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY FOR A young French girl as nursery governess; she is intelligent, amiable, and in every way agreeable. Apply at No. 113 East 37th st., from 11 until 3 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN YOUNG woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking a baby from its birth; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway, at the French Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; capable of taking a baby from its birth; best of references. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway, the French Office.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable young woman as competent nurse; will assist with chamber-work; three years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 1,500 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT EDUCATED YOUNG Protestant person as child's nurse, or nursery governess; would travel with a good family; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 32d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress, and can take the entire charge of an infant, and has City reference. Call at No. 450 4th av., near 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED English woman as nurse to a sick or an invalid lady; good references. Address A. B., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse or chamber-maid; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 248 West 30th st., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; wages no object in a comfortable home. Inquire at No. 317 West 35th st., Room No. 17.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COLored young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to wait on a lady and do plain sewing. Call at No. 244 West 29th st., near 8th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent nurse and seamstress, with good reference; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 East 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED young woman as nurse to take care of an infant or grown children and do fine sewing; highest City reference. Call at No. 17 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN girl as nurse; is honest, willing, obliging, and fond of children; best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as parlor-maid in a private family; willing to assist in waiting if required; City reference from last employer. Address C. K., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY a young girl as seamstress in a private family; understands dress-making thoroughly, and all kinds of family sewing; is an expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can furnish her own machine if required, or would go by the day or week. Call at No. 798 6th av., near 45th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH very best references, for seamstress and chamber-maid; runs a machine; can trim; do any kind of sewing; place that will be steady for Winter at least; will go to the country; is an accommodating, respectable girl, and not extravagant in wages. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY a reliable dress-maker; is a good cutter and fitter; will go out by the day, week, or month; first-class City reference. Call or address for two days No. 287 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is willing and obliging; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 208 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG Parisian woman, recently arrived, clever at refined needle-work, to take charge of a few children in a family where no knowledge of English is required. Call at No. 208 Thompson st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A FIRST-class dress-maker as seamstress, or would go out by the day; would be willing to take charge of children; terms moderate, a home most desired. Call at Intelligence Office, No. 161 East 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson and several other machines; has excellent references. Call at Swedish Servant's Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; don't cut or fit; would assist with chamber-work or tend children; reference. Address Stiner, No. 316 East 34th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR a respectable Protestant woman as seamstress and to assist in the nursery; or would wait on a lady if required. Call at No. 80 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND maid; would be willing to do light chamber-work; has good references. Call for two days at No. 309 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress in a private family; understands dress-making; has best City reference. Call or address No. 239 East 51st st., top floor, from 10 to 6.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing, or would assist with the chamber-work and operate on the machine. Call at No. 533 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; understands family sewing and dress-making thoroughly; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference. Call in millinery store, 715 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A DRESS-MAKER WHO IS tired of boarding as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit. Address M. R., dress-maker, No. 117 West 26th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS a competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; operates on different machines; would wait on a lady or take care of grown children; first-class City reference. Address, for two days, A. M., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL as seamstress; is an excellent sewer; understands dress-making, and can cut and make children's sacques and dresses; would like to wait on young ladies or do chamber-work. Call at No. 48 West 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to do light chamber-work. Call for two days at her former employer's, No. 168 Madison av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and operating; will assist in chamber-work and the care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing to assist with growing children; would like to go to St. Louis. Call for two days at No. 222 West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS OF family sewing; would do light chamber-work or assist with children, or would go out by the day; has reference. Call at or address No. 349 East 86th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant as family seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady and assist in the duties of a house; City or country. Apply at No. 166 East 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A young girl as seamstress and lady's maid. Call or address for two days No. 145 West 49th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN as first-class seamstress in a private family; can operate on several machines. Apply at No. 613 3d av., corner 40th st., third floor.

TO EUROPE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, speaking French fluently, to travel in Europe; one who is accustomed to travel on the Continent; understands her business as lady's maid thoroughly; best of City reference. Call for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

UP-STAIRS GIRL.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do up-stairs work and to take care of children; willing and obliging; one year's City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 431 West 21st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS A very superior waitress; understands the care of silver and courses of a dinner perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has one and four years' reference from her last places. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her duties thoroughly, also salads, cleaning silver, &c., and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS; takes good care of silver, glasses, and serves wine; can make all kinds of dressings, sauces, and salads; has two years' references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent young woman, thoroughly understanding her business, as waitress and chamber-maid; three years' City reference. Call at No. 106 West 24th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; IS WILLING to assist in chamber-work if required; has the best City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 147 East 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 20 East 55th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; refers to families in City; speaks English; a thorough waitress; dresses salads excellently. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST., NEW-YORK.

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS AND BONNETS,

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, VELVETEENS, CHEAP GOODS, COME AND SEE.

TERMS:

SEVEN PER CENT. PROMPT CASH. SIX PER CENT. TEN DAYS. FIVE PER CENT. THIRTY DAYS.

KID GLOVES.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

2 BUTTONS, $6 50, $7 50, $9 50, $10 50 PER DOZEN. STOCK OF 20,000 DOZEN TO SELECT FROM.

WHOLESALE HAT DEPARTMENT—FOURTH FLOOR.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,

Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen st.

Grand Street Cross-town Line of cars pass the door. Six minutes ride from corner of Broadway. ANDREW'S PATENT ELEVATOR constantly running on the east and west side of the establishment to our Jobbing Department, third and fourth floors.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS who understands her business; has three and a half years' reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., over stationery store, between 28th and 29th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS waitress or chamber-maid; has excellent City reference. Call or address No. 787 2d av., between 42d and 43d sts., second floor, back rooms.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress. Call at No. 29 West 34th st., present employer's.

WAITRESS—SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-maid.—Two Protestant young girls, one as first-class waitress; understands all kinds of salad-dressing and care of silver; has seven years' reference; the other as seamstress or would assist with chamber-work; operates on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; is a first class embroiderer; can work with a dress-maker. Call Monday and Tuesday at No. 327 West 43d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young Scotch girl as waitress and chamber-maid; has excellent City reference. Call or address No. 625 3d av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the book store.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS; understands the care of silver and salad dressing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 646 2d av.

WASHING.—A YOUNG WOMAN WOULD LIKE to take families' washing at her home, or would go out by the day; gentlemen's shirts a specialty; first-class references. Call on or address Mrs. Rielly, No. 490 7th av., second floor.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WANTS family washing at her own home; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; best City reference. Address Mary Riley, No. 344 West 25th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS SEAMstresses, nurses, laundresses, cooks, &c., for moderate wages. Call at the Metropolitan Servants' Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av. J. MORISON, Proprietor.

MALES

BROKERS, MERCHANTS, &c.—AN ACTIVE business young man (American), formerly engaged in a large banking-house in this City, desires to connect with some broker as partner, or where an interest would be given for services. Would act as agent for any good firm, or accept a good situation. No capital, but willing to work, and can furnish undoubted references. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 112 *Times* office.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, lately arrived; willing to make himself useful in a gentleman's family; good testimonials for honesty and sobriety. Address, for two days, T. S., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CASHIER.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS CASHIER, OR would take charge of a confectionery store. Address S. A. K., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

COACHMEN, WAITERS, GARDENERS, &c., of every nationality constantly on hand at

ODELL'S

Employment Bureau,

NO. 109 WEST 34TH ST., CORNER BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman in City or country; first-class, sober, reliable, single young man; safe, experienced City driver; excellent groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; understands gardening and care of furnace; can milk; wages moderate. Address Arnold, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can milk; is willing to make himself generally useful; strictly temperate; can produce nine years' unquestionable reference. Address P. O. B., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant man as coachman and groom; also a handy and useful man; is handy with carpenter's tools; best of reference. Address for two days H. H., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man as coachman; thirty years of age; understands the business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; best City reference; City or country. Address Swede, Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A DANE, WITH THE VERY best of testimonials from Newport and New-York; a first-class groom and thorough driver; City or country; single, strictly sober, and industrious. Can be seen to-day at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble single young man who understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a very stylish driver, an excellent groom, and can furnish the very best of reference; City or country. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business in all its branches; eight years' City and country reference; is willing and obliging. Address L. L., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom in City or country; useful in every way about a gentleman's place; a good home more of an object than wages. Call or address M. E., No. 43 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom (English Protestant) who thoroughly understands his duties and the management of cattle; can take charge of a gentleman's grounds; excellent reference. Address W. H. J., No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, no children; willing and obliging; can give eighteen years' references; can be highly recommended as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address Coachman, No. 233 East 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man who understands the care and management of horses, and will make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has six years' reference. Address H. R., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references; is willing and able to work. Address T. O. T., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE, SOBER, AND EXperienced man; has had the management of horses from his youth; references in London, and also his late employer in this City. Address T. H., Box No. 1,163 Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN; competent City driver; willing to make himself useful in City or country; highly recommended from former and last employer. Address S., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; is a good groom; willing and obliging; has first-class City references. Call on or address Coachman, No. 124 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful; has some of the very best City references. Address C. M., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, SOBER Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; good groom and careful driver; City references. Address A. A. W., No. 127 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; reference unexceptionable. Address T. P., care of M. Curley's carriage warerooms, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY MAN AND WIFE, (French,) the man as first-class coachman and his wife first-class cook; best of references. Call or address No. 158 East 42d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS coachman and gardener; best of reference; not afraid of work. Call at No. 27 Pitt st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; WILLing and obliging; best of City references. Call or address H. L., No. 7 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; IS A GOOD groom and careful driver; best of City references. Call or address T. C., No. 141 West 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; ten years' first-class City reference; four years in last place; endeavors to work to the interest of his employer as reference will show; is civil and obliging; no objection to City or country. Address T. C., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN OF long experience; thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; careful and steady driver; many years' City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; understands gardening; can milk and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is a good, careful driver; City or country; best City and country reference; wages not so much an object as a good place. Address Coachman, No. 26 Rector st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP horses for his coachman, whom he can very highly recommend; four years' reference. Address P., No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Call on or address J. C., No. 7 West 44th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN just disengaged; City or country; can milk, tend furnace, care poultry, and be generally useful; three years' City reference. Call or address B. F., No. 142 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS DISposed of his horses, for his coachman, who has served him faithfully for years; fully competent, strictly temperate, and perfectly trustworthy. Address A. B., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISH coachman and groom, in a good family; single, age thirty; first-class City reference. Call on or address H. W., private stable No. 150 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (SINGLE,) as coachman; understands the care of horses; careful driver; recommended as sober, trustworthy, and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call or address No. 231 East 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; four years' City reference from his late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Call at or address J. D., No. 5 East 19th street; private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN, without family; is every way capable of fulfilling the position, as references will show; no objection to the country. Address C. J. P., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN; a first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his duties and can come highly recommended; City or country. Address Coachman, Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG man as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses; can be well recommended from his last place. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway, the French Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as first-class coachman and gardener in the country; will make himself generally useful; can take charge of a furnace and milk; one year's reference from last place. Call or address at No. 31 Clark st., corner Spring.

FIREMAN, PORTER, OR LIKE EMPLOYment in Hotel, Store, or Boarding-house.—By a Protestant man, aged forty years, who is temperate, willing, and obliging; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife; no family; man as farmer and plain gardener; understands the care of horses, and can keep a place in good order; wife to cook, wash, and iron; best of references. Address S. T., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family, who is competent in greenhouses, graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; wife is willing to do the family or dairy work; best of City reference. Address J. B. D., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH; HAS twenty years' experience in all kinds of gardening and farming; good reference. Address G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, &c.; five years' references. Call or address E. J. C., care Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE young man as groom or second coachman; can milk, tend furnace, do plain gardening, build fires, and be useful; City or country. Address T. H., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

JANITOR.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, POSITION AS janitor; references furnished. Address George, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—BY A YOUNG man, aged twenty-five, having seven years' experience in the lace and embroidery departments; first-class references and security if desired; no objection to going out of the City. Address ELSWORTH, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN as waiter, cook, or will make himself generally useful around a boarding-house, making fires, &c.; wages about $12 per month; has good references from last employer. Can be seen at Simms' Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, SINGLE, smart, active servant man, lately from England, as general house servant in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house, in City or country. Address, for three days, James White, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; will make himself generally useful at any branch of work; best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 161 West 34th st.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A SOBER, HONEST man to take care of a country place, or to take care of horses; good recommendations. Apply at No. 153 West 23d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN, who has lived in the best families; can produce first-class testimonials as regards capability, honesty, and sobriety; thoroughly understands his duties. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A FRENCHMAN, twenty-six years old, in a private family as waiter or valet; understands furnace-work; generally useful; can speak and write both French and English and some German; is willing and obliging; best references given. Address Lambert, No. 120 Prince st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN IN A PRIvate family; can be highly recommended from his last place, and is capable, willing, and obliging; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address P. M., No. 945 Broadway, in the fruit store.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man of experience and first-class City reference; will be found willing and obliging; not afraid of work; would take second man's place. Address W. C., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS YOUNG MAN AS WAITER in a first-class private family, in City or country; understands his duties thoroughly, and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Swiss Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business; best of references. Call or address A. Diggs, No. 151 West 26th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A STRICTly temperate single man of long experience; best City reference. Call or address No. 1,268 Broadway, in provision store.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; no objection to go in the country; best references from last employer. Address A. B., No. 208 East 38th st.

WAITER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as waiter in a private family, hotel, boarding-house, or to attend furnaces, &c. Address H. H., No. 132 West 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish Protestant man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY AN ENGlish Protestant young man; has excellent City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 237 West 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE CHINAMAN AS waiter and to make himself useful about the house of a small private family. Address C., No. 109 East 28th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN, (German,) in a private family; fully understands his business; makes salads; careful silver cleaner; temperate and sober; well clothed; best references. Address Waiter, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, lately landed; understands his business and would make himself generally useful to his employer, and can be well recommended. Address J. H., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A young man; is a first-class waiter and understands all indoor work; first-class City references. Address J. P., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN IN a private family, where he would make himself generally useful; City or country; the very best of reference can be given for honesty and sobriety. Call on or address Waiter, No. 266 6th av., corner 17th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City references, and can refer to his last employer. Address Macy & Co., No. 438 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class water in a private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business; six years' City reference. Address S. H. W., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, THOROUGHLY competent and thoroughly recommended. Address A. B. C., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; HAS LIVED with the best families in New-York; City or country. Address R. C., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; excellent City reference. Call at No. 237 West 33d st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1875.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of Chapter 675 of the Laws of 1872, and by virtue of the authority therein conferred upon the Board of Police, the division of the several Assembly Districts in the City and County of New-York into Election Districts, and the boundaries of said Election Districts are hereby fixed by said Board as follows:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th Wards.)

The First Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-three election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Battery place, Bowling green, Broadway, Beaver street, Broad street, Pearl street, Coenties slip, East River, and Hudson or North River, including Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis's Islands.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich street, Rector street, Broadway, and Battery place.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Washington street, Morris street, Greenwich street, and Battery place.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rector street, Washington street, Battery place, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Washington street, Rector street, Greenwich street, and Morris street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Albany street, Greenwich street, Thames street, Broadway, Rector street, and Hudson or North River.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Liberty street, Broadway, Thames street, Greenwich street, Albany street, and Hudson or North River.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Liberty street, Maiden lane, East River, Coenties slip, Pearl street, Broad street, and Beaver street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Fulton street, East River, Maiden lane, and Liberty street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Park row, Spruce street, Gold street, Ferry street, Peck slip, East River, and Fulton street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Barclay street, Greenwich street, Liberty street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Barclay street, Broadway, Liberty street, and Greenwich street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade street, Broadway, Barclay street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade street, Hudson street, Harrison street, Greenwich street, Jay street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade street, Broadway, Worth street, West Broadway, Leonard street, and Hudson street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Jay street, Greenwich street, Harrison street, Hudson street, Franklin street, and Hudson or North River.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leonard street, West Broadway, Worth street, Broadway, White street, West Broadway, North Moore street, and Hudson street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Franklin street, Hudson street, Beach street, and Hudson or North River.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North Moore street, West Broadway, White street, Broadway, Lispenard street, West Broadway, Beach street, and Hudson street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach street, Hudson street, Laight street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that portion of the City bounded by and lying within Beach street, West Broadway, Lispenard street, Broadway, Canal street, and Hudson street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that portion of the City bounded by and lying within Laight street, Hudson street, Desbrosses street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that portion of the City bounded by and lying within Desbrosses street, Hudson street, Canal street, and Hudson or North River.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Fourth Ward complete, part of Sixth Ward.)

The Second Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-three election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East River, Dover street, Pearl street, Frankfort street, Nassau street, Spruce street, Gold street, Ferry street, and Peck slip.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Frankfort street, Rose street, Duane street, New Chambers street, and Chatham street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Frankfort street, Vandewater street, Pearl street, and Rose street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Frankfort street, Pearl street, and Vandewater street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cherry street, Roosevelt street, Madison street, and Pearl street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East River, Roosevelt street, Cherry street, and Dover street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak street, James street, Chatham street, and Roosevelt street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cherry street, James street, Oak street, and Roosevelt street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East River, James slip, Cherry street, and Roosevelt street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying witn Oak street, Oliver street, Chatham street, and James street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East River, Oliver street, Oak street, James street, and James slip.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak street, Catharine street, Division street, Chatham square, East Broadway, and Oliver street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East River, Catharine street, Oak street, and Oliver street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose street, Madison street, New Bowery, Roosevelt street, Chatham street, New Chambers street, and Duane street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chambers street, Centre street, Park street, Pearl street, Broadway, Park row, and Chatham street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham street, Pearl street, Park street, Centre street, and Chambers street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham street, Baxter street, Worth street, Centre street, and Pearl street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham street, Mott street, Bayard street, Mulberry street, Park street, and Baxter street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham street, the Bowery, Bayard street, and Mott street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Park street, Mulberry street, Bayard street, and Baxter street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Worth street, Baxter street, Franklin street, and Centre street.

The twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pearl street, Centre street, Leonard street, and Broadway.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker street, Elm street, White street, Baxter street, Franklin street, Centre street, and Leonard street.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Part of Sixth Ward, and Fourteenth Ward complete.)

The Third Assembly District shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince street, Broadway, East Houston street, and Mott street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince street, Mott street, East Houston street, and Elizabeth street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring street, Elizabeth street, East Houston street, and the Bowery.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome street, Elizabeth street, Prince street, and Mott street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry street, Prince street, Mott street, and Broome street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome street, Marion street, Prince street, and Mulberry street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome street, Broadway, Prince street, and Marion street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome street, Elizabeth street, Spring street, the Bowery, Grand street, and Mott street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand street, Mott street, Broome street, and Centre street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal street, Broadway, Broome street, and Centre street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal street, Centre street, Grand street, and Mulberry street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hester street, Mulberry street, Grand street, and Elizabeth street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal street, Mulberry street, Hester street, Elizabeth street, Grand street, and the Bowery.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within White street, Baxter street, Canal street, Broadway, Walker street, and Elm street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry street, Canal street, Baxter street, and Bayard street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott street, Canal street, Mulberry street, and Bayard street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard street, Elizabeth street, Canal street, and Mott street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal street, Elizabeth street, and Bayard street.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Seventh Ward complete.)

The Fourth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-six election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine street, Division street, Market street, and Henry street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine street, Henry street, Market street, and Madison street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine street, Monroe street, Market street, and Madison street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine street, Cherry street, Market street, and Monroe street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Market street, Catharine street, Cherry street, and East River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Market street, Division street, Pike street, and Henry street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rutgers street, Madison street, Market street, and Henry street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pike street, Madison street, Market street, and East River.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pike street, Division street, Canal street, Rutgers street, and Henry street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pike street, Madison street, Rutgers street, and Monroe street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pike street, Monroe street, Rutgers street, and East River.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rutgers street, Division street, Jefferson street, and Madison street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton street, Madison street, Division street, and Jefferson street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton street, Division street, Montgomery street, and Madison street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that portion of the City bounded by and lying within Rutgers street, Madison street, Clinton street, and East River.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that portion of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton street, Madison street, Gouverneur street, and Monroe street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton street, Cherry street, Montgomery street, Water street, Gouverneur street, and East River.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton street, Monroe street, Gouverneur street, Water street, and Montgomery street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division street, Montgomery street, Madison street, and Scammel street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Scammel street, Grand street, Jackson street, and Madison street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Jackson street, Monroe street, Gouverneur street, and Madison street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gouverneur street, Monroe street, Jackson street, and Cherry street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gouverneur street, Jackson street, Cherry street, and Water street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gouverneur street, Water street, Jackson street, and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Jackson street, Cherry street, Corlears street, Grand street, and East River.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand street, Jackson street, Cherry street, and Corlears street.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Eighth Ward complete, parts of Ninth and Fifteenth Wards.)

The Fifth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-eight election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal street, Washington street, Charlton street, Greenwich street, West Houston street, and Hudson or North River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal street, Washington street, Charlton street, and Greenwich street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal street, Greenwich street, Spring street, and Hudson street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson street, Spring street, Greenwich street, and Charlton street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal street, Sullivan street, Watts street, and Hudson street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Watts street, Sullivan street, Broome street, Clark street, Dominick street, and Hudson street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Dominick street, Clark street, Broome street, Sullivan street, Spring street, and Hudson street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring street, Macdougal street, Vandam street, and Hudson street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vandam street, Macdougal street, Charlton street, and Hudson street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton street, Varick street, King street, and Greenwich street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton street, Macdougal street, West Houston street, Congress street, King street, and Varick street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within King street, Varick street, West Houston street, and Greenwich street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within King street, Congress street, West Houston street, and Varick street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince street, Sullivan street, West Houston street, and Macdougal street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan street, West Houston street, Thompson street, and Prince street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring street, South Fifth avenue, Prince street, and Macdougal street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome street, South Fifth avenue, Spring street, and Sullivan street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal street, South Fifth avenue, Broome street, and Sullivan street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal street, Wooster street, Broome street, Greene street, Spring street, and South Fifth avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring street, Greene street, Prince street, and South Fifth avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince street, Greene street, West Houston street, and Thompson street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring street, Mercer street, Prince street, Broadway, West Houston street, and Greene street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal street, Broadway, Prince street, Mercer street, Spring street, Greene street, Broome street, and Wooster street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston street, Hudson street, Leroy street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston street, Varick street, Bedford street, Leroy street, and Hudson street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston street, Bedford street, Carmine street, and Varick street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston street, Hancock street, Bleecker street, Leroy street, and Bedford street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth avenue, Carmine street, Bleecker street, Hancock street, West Houston street, Macdougal street, and Amity street.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Thirteenth Ward complete.)

The Sixth Assembly District shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand street, Mangin street, Rivington street, and East River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand street, Mangin street, Rivington street, and Goerck street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon street, Goerck street, Rivington street, and Delancey street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand street, Lewis street, Delancey street, and Goerck street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon street, Delancey street, Lewis street, and Grand street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon street, Delancey street, Sheriff street, and Broome street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon street, Broome street, Pitt street, and Grand street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey street, Sheriff street, Rivington street, and Cannon street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Willett street, Rivington street, Sheriff street, and Broome street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge street, Rivington street, Willett street, and Delancey street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge street, Delancey street, Willett street, and Broome street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington street, Ridge street, Broome street, Attorney street, Delancey street, and Clinton street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand street, Clinton street, Delancey street, Attorney street, Broome street, and Ridge street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton street, Grand street, Ridge street, Broome street, Pitt street, and Division street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington street, Suffolk street, Broome street, and Clinton street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Suffolk street, Broome street, Clinton street, and Hester street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk street, Rivington street, Suffolk street, and Grand street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division street, Norfolk street, Grand street, Suffolk street, and Hester street.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Parts of Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards.)

The Seventh Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirteenth street, Broadway, Fourteenth street, and Sixth avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth street, Sixth avenue, Thirteenth street, and Broadway.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth street, University place, Twelfth street, and Sixth avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth street, University place, Tenth street, and Sixth avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth street, Broadway, Ninth street, and University place.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth street, the Bowery, Fourth avenue, East Fourteenth street, and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Bleecker street, Broadway, and Fourth street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, East Houston street, the Bowery, and Bleecker street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Fourth street, Greene street, Eighth street, University place, and Ninth street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Waverley place, University place, Eighth street, Sixth avenue, West Washington place, and St. Clement's place.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greene street, Amity street, South Fifth avenue, Fourth street, University place, and Eighth street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greene street, West Houston street, Broadway, and Fourth street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within South Fifth avenue, West Houston street, Greene street, and Amity street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal street, West Houston street, South Fifth avenue, and Bleecker street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bleecker street, South Fifth avenue, Amity street, Fourth street, Thompson street, and Sullivan street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bleecker street, Macdougal street, Amity street, Sixth avenue, West Washington place, St. Clement's place, Waverley place, University place, Fourth street, Thompson street, and Amity street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich avenue, Sixth avenue, West Twelfth street, and Seventh avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twelfth street, Sixth avenue, West Fourteenth street, and Seventh avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fourteenth street, Sixth avenue, West Sixteenth street, and Seventh avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich avenue, Seventh avenue, Fourteenth street, and Eighth avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fourteenth street, Seventh avenue, West Sixteenth street, and Eighth avenue.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Tenth Ward complete, and parts of Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.)

The Eighth Assembly District shall be divided into thirty election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington street, Eldridge street, and Delancey street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Eldridge street, Delancey street, and Broome street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome street, Allen street, and Grand street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eldridge street, Rivington street, Orchard street, and Delancey street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eldridge street, Delancey street, Orchard street, and Broome street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington street, Norfolk street, Delancey street, and Orchard street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey street, Orchard street, Broome street, and Norfolk street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand street, Allen street, Broome street, and Norfolk street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand street, Forsyth street, the Bowery, and Canal street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand street, Allen street, Hester street, and Forsyth street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth street, Hester street, Allen street, and Canal street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen street, Grand street, Ludlow street, and Hester street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen street, Hester street, Ludlow street, and Canal street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand street, Norfolk street, Hester street, and Ludlow street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hester street, Norfolk street, Division street, and Ludlow street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal street, Ludlow street, Division street, and Forsyth street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal street, Forsyth street, Division street, and the Bowery.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington street, Forsyth street, and Stanton street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth street, Rivington street, Orchard street, and Stanton street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Orchard street, Rivington street, Norfolk street, and Stanton street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Stanton street, Clinton street, Rivington street, and Norfolk street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington street, Ridge street, Clinton street, and Stanton street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Houston street, Ridge street, Stanton street, and Clinton street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington street, Ridge street, Stanton street, and Willett street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Stanton street, Ridge street, East Houston street, and Willett street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington street, Willett street, Stanton street, and Columbia street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Stanton street, Willett street, East Houston street, and Columbia street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington street, Columbia street, Stanton street, and Lewis street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Stanton street, Columbia street, East Houston street, and Lewis street.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington street, Lewis street, East Houston street, and East River.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Parts of Ninth and Sixteenth Wards.)

The Ninth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-seven election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Little Twelfth street, Ninth avenue, West Thirteenth street, Eighth avenue, West Fourteenth street, and Hudson or North River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Jane street, Eighth avenue, West Thirteenth street, Gansevoort street, and Greenwich street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Horatio street, Greenwich street, Gansevoort street, West Thirteenth street, Ninth avenue, Little Twelfth street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich street, West Twelfth street, Horatio street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twelfth street, Greenwich street, Bank street, and Hudson or North River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bank street, Greenwich street, West Eleventh street, and Hudson or North River.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eleventh street, Greenwich street, Perry street, and Hudson or North River.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Jane street, Hudson street, Perry street, and Greenwich street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Jane street, West Fourth street, West Eleventh street, and Hudson street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Perry street, Hudson street, West Eleventh street, Bleecker street, Charles street, and Hudson or North River.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charles street, Bleecker street, West Tenth street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eleventh street, Bleecker street, West Tenth street, and West Fourth street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Tenth street, Bleecker street, Christopher street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Christopher street, Greenwich street, Morton street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Morton street, Greenwich street, Christopher street, Hudson street, Leroy street, and Hudson or North River.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Barrow street, Bleecker street, Christopher street, and Hudson street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Barrow street, Bedford street, Leroy street, and Hudson street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Barrow street, Bleecker street, Leroy street, and Bedford street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Barrow street, Bleecker street, Christopher street, and West Fourth street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine street, Sixth avenue, West Fourth street, Barrow street, and Bleecker street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Christopher street, West Fourth street, Sixth avenue, and Greenwich avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Christopher street, Greenwich avenue, West Tenth street, and Bleecker street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fourth street, West Tenth street, Greenwich avenue, and Perry street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Perry street, Greenwich avenue, Bank street, and West Fourth street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bank street, West Fourth street, Eighth avenue, Horatio street, and Greenwich avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fourteenth street, Ninth avenue, West Sixteenth street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fourteenth street, Eighth avenue, West Sixteenth street, and Ninth avenue.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Part of 17th Ward.)

The Tenth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-two election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Stanton street, the Bowery, East Houston street, and Eldridge street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Stanton street, Orchard street, East Houston street, and Eldridge street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Stanton street, East Houston street, Orchard street, and Essex street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Stanton street, Essex street, East Houston street, and Suffolk street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton street, Stanton street, Suffolk street, East Houston street, Avenue A, Second street, and Avenue B.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Houston street, the Bowery, First street and First avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Houston street, First avenue, Avenue A, and Second street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First street, the Bowery, Second street, and First avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second street, the Bowery, Third street, and First avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third street, the Bowery, East Fourth street, and First avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second street, Avenue A, East Fourth street, and First avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second street, Avenue A, Third street, and Avenue B.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third street, East Fourth street, Avenue A, and Avenue B.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First avenue, the Bowery, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth street, the Bowery, Third avenue, Sixth street, and First avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First avenue, Avenue A, Fifth street, and Sixth street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth street, Avenue A, Seventh street, and Avenue B.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth street, First avenue, Seventh street, and Avenue A.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth street, First avenue, Seventh street, and Fourth avenue.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Parts of Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards.)

The Eleventh Assembly District shall be divided into thirty election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth street, Fifth avenue, Eighteenth street, and Sixth avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fourteenth street, Fourth avenue, East Eighteenth street, and Fifth avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighteenth street, Fifth avenue, West Twenty-first street, and Sixth avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighteenth street, Fifth avenue, East Twenty-first street, and Fourth avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-first street, Fifth avenue, Broadway, West Twenty-fourth street, and Sixth avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first street, Fourth avenue, East Twenty-third street, and Fifth avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth street, Broadway, West Twenty-sixth street, and Sixth avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third street, Fourth avenue, Twenty-sixth street, Fifth avenue, and Broadway.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth street, Sixth avenue, West Twenty-ninth street, and Broadway.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth street, Madison avenue, Twenty-ninth street, and Broadway.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh street, Seventh avenue, West Twenty-sixth street, and Sixth avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth street, Eighth avenue, West Twenty-seventh street, and Seventh avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh street, Eighth avenue, West Twenty-sixth street, and Ninth avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh street, Sixth avenue, West Twenty-ninth street, and Seventh avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh street, Seventh avenue, West Twenty-eighth street, and Eighth avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh street, Eighth avenue, West Twenty-ninth street, and Ninth avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-ninth street, Seventh avenue, West Twenty-eighth street, and Eighth avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth street, Seventh avenue, West Twenty-ninth street, and Sixth avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth street, Seventh avenue, West Twenty-ninth street, and Eighth avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth street, Eighth avenue, West Twenty-ninth street, and Ninth avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth street, Eighth avenue, West Thirty-second street, and Ninth avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first street, Seventh avenue, Thirtieth street, and Eighth avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second street, Seventh avenue, West Thirty-first street, and Eighth avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth street, Sixth avenue, West Thirty-second street, and Seventh avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-ninth street, Broadway, West Thirty-second street, and Sixth avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth street, Madison avenue, Thirty-first street, and Broadway.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first street, Madison avenue, Thirty-third street, Sixth avenue, Thirty-second street, and Broadway.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third street, Madison avenue, Thirty-sixth street, and Sixth avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth street, Sixth avenue, Thirty-sixth street, and Madison avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth street, Sixth avenue, Fortieth street, and Madison avenue.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Part of Eleventh Ward.)

The Twelfth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirteenth street, Avenue B, East Fourteenth street, and East River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twelfth street, Avenue B, East Thirteenth street, and East River.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twelfth street, Avenue B, East Eleventh street, and East River.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eleventh street, Avenue B, East Tenth street, and East River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Tenth street, East River, Ninth street, and Avenue C.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Tenth street, Avenue B, Ninth street, and Avenue C.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Ninth street, East River, and Eighth street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Ninth street, Avenue C, and Eighth street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh street, Avenue C, Eighth street, and East River.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh street, Avenue B, Eighth street, and Avenue C.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh street, Avenue C, Sixth street, and East River.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth street, Avenue C, Seventh street, and Avenue B.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East River, Fifth street, Avenue C, and Sixth street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fourth street, Avenue C, Fifth street, and Avenue B.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth street, Avenue C, Fourth street, and Lewis street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Fourth street, Lewis street, and Third street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Third street, Avenue C, and Fourth street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third street, Lewis street, East Houston street, and Avenue C.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third street, Avenue C, East Houston street, and Avenue B.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth street, East River, East Houston street, and Lewis street.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Part of Sixteenth Ward.)

The Thirteenth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-two election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-third street, Tenth avenue, West Twenty-sixth street, and Hudson or North River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixteenth street, Tenth avenue, West Twenty-third street, and Hudson or North River.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixteenth street, West Eighteenth street, Ninth avenue, and Tenth avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighteenth street, Ninth avenue, West Twentieth street, and Tenth avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twentieth street, Eighth avenue, West Twenty-first street, and Tenth avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-first street, Eighth avenue, West Twenty-second street, and Tenth avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-second street, West Twenty-fourth street, Ninth avenue and Tenth avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-second street, Eighth avenue, Ninth avenue, and West Twenty-fourth street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth street, Ninth avenue, West Twenty-sixth street, and Tenth avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth street, Eighth avenue, West Twenty-sixth street, and Ninth avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighteenth street, Eighth avenue, West Twentieth street, and Ninth avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixteenth street, Eighth avenue, West Eighteenth street, and Ninth avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixteenth street, Seventh avenue, West Eighteenth street, and Eighth avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twentieth street, Seventh avenue, West Eighteenth street, and Eighth avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh avenue, West Twentieth street, West Twenty-second street, and Eighth avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-second street, Seventh avenue, West Twenty-fourth street, and Eighth avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth street, West Twenty-sixth street, Seventh avenue, and Eighth avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighteenth street, Sixth avenue, West Sixteenth street, and Seventh avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighteenth street, Sixth avenue, West Twentieth street, and Seventh avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh avenue, West Twentieth street, Sixth avenue, and West Twenty-second street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-second street, Seventh avenue, Sixth avenue, and West Twenty-fourth street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth avenue, West Twenty-sixth street, Seventh avenue, and West Twenty-fourth street.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Part of the Seventeenth Ward.)

The Fourteenth Assembly District shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh street, Fourth avenue, East Fourteenth street, and Third avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh street, Third avenue, Eighth street (St. Mark's place,) and First avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth street, (St. Mark's place,) Third avenue, East Ninth street, and First avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Ninth street, Third avenue, East Tenth street, and First avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Tenth street, Third avenue, East Eleventh street, and First avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eleventh street, Third avenue, East Twelfth street, and First avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twelfth street, Third avenue, East Thirteenth street, and First avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirteenth street, Third avenue, East Fourteenth street, and First avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirteenth street, First avenue, East Fourteenth street, and Avenue A.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eleventh street, Avenue A, East Thirteenth street, and First avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Tenth street, Avenue A, East Eleventh street, and First avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh street, First avenue, Ninth street, and Avenue A.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eleventh street, Avenue B, East Twelfth street, and Avenue A.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twelfth street, Avenue A, East Thirteenth street, and Avenue B.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirteenth street, Avenue A, East Fourteenth street, and Avenue B.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Ninth street, Avenue A, East Tenth street, and First avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth street, Avenue B, East Eleventh street, and Avenue A.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Part of Twentieth Ward,)

The Fifteenth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-six election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth street, Tenth avenue, West Twenty-eighth street, and North River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-eighth street, Tenth avenue, West Thirty-second street, and North River.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth street, Tenth avenue, West Thirty-second street, and North River.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth street, Tenth avenue, West Thirty sixth street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-sixth street, Tenth avenue, West Thirty-eighth street, and North River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fortieth street, Tenth avenue, West Thirty-eighth street, and North River.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth street, Ninth avenue, West Thirty-ninth street, and Tenth avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth street, Tenth avenue, West Thirty-sixth street, and Ninth avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-sixth street, Tenth avenue, West Thirty-fourth street, and Ninth avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second street, Ninth avenue, West Thirty-third street, and Tenth avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second street, Tenth avenue, West Thirtieth street, and Ninth avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth street, Tenth avenue, West Twenty-eighth street, and Ninth avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-eighth street, Tenth avenue, West Twenty-sixth street, and Ninth avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-ninth street, Eighth avenue, West Fortieth street, and Ninth avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-seventh street, Eighth avenue, West Thirty-ninth street, and Ninth avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fifth street, Eighth avenue, West Thirty-seventh street, and Ninth avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second street, Eighth avenue, West Thirty-fifth street, and Ninth avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fortieth street, Seventh avenue, West Thirty-eighth street, and Eighth avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth street, Seventh avenue, West Thirty-sixth street, and Eighth avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-sixth street, Seventh avenue, West Thirty-fourth street, and Eighth avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth street, Seventh avenue, West Thirty-second street, and Eighth avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-seventh street, Sixth avenue, West Fortieth street, and Seventh avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth street, Sixth avenue, West Thirty-seventh street, and Seventh avenue.

The Twenth-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second street, Sixth avenue, West Thirty-fourth street, and Seventh avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-ninth street, Ninth avenue, West Fortieth street, and Tenth avenue.

The Twenth-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-third street, Ninth avenue, West Thirty-fourth street, and Tenth avenue.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Part of Eighteenth Ward.)

The Sixteenth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-nine election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth street, Twenty-fifth street, Avenue A, and East River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth street, Seventeenth street, Avenue A, and East River.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifteenth street, Sixteenth street, Avenue A, and East River.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth street, Fifteenth street, First avenue, and Avenue A.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifteenth street, First avenue, East Sixteenth street, and Avenue A.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth street, Seventeenth street, First avenue and Avenue A.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, East Eighteenth street, First avenue, and East Seventeenth street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth street, Nineteenth street, First avenue, and Avenue A.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth street, Twentieth street, First avenue, and Avenue A.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twentieth street, Avenue A, East Twenty-second street, and First avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second street, Avenue A, East Twenty-sixth street, and First avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third street, First avenue, East Twenty-fourth street, and Second avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first street, First avenue, East Twenty-second street, and Second avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first street, East Nineteenth street, First avenue, and Second avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Nineteenth street, First avenue, East Seventeenth street, and Second avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth street, Seventeenth street, First avenue, and Third avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventeenth street, East Twentieth street, Second avenue, and Third avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twentieth street, Second avenue, East Twenty-second street, and Third avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third avenue, East Twenty-fourth street, Second avenue, and Twenty-second street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third avenue, East Twenty-sixth street, Second avenue, and East Twenty-fourth street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth avenue, Twenty-sixth street, Third avenue, and Twenty-third street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first street, Fourth avenue, Twenty-third street, and Third avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighteenth street, Third avenue, East Twenty-first street, and Fourth avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixteenth street, Third avenue, East Eighteenth street, and Fourth avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fourteenth street, Third avenue, East Sixteenth street, and Fourth avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth street, Avenue A, Fifteenth street, and East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fourth street, First avenue, East Twenty-fifth street, and Second avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth street, First avenue, East Twenty-sixth street, and Second avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second street, First avenue, East Twenty-third street, and Second avenue.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Part of Twenty-second Ward.)

The Seventeenth Assembly District shall be divided into thirty-two election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fortieth street, Sixth avenue, West Forty-third street, and Seventh avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fortieth street, Seventh avenue, West Forty-second street, and Eighth avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fortieth street, Eighth avenue, West Forty-second street, and Ninth avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fortieth street, Ninth avenue, West Forty-first street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-first street, Ninth avenue, West Forty-second street, and Hudson or North River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-second street, Tenth avenue, West Forty-third street, and Hudson or North River.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-third street, Tenth avenue, West Forty-fourth street, and Hudson or North River.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-second street, Ninth avenue, West Forty-fourth street and Tenth avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-second street, Eighth avenue, West Forty-fourth street, and Ninth avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-second street, Seventh avenue, West Forty-third street, Sixth avenue, West Forty-fourth street, and Eighth avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth street, Sixth avenue, West Forty-sixth street, Seventh avenue, West Forty-fifth street, and Eighth avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth street, Ninth avenue, West Forty-fifth street, and Hudson or North River.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fifth street, Ninth avenue, West Forty-sixth street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth street, Eighth avenue, West Forty-seventh street, and Ninth avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fifth street, Seventh avenue, West Forty-sixth street, Sixth avenue, West Forty-seventh street, and Eighth avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-sixth street, Ninth avenue, West Forty-seventh street, and Hudson or North River.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh street, Ninth avenue, West Forty-eighth street, Tenth avenue, West Forty-ninth street, and Hudson or North River.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-eighth street, Ninth avenue, West Fiftieth street, Hudson or North River, West Forty-ninth street, and Tenth avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh street, Sixth avenue, West Forty-eighth street, and Eighth avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-eighth street, Sixth avenue, West Forty-ninth street, and Eighth avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-ninth street, Sixth avenue, West Fifty-first street, and Eighth avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first street, Sixth avenue, West Fifty-second street, and Eighth avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fiftieth street, Eighth avenue, West Fifty-second street, and Ninth avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fiftieth street, Ninth avenue, West Fifty-first street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first street, Eleventh avenue, West Fifty-second street, Ninth avenue, West Fifty third street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-second street, Sixth avenue, West Fifty-fourth street, Seventh avenue, West Fifty-third street, and Eighth avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-third street, Ninth avenue, West Fifty-fourth street, Tenth avenue, West Fifty-fifth street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-second street, Eighth avenue, West Fifty-fourth street, and Ninth avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fourth street, Eighth avenue, West Fifty-fifth street, and Tenth avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-third street, Seventh avenue, West Fifty-fourth street, Sixth avenue, West Fifty-fifth street, and Eighth avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh street, Eighth avenue, West Fiftieth street, and Ninth avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first street, Ninth avenue, West Fifty-second street, and Eleventh avenue.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Part of the Twenty-first Ward.)

The Eighteenth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-six election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-sixth street, Third avenue, East Twenty-seventh street, First avenue, East Twenty-eighth street, and East River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-eighth street, First avenue, East Twenty-seventh street, and Third avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-ninth street, East Twenty-eighth street, Third avenue, and East River.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-ninth street, Third avenue, East Thirtieth street, and Second avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirtieth street, Second avenue, East Twenty-ninth street and East River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirtieth street, Second avenue, East Thirty-first street, and East River.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirtieth street, Third avenue, East Thirty-second street, and Second avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-first street, Second avenue, East Thirty-second street, and East River.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-second street, Second avenue, East Thirty-third street, and East River.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-second street, Third avenue, East Thirty-fourth street, and Second avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-third street, Second avenue, East Thirty-fourth street, and East River.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-fourth street, Second avenue, East Thirty-fifth street, and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-fourth street, Third avenue, East Thirty-sixth street, and Second avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-fifth street, Second avenue, East Thirty-sixth street, and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-sixth street, East Thirty-seventh street, Third avenue, and East River.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-seventh street, Third avenue, East Thirty-eighth street, and East River.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-ninth street, Third avenue, East Thirty-eighth street, and East River.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-ninth street, Third avenue, East Fortieth street, and East River.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-eighth street, Madison avenue, East Fortieth street, and Third avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-eighth street, Madison avenue, East Thirty-sixth street, and Third avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-fourth street, Madison avenue, East Thirty-sixth street, and Third avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-second street, Madison avenue, East Thirty-fourth street, and Third avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-ninth street, Madison avenue, East Thirty-second street, and Lexington avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-ninth street, Lexington avenue, East Thirty-second street, and Third avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-sixth street, Madison avenue, East Twenty-ninth street, and Lexington avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-sixth street, Lexington avenue, East Twenty-ninth street, and Third avenue.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Parts of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards.)

The Nineteenth Assembly District shall be divided into fifteen election districts, the limits and extent of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixty-first street, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and Hudson or North River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, Eighth avenue, Harlem River, One Hundred and Sixty-first street, and Hudson or North River.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-second street, Eighth avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, to and along Manhattan street to One Hundred and Thirtieth street, Hudson or North River, One Hundred and Forty-second street, and Eighth avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-third street, Eighth avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, to and along Manhattan street to One Hundred and Thirtieth street, and Hudson or North River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Eighth street, Eighth avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-third street, and Hudson or North River.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-ninth street, One Hundred and Eighth street, Eighth avenue, and Hudson or North River.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth street, Eighth avenue, Fifty-ninth street, Fifth avenue, One Hundred and Tenth street, Eighth avenue, Ninety-ninth street, and Hudson River, which includes the territory within the boundary of the Central Park.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-second street, Eighth avenue, West Eighty-sixth street, and Hudson or North River.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-sixth street, Eighth avenue, West Seventy-second street, and Hudson or North River.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-third street, Eighth avenue, West Sixty-sixth street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixtieth street, Eighth avenue, West Sixty-third street, and Hudson or North River.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-seventh street, Eighth avenue, West Sixtieth street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fifth street, Eighth avenue, West Fifty-seventh street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth street, Eighth avenue, Fifty-ninth street, and Sixth avenue.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Part of Nineteenth Ward.)

The Twentieth Assembly District shall be divided into forty-three election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fortieth street, Fifth avenue, West Forty-fifth street, and Sixth avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fortieth street, Lexington avenue, East Forty-fourth street, and Fifth avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fortieth street, East River, East Forty-first street, and Third avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-first street, East River, East Forty-third street, and Second avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-first street, Second avenue, East Forty-fourth street, and Third avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fortieth street, Third avenue, East Forty-fourth street, and Lexington avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-fourth street, Third avenue, East Forty-sixth street, and Fifth avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-third street, East River, East Forty-fifth street, Third avenue, East Forty-fourth street, and Second avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth street, East River, East Forty-sixth street, and Third avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh street, Fifth avenue, West Fiftieth street, and Sixth avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-sixth street, Third avenue, East Forty-eighth street, and Fifth avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-eighth street, Third avenue, East Fiftieth street, and Fifth avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-sixth street, East River, East Forty-seventh street, and Second avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-seventh street, East River, East Forty-eighth street, and Third avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-eighth street, East River, East Forty-ninth street, and Third avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East

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Forty-ninth street, East River, East Fiftieth street, and Third avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fiftieth street, East Fiftieth street, Third avenue, East Fifty-second street, West Fifty-second street, and Sixth avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fiftieth street, East River, East Fifty-second street, and Second avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-second street, East River, East Fifty-fourth street, First avenue, East Fifty-third street, and Second avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-third street, First avenue, East Fifty-Fourth street, East River, East Fifty-fifth street, and Second avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-second street, Second avenue, East Fifty-fourth street, and Third avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-second street, Third avenue, East Fifty-fourth street, and Fourth avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fourth street, Second avenue, East Fifty-sixth street, and Third avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-second street, East Fifty-second street, Fourth avenue, East Fifty-fourth street, West Fifty-fourth street, and Sixth avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fourth street, East Fifty-fourth street, Fourth avenue, East Fifty-ninth street, West Fifty-ninth street, and Sixth avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-sixth street, Third avenue, East Fifty-ninth street, and Fourth avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fifth street, East River, East Fifty-seventh street, First avenue, East Fifty-sixth street, and Second avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-sixth street, Second avenue, East Fifty-eighth street, and Third avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-sixth street, First avenue, East Fifty-seventh street, East River, East Fifty-eighth street, and Second avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-eighth street, East River, East Fifty-ninth street, and Second avenue, including Blackwell's Island.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth street, Third avenue, East Sixty-first street, and Fifth avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixtieth street, East River, East Sixty-first street, and Third avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixty-first street, Third avenue, East Sixty-fourth street, and Fifth avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixty-first street, Second avenue, East Sixty-fifth street, and Third avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixty-first street, East River, East Sixty-fifth street, and Second avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fifth street, East River, East Seventieth street, and Third avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fourth street, Third avenue, East Seventieth street, and Fifth avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-sixth street, Second avenue, East Forty-seventh street, and Third avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fifth street, Fifth avenue, West Forty-seventh street, and Sixth avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fiftieth street, Second avenue, East Fifty-second street, and Third avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fourth street, Third avenue, East Fifty-sixth street, and Fourth avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-eighth street, Second avenue, East Sixtieth street, and Third avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth street, East River, East Sixtieth street, and Second avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(Parts of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards.)

The Twenty-first Assembly District shall be divided into forty-two election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth street, Third avenue, Seventy-fourth street, and Fifth avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventieth street, Third avenue, East Seventy-second street, and East River.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fourth street, Third avenue, Seventy-seventh street, and Fifth avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fourth street, Third avenue, East Seventy-second street, and East River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fourth street, East River, East Seventy-fifth street, and Third avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third avenue, East Seventy-ninth street, East River, and East Seventy-seventh street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth street, Third avenue, Seventy-seventh street, and Fifth avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third avenue, East Eighty-first street, East River, and Seventy-ninth street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third street, Third avenue, Eightieth street, and Fifth avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third avenue, East Eighty-third street, East River, and East Eighty-first street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighty-sixth street, Fifth avenue, East Eighty-third street, and Third avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighty-third street, East River, East Eighty-sixth street, and Second avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighty-eighth street, Fifth avenue, East Eighty-sixth street, and Third avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-first street, Eighty-eighth street, Fifth avenue, and Third avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third avenue, Ninety-first street, Eighty-sixth street, and East River.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-first street, Fifth avenue, Ninety-fourth street, and East River.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-fourth street, Fifth avenue, One Hundredth street, and East River.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundredth street, Fifth avenue, One Hundred and Sixth street, and East River.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixth street, One Hundred and Ninth street, Fifth avenue, and East River.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninth street, East River, East One Hundred and Tenth street, and Fifth avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth street, Third avenue, One Hundred and Twelfth street, and Eighth avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Eleventh street, Third avenue, One Hundred and Thirteenth street, and the East River.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twelfth street, Eighth avenue, One Hundred and Fourteenth street, and Third avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Thirteenth street, Third avenue, One Hundred and Fifteenth street, and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth street, One Hundred and Seventeenth street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifteenth street, Third avenue, One Hundred and Seventeenth street, and East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Seventeenth street, Eighth avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth street, and Third avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Seventeenth street, Third avenue, One Hundred and Nineteenth street, and the East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth street, One Hundred and Twenty-second street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, East River, East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, and Second avenue, including Randall's Island.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-second street, Third avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and East River.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-second street, Third avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, and Eighth avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Third avenue, and the Harlem and East Rivers.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Madison avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, and Eighth avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, Fourth avenue, and Harlem River.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, Fourth avenue, One Hundred and Thirtieth street, and Eighth avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Thirtieth street, Harlem River, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fifth street, East River, East Seventy-seventh street, and Third avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighty-third street, Second avenue, East Eighty-sixth street, and Third avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Tenth street, East River, East One Hundred and Eleventh street, and Third avenue, including Ward's Island.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, Second avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, and Third avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Third avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, and Madison avenue.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-first street, East River, or Long Island Sound, Harlem River, and Third avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, Bungay Creek, East River, or Long Island Sound, One Hundred and Forty-first street, and Third avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, Third avenue, and Harlem River.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-second street, Third avenue, One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, and Harlem River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, Third avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-second street, and Harlem River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, Westchester avenue, Bronx River, East River, or Long Island Sound, Bungay Creek, One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, and Third avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixty-first street, Third avenue, Cliff street, Union avenue, Westchester avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, and Railroad avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, Third avenue, Spring place, George street, Union avenue, Home street, Westchester avenue, Union avenue, Cliff street, Third avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-first street, and Railroad avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street, Boston avenue, northerly line of said Ward, Bronx River, Westchester avenue, Home street, Union avenue, George street, Spring place, Third avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, and Railroad avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly line of said Ward, Boston avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street, and Railroad avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly line of said Ward, Railroad avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, Harlem River, and Central avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying between the northerly line of said Ward, Central avenue, and Harlem River.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Morris street, Locust avenue, Boston Post-road, Westchester avenue, Bronx River, southerly line of said Ward, and Fordham avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fordham and Pelham avenues, Bronx River, Westchester avenue, Boston Post-road, Locust avenue, Morris street, Fordham avenue, and King's Bridge road.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Kings Bridge road, Fordham avenue, southerly line of said Ward, and Mill Brook.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within road to Berrian's Landing, Kings Bridge road, Mill Brook, southerly line of said Ward, and Harlem River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Godwin's road, Varian's road, Boston avenue, Bronx River, Fordham, and Pelham avenues, King's Bridge road, road to Berrian's Landing, Harlem River, and South Broadway.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Monumental line, dividing William C. Wetmore's and the late James R. Whiting's land, Tibbet's Brook, William's Bridge avenue, Boston avenue, Varian's road, Godwin's road, South Broadway, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and Hudson River.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly line of said Ward, Bronx River, Boston avenue, William's Bridge avenue, Tibbet's Brook, Monumental line, dividing William C. Wetmore's and the late James R. Whiting's land, and Hudson River.

By order of the Board of Police.

D. B. HASBROUCK,
Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,
BUREAU OF ELECTIONS,
NEW-YORK, September 28, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of section 90, chapter 675, of the laws of 1872, that the Board of Police has, in pursuance of section 35 of said chapter, "designated and appointed the place of registry and polling place in each of the election districts of the City and County of New-York," for the approaching registry and election, as designated in the following schedule:

REGISTRY DAYS.

TUESDAY, October 5, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, October 13, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
FRIDAY, October 22, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
SATURDAY, October 23, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ELECTION DAY.

TUESDAY, November 2.

By order of the Board of Police.

D. B. HASBROUCK,
Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

SCHEDULE OF PLACES OF REGISTRY AND POLLING PLACES.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	105 Broad st.	Barber shop.
2.	3 Battery place	Barber shop.
3.	6 Greenwich st.	Barber shop.
4.	12½ West st.	Clothing store.
5.	80 Greenwich st.	Undertaker.
6.	127 Greenwich st.	Provision store.
7.	136 Liberty st.	Barber shop.
8.	60 William st.	Plumber shop.
9.	28 John st.	Cigar store.
10.	167 William st.	Cigar store.
11.	168 Washington st.	Barber shop.
12.	225 Fulton st.	Trunk store.
13.	7 West Broadway	Barber shop.
14.	69 Hudson st.	Shoe shop.
15.	76 West Broadway	Shoe shop.
16.	93 Hudson st.	Saddler shop.
17.	106 Hudson st.	Barber shop.
18.	174 Franklin st.	Shoe shop.
19.	4 Beach st.	Shoe shop.
20.	419 Greenwich st.	Cigar store.
21.	170 Hudson st.	Cigar store.
22.	21 Desbrosses st.	Shoe shop.
23.	467 Greenwich st.	Barber shop.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	27 Frankfort st.	Shoe shop.
2.	240 William st.	Barber shop.
3.	43 Vandewater st.	Candy store.
4.	397 Pearl st.	Barber shop.
5.	77 Roosevelt st.	Cigar store.
6.	280 Front st.	Boarding-house.
7.	57 New Chambers st.	Barber shop.
8.	62 Cherry st.	Boarding-house.
9.	345 Water st.	Boarding-house.
10.	49 Madison st.	Undertaker.
11.	81 Oliver st.	Boarding-house.
12.	65 Madison st.	Barber shop.
13.	110½ Cherry st.	Boarding-house.
14.	429 Pearl st.	Barber shop.
15.	523 Pearl st.	Cigars.
16.	40 City Hall place	Clothing.
17.	60 Centre st.	Clothing.
18.	5 Mulberry st.	Candies.
19.	24 Mott st.	Cigars.
20.	63 Mulberry st.	Barber.
21.	161 Leonard st.	Barber.
22.	132 Leonard st.	Shoe store.
23.	10 Franklin st.	Jeweler.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	276 Mulberry st.	Butcher shop.
2.	21 Prince st.	Dry-goods store.
3.	6 Prince st.	Barber shop.
4.	22 Spring st.	Cigar store.
5.	36 Spring st.	Cigar store.
6.	390 Broome st.	Cigar store.
7.	69 Spring st.	Shoe store.
8.	101 Elizabeth st.	Millinery store.
9.	373 Broome st.	Cane manufactory.
10.	144 Elm st.	Private residence.
11.	131 Mulberry st.	Barber shop.
12.	150 Mulberry st.	Barber shop.
13.	43½ Elizabeth st.	Barber shop.
14.	136 Centre st.	Veneer office.
15.	216 Canal st.	Barber shop.
16.	70 Mulberry st.	Barber shop.
17.	66 Mott st.	Paper store.
18.	46 Bayard st.	Matches.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	1 Market st.	Tailor store.
2.	105 Madison st.	Cigar store.
3.	25 Monroe st.	Bakery.
4.	136 Cherry st.	Harness store.
5.	85 Market slip	Vacant room.
6.	88 East Broadway	Stable office.
7.	167 Madison st.	Milk store.
8.	60 Market st.	Barber shop.
9.	28 Canal st.	Cigar store.
10.	113 Monroe st.	Bakery.
11.	116 Monroe st.	Candy store.
12.	21 Canal st.	Barber shop.
13.	205 Division st.	Barber shop.
14.	2 Montgomery st.	Undertaker's store.
15.	59 Rutgers st.	Barber shop.
16.	280 Madison st.	Coal office.
17.	4 Gouverneur slip	Barber shop.
18.	59 Montgomery st.	Barber shop.
19.	271 Division st.	Shoe store.
20.	5 Jackson st.	Barber shop.
21.	271 Monroe st.	Barber shop.
22.	35 Jackson st.	Barber shop.
23.	684 Water st.	Cigar store.
24.	65 Jackson st.	Candy store.
25.	58 Jackson st.	Barber shop.
26.	22 Jackson st.	Stationery store.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	572 Greenwich st.	Coal office.
2.	323 Spring st.	Barber shop.
3.	227 Hudson st.	Cigar store.
4.	309 Spring st.	Paint shop.
5.	471 Canal st.	Barber shop.
6.	564½ Broome st.	Engraver's shop.
7.	21 Dominick st.	Shoe store.
8.	265 Spring st.	Barber shop.
9.	158 Varick st.	Harness shop.
10.	181 Varick street	Paint shop.
11.	186 Varick st.	Paint shop.
12.	199 Varick st.	News depot.
13.	196 Varick st.	Shoe store.
14.	201 Prince st.	Express office.
15.	131 Sullivan st.	Plumber shop.
16.	152 Prince st.	Variety store.
17.	190 Spring st.	Tailor shop.
18.	12 Thompson st.	Cigar store.
19.	146 Spring st.	Shoe store.
20.	158 Spring st.	Cigar store.
21.	121 Prince st.	Plumber shop.
22.	90 Greene st.	Cigar store.
23.	116 Spring st.	Tailor shop.
24.	608 Greenwich st.	Coal office.
25.	4 Clarkson st.	Tailor store.
26.	68 Carmine st.	Cigar store.
27.	26 Carmine st.	Paper store.
28.	190 Bleecker st.	Barber shop.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	602 Grand st.	Cigar store.
2.	24 Broome st.	Barber shop.
3.	48 Lewis st.	Barber shop.
4.	18 Lewis st.	Shoe store.
5.	37 Lewis st.	Cigar store.
6.	42½ Columbia st.	Cigar store.
7.	1 Sheriff st.	Grocery store.
8.	45 Columbia st.	Undertaker's store.
9.	239 Delancey st.	Barber shop.
10.	218 Delancey st.	Cigar store.
11.	199½ Delancey st.	Barber shop.
12.	48 Attorney st.	Barber shop.
13.	31 Attorney st.	Barber shop.
14.	1 Ridge st.	Stationery store.
15.	117 Clinton st.	Cigar store.
16.	173 Clinton st.	Barber shop.
17.	200 Broome st.	Cigar store.
18.	29 Hester st.	Barber shop.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	69 West 13th st.	Tailor store.
2.	66 West 13th st.	Shoe shop.
3.	132 West 11th st.	Paint shop.
4.	26 University place	Paint shop.
5.	42½ West 11th st.	Shoe shop.
6.	78 Fourth av.	Plumber shop.
7.	67 Bleecker st.	Shoe shop.
8.	159 and 161 Crosby st.	Livery stable.
9.	2½ Clinton place	Cigar store.
10.	70 Sixth av.	Cigar store.
11.	78 S. Washington sq.	Tailor shop.
12.	1½ West 3d st.	Barber shop.
13.	195 Wooster st.	Harness shop.
14.	68 South Fifth av.	Barber shop.
15.	90 West 3d st.	Barber shop.
16.	46½ Sixth av.	Barber shop.
17.	58 Greenwich av.	Tailor store.
18.	173½ West 12th st.	Tinsmith.
19.	163 West 15th st.	Livery stable.
20.	78 Greenwich av.	Undertaker.
21.	239 West 15th st.	Tailor store.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	44 Delancey st.	Barber shop.
2.	134 Forsyth st.	Barber shop.
3.	90 Eldridge st.	Picture-frame store.
4.	131 Allen st.	Tailor store.
5.	96 Allen st.	Shoe store.
6.	95 Orchard st.	Clock store.
7.	89 Essex st.	Barber shop.
8.	261 Broome st.	Tailor shop.
9.	75 Forsyth st.	Cigar store.
10.	70 Eldridge st.	Barber shop.
11.	60 Forsyth st.	Cigar store.
12.	91 Hester st.	Barber shop.
13.	27 Orchard st.	Cigar store.
14.	55 Hester st.	Barber shop.
15.	28 Ludlow st.	Barber shop.
16.	58 Canal st.	Barber shop.
17.	36 Bayard st.	Barber shop.
18.	32 Rivington st.	Cigar store.
19.	186 Eldridge st.	Shoe store.
20.	147 Ludlow st.	Cigar store.
21.	156 Rivington st.	Barber shop.
22.	196 Rivington st.	Cigar store.
23.	313 East Houston st.	Barber shop.
24.	215 Stanton st.	Barber shop.
25.	118 Pitt st.	Feed store.
26.	87 Columbia st.	Cigar store.
27.	127 Columbia st.	Barber shop.
28.	96 Columbia st.	Dry goods store.
29.	451 East Houston st.	Cigar store.
30.	318 Stanton st.	Barber shop.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	25 Ninth av.	Fancy store.
2.	638½ Hudson st.	Barber shop.
3.	842 Greenwich st.	Cigar store.
4.	85 and 87 Jane st.	Livery stable.
5.	768 Washington st.	Harness store.
6.	721 Washington st.	Druggist.
7.	135 Perry st.	Shoemaker.
8.	911 Hudson st.	Paint store.
9.	298 West 4th st.	Tailor store.
10.	570 Hudson st.	Barber shop.
11.	233 West 10th st.	Shoe store.
12.	264 West 11th st.	Livery stable.
13.	510 Hudson st.	Saddlery store.
14.	633 Washington st.	Cigar store.
15.	459 Hudson st.	Barber shop.
16.	472 Hudson st.	Barber shop.
17.	424 Hudson st.	Shoe store.
18.	6 Morton st.	Cigar store.
19.	24 Barrow st.	Paint store.
20.	259 Bleecker st.	Cigar store.
21.	143 Waverley place	Shoemaker.
22.	337 Bleecker st.	Shoemaker.
23.	33 Greenwich av.	Hardware.
24.	271 West 4th st.	Shoemaker.
25.	323 West 4th st.	Shoe store.
26.	88 Tenth av.	Barber shop.
27.	78 Ninth av.	Fancy store.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	16 Stanton st.	Cigar store.
2.	203 Allen st.	Barber shop.
3.	176 Ludlow st.	Cigar store.
4.	235 East Houston st.	Cigar store.
5.	254 East Houston st.	Cigar store.
6.	9 First av.	Barber shop.
7.	103 Second st.	Barber shop.
8.	13 First av.	Cigar store.
9.	78 Third st.	Stationery store.
10.	128 East 4th st.	Barber shop.
11.	35 Avenue A.	Barber shop.
12.	24 Avenue A.	Cigar store.
13.	155 Third st.	Flower store.
14.	189 East 4th st.	Cigar store.
15.	400½ Fifth st.	Club-room.
16.	115 East 4th st.	Barber shop.
17.	342 Sixth st.	Cigar store.
18.	429 Fifth st.	Candy store.
19.	508 Sixth st.	Barber shop.
20.	100 Avenue A.	Tailor shop.
21.	433 Sixth st.	Barber shop.
22.	109 First av.	Tailor shop.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	232 Sixth av.	Locksmith shop.
2.	22 East 18th st.	Harness shop.
3.	54 West 19th st.	Livery stable.
4.	29 East 18th st.	Barber shop.
5.	58½ West 24th st.	Plumber shop.
6.	44 East 23d st.	Tailor shop.
7.	408 Sixth av.	Cigar store.
8.	50 East 26th st.	Livery stable.
9.	460 Sixth av.	Cigar store.
10.	19 West 28th st.	Tailor shop.
11.	297 Seventh av.	Plumber shop.
12.	290 Seventh av.	Cigar store.
13.	284 Ninth av.	Cigar store.
14.	327 Seventh av.	Hay and feed store.
15.	232 West 28th st.	Shoe shop.
16.	304 West 29th st.	Carpenter shop.
17.	211 West 28th st.	Meat market.
18.	156 West 30th st.	Barber shop.
19.	255 West 29th st.	Cigar store.
20.	344 Ninth av.	Cigar store.
21.	303 West 30th st.	Plumber shop.
22.	256 West 31st st.	Tailor store.
23.	256 West 32d st.	Plumber shop.
24.	507 Sixth av.	Confectionery store.
25.	54 West 30th st.	Tailor shop.
26.	1210 Broadway	Cigar store.
27.	64 West 33d st.	Real estate office.
28.	69 West 35th st.	Tailor shop.
29.	638 Sixth av.	Barber shop.
30.	666 Sixth av.	Tailor store.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	604 East 14th st.	Cigar store.
2.	635 East 12th st.	Candy store.
3.	194 Avenue C.	Barber shop.
4.	168 Avenue C.	Barber shop.
5.	410 East 10th st.	Cigar store.
6.	143 Avenue B.	Cigar store.
7.	138 Avenue C.	Furniture store.
8.	329 East 8th st.	Cigar store.
9.	100 Avenue D.	Cigar store.
10.	342 East 8th st.	Fish market.
11.	723 East 6th st.	Shoe store.
12.	81 Avenue C.	Cigar store.
13.	703 East 5th st.	Barber shop.
14.	295 East 4th st.	Barber shop.
15.	60 Avenue C.	Cigar store.
16.	32 Avenue D.	Cigar store.
17.	298 East 4th st.	Cigar store.
18.	432 East Houston st.	Cigar store.
19.	27 Avenue B.	Cigar store.
20.	154 Lewis st.	Cigar store.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	245 Tenth av.	Harness shop.
2.	169 Tenth av.	Coal office.
3.	115 Ninth av.	Fancy store.
4.	167 Ninth av.	Shoe store.
5.	330 West 21st st.	Office.
6.	188 Ninth av.	Shoe shop.
7.	219 Ninth av.	Barber shop.
8.	216 Ninth av.	Milk store.
9.	229 Ninth av.	Cigar store.
10.	248 Ninth av.	Cigar store.
11.	364 West 19th st.	Shoe shop.
12.	94 Ninth av.	Shoe shop.
13.	267 West 17th st.	Shoe shop.
14.	250 West 19th st.	Candy store.
15.	194 Seventh av.	Shoe store.
16.	230 Seventh av.	Cigar store.
17.	264 Seventh av.	Cigar store.
18.	143 West 16th st.	Shoe store.
19.	129 West 19th st.	Plumber shop.
20.	105 West 20th st.	Shoe store.
21.	230 West 24th st.	Livery stable.
22.	265 Seventh av.	Barber shop.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	77 Fourth av.	Barber shop.
2.	123 First av.	Cigar store.
3.	137 First av.	Barber shop.
4.	33 Third av.	Tailor shop.
5.	344 East 11th st.	Barber shop.
6.	354 East 12th st.	Cigar store.
7.	350 East 13th st.	Oyster house.
8.	233 First av.	Cigar store.
9.	220 First av.	Barber shop.
10.	190 First av.	Barber shop.
11.	285 East 10th st.	Barber shop.
12.	140 First av.	Barber shop.
13.	176 Avenue A.	Cigar store.
14.	504 East 13th st.	Shoe store.
15.	506 East 14th st.	Undertaker's store.
16.	158 First av.	Barber shop.
17.	102 Avenue A.	Cigar store.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	305 Tenth av.	Cigar store.
2.	337 Tenth av.	Barber shop.
3.	417 Tenth av.	Candy store.
4.	465 Tenth av.	Shoe store.
5.	487 Tenth av.	Feed store.
6.	513 Tenth av.	Cigar store.
7.	418 West 39th st.	Milk store.
8.	488 Tenth av.	Milk store.
9.	417 West 35th st.	Shoe shop.
10.	415 West 32d st.	Undertaker.
11.	387 Ninth av.	Shoe shop.
12.	345 Ninth av.	Cigar store.
13.	299 Ninth av.	Plumber shop.
14.	528 Ninth av.	Cigar store.
15.	329 West 38th st.	Shoe shop.
16.	480 Ninth av.	Barber shop.
17.	440 Ninth av.	Barber shop.
18.	610 Eighth av.	Shoe store.
19.	492 Seventh av.	Barber shop.
20.	446 Seventh av.	Cigar store.
21.	438 Seventh av.	Cigar store.
22.	1374 Broadway	Undertaker's store.
23.	619 Sixth av.	Livery stable.
24.	417 Seventh av.	Cigar store.
25.	417 West 39th st.	Fancy store.
26.	416 Tenth av.	Barber shop.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	306 Avenue A.	Barber shop.
2.	289 Avenue B.	Barber shop.
3.	252 Avenue A.	Cigar store.
4.	246 First av.	Shoe store.
5.	264 First av.	Shoe store.
6.	269 Avenue A.	Tailor shop.
7.	296 First av.	Barber shop.
8.	312 First av.	Barber shop.
9.	338 First av.	Barber shop.
10.	352 First av.	Shoe store.
11.	384 First av.	Cigar store.
12.	399 First av.	Barber shop.
13.	369 First av.	Barber shop.
14.	355 First av.	Cigar store.
15.	351 East 18th st.	Stable.
16.	149 Third av.	Cigar store.
17.	213 Third av.	Shoe store.
18.	234 East 22d st.	Feed store.
19.	385 Second av.	Barber shop.
20.	327 Third av.	Coal office.
21.	25 Lexington av.	Stable.
22.	158 East 23d st.	Stable office.
23.	246 Third av.	Tailor.
24.	178 Third av.	Plumber shop.
25.	154½ Third av.	Shoe store.
26.	233 Avenue B.	Barber.
27.	428 Second av.	Plumber.
28.	448 Second av.	Cigar store.
29.	396 Second av.	Cigar store.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	157 West 41st st.	Plumber shop.
2.	240 West 41st st.	Shoe shop.
3.	319 West 41st st.	Candy store.
4.	553 Ninth av.	Cigar store.
5.	571 Ninth av.	Cigar store.
6.	558 Eleventh av.	Shoe store.
7.	533 West 43d st.	Candy store.
8.	610 Tenth av.	Barber shop.
9.	327 West 42d st.	Undertaker.
10.	690 Eighth av.	Cigar store.
11.	714 Eighth av.	Paper-hanging.
12.	639 Ninth av.	Harness shop.
13.	657 Ninth av.	Cigar store.
14.	300 West 47th st.	Real estate.
15.	1481 Broadway	Shoe store.
16.	671 Ninth av.	Jewelry store.
17.	687 Ninth av.	Cigar store.
18.	713 Ninth av.	Cigar store.
19.	1529 Broadway	Chair factory.
20.	720 Seventh av.	Barber shop.
21.	741 Seventh av.	Barber shop.
22.	767 Seventh av.	Cigar store.
23.	843 Eighth av.	Cigar store.
24.	751 Ninth av.	Hat store.
25.	787 Ninth av.	Cigar store.
26.	786 Seventh av.	Cigar store.
27.	802 Tenth av.	Barber shop.
28.	893 Eighth av.	Furniture store.
29.	439 West 54th st.	Grocery store.
30.	914 Eighth av.	Undertaker's store.
31.	706 Ninth av.	Undertaker's store.
32.	754 Tenth av.	Cigar store.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	472 Second av.	Barber shop.
2.	389 Third av.	Feed store.
3.	209 East 28th st.	Barber shop.
4.	425 Third av.	Undertaker's store.
5.	530 Second av.	Tailor store.
6.	554 Second av.	Barber shop.
7.	212 East 31st st.	Tailor shop.
8.	566 Second av.	Grocery store.
9.	594 Second av.	Barber shop.
10.	485 Third av.	Bakery.
11.	614 Second av.	Cigar store.
12.	304 East 35th st.	Barber shop.
13.	519 Third av.	Cigar store.
14.	311 East 35th st.	Grocery store.
15.	547 Third av.	Cigar store.
16.	563 Third av.	Clothing store.
17.	591 Third av.	Plumber shop.
18.	609 Third av.	Shoe store.
19.	582 Third av.	Paint store.
20.	554 Third av.	Real estate office.
21.	165 East 35th st.	Livery stable.
22.	474 Third av.	Cigar store.
23.	469 Fourth av.	Shoe store.
24.	466 Third av.	Butter store.
25.	399 Fourth av.	Shoe store.
26.	136 East 28th st.	Shoe store.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	King's Bridge road and 182d st.	Nursery for children
2.	10th av., between 158th and 159th sts.	Tailor store
3.	10th av., between 153d and 154th sts.	Tin store.
4.	East side Broadway, between 131st and 132d sts.	Undertaker's store
5.	North side Lawrence st., between 10th av. and Broadway	Candy store
6.	North side 111th st., between 10th and 11th avs.	Furniture store
7.	Broadway, between 99th and 100th sts.	Private house
8.	Broadway, between 97th and 98th sts.	Private house
9.	84th st., between 10th av. and Boulevard	Private house
10.	Boulevard, between 68th and 69th sts.	Unoccupied
11.	10th av., between 65th and 66th sts.	Unoccupied
12.	945 Ninth av.	Cigar store
13.	993 Eighth av.	Cigar store
14.	851 Ninth av.	Shoe store
15.	1023 Sixth av.	Harness shop

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as.
1.	778½ Sixth av.	Plumber shop.
2.	521 and 523 Fifth av.	Boarding stables.
3.	625 Third av.	Cigar store.
4.	794 Second av.	Cigar store.
5.	789 Second av.	Tailor store.
6.	666 Third av.	Shoe shop.
7.	712 Third av.	Cigar store.
8.	812 Second av.	Candy store.
9.	733 Third av.	Cigar store.
10.	882 Sixth av.	Cigar store.
11.	748 Third av.	News depot.
12.	810 Third av.	Barber shop.
13.	866 Second av.	Candy store.
14.	896 Second av.	Barber shop.
15.	787 Third av.	Cigar store.
16.	803 Third av.	Cigar store.
17.	170 East 51st st.	Shoe shop.
18.	932 First av.	Shoe shop.
19.	986 Second av.	Shoe store.
20.	993 First av.	Cigar store.
21.	203 East 52d st.	Barber shop.
22.	868 Third av.	Cigar store.
23.	1041 Second av.	Cigar store.
24.	934 Sixth av.	Barber shop.
25.	984 Sixth av.	Tailor shop.
26.	160 East 57th st.	Law office.
27.	1008 First av.	Cigar store.
28.	1097 Second av.	Tailor shop.
29.	1090 Second av.	Tailor shop.
30.	1104½ Second av.	Barber shop.
31.	1004 Third av.	Cigar store.
32.	1155 Second av.	Cigar store.
33.	1062 Third av.	Cigar store.
34.	1167 Second av.	Tailor store.
35.	1170 Second av.	Candy store.
36.	1252 Second av.	Shoe store.
37.	1096 Third av.	News depot.
38.	225 East 46th st.	Shoe store.
39.	41 West 45th st.	Tailor shop.
40.	833 Third av.	Cigar store.
41.	927 Fourth av.	Tailor shop.
42.	1129 Second av.	Shoe shop.
43.	1130 Second av.	Harness shop.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	1282 Third av.	Carpenter shop.
2.	1227 Third av.	Barber shop.
3.	1336 Third av.	Real estate office.
4.	1413 Second av.	Shoe store.
5.	1433 Second av.	Boot and shoe store.
6.	1484 Second av.	Paint store.
7.	182 East 78th st.	Tailor store.
8.	1534 Second av.	Tailor shop.
9.	1432 Third av.	Barber shop.
10.	1575 Second av.	Cigar store.
11.	1478 Third av.	Jewelry store.
12.	1644 Second av.	Bakery.
13.	1544 Third av.	Bakery.
14.	1596 Third av.	Fancy store.
15.	1561 Third av.	Confectionery.
16.	1640 Third av.	Barber shop.
17.	1721 Third av.	Grocery.
18.	1891 Third av.	Cigar store.
19.	1977 Third av.	Barber shop.
20.	2000 Third av.	Dry-goods store.
21.	2040 Third av.	Real estate office.
22.	2041 Third av.	Real estate office.
23.	2068 Third av.	Shoe store.
24.	2237 Second av.	Stationery.
25.	178 East 116th st.	Butcher shop.
26.	2253 Second av.	Shoe store.
27.	2152 Third av.	Barber shop.
28.	2177 Third av.	Furniture.
29.	2214 Third av.	Paint store.
30.	West side First av., between 121st and 122d sts.	Toy store.
31.	2251½ Third av.	Cigar store.
32.	188 East 123d st.	Express office.
33.	2347 Third av.	Shoe store.
34.	14 West 125th st.	Candy store.
35.	2381 Fourth av., corner 129th st.	Paint store.
36.	2372 Fourth av.	Tailor shop.
37.	West side Fourth av., between 132d and 133d sts.	Bakery.
38.	1343 Third av.	Crockery store.
39.	1645 Second av.	Cigar store.
40.	2153 Second av.	Dry-goods store.
41.	222 East 121st st.	Cigar store.
42.	South-west corner 125th st. and 4th av.	Plumbing shop.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	Third av., east side, between 139th and 140th sts.	Cigar store.
2.	Third av., east side, between 144th and 145th sts.	Cigar store.
3.	South-west corner 3d av. and 142d st.	Real estate office.
4.	Third av., west side, between 148th and 149th sts.	Plumber shop.
5.	Third av., west side, between 155th and 156th sts.	Vacant; will be variety store.
6.	Westchester av., north-west side, between Retreat and Brook avs.	Sunday-school building.
7.	South-west corner 3d av. and 159th st.	Barber shop.
8.	West side Washington av., between 164th and 165th sts.	Barber shop.
9.	South side 167th st., between Washington and Railroad avs.	Store.
10.	Third av., east side, between 169th and 170th sts.	Milk depot.
11.	West side Railroad av., opposite 106th st.	Feed store.
12.	Devoe st., north side, near Ogden av., High Bridge.	Public hall.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

	Location.	Occupied as
1.	West Farms, north-west corner Main and Cross sts.	Unoccupied.
2.	West Farms, Main st., near Samuel	Unoccupied.
3.	Railroad av., near Mott st.	Paint store.
4.	Morris st., between Slocum av. and Avenue A.	Bakery.
5.	Fordham, corner King's Bridge road and Pelham av.	Barber shop.
6.	In building 100 feet from King's Bridge road	Unoccupied.
7.	At Mosholu Temperance Hall, on Broadway.	

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Oct. 12
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Oct. 21

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; HUELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCYTHIA....WED., Oct. 6 | BOTHNIA....WED., Oct. 20
*RUSSIA....WED., Oct. 13 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Oct. 27

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, 1875.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 12:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 6 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 5:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING..........Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..........Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..........Oct. 19, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA..........Oct. 26, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........Nov. 2, at 7:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN..........Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

OHIO..........Oct. 7 | PENNSYLVANIA...Oct. 28
ILLINOIS..........Oct. 14 | INDIANA..........Nov. 4
*KENILWORTH....Oct. 21 | *CITY OF BRISTOL.Nov. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Oct. 9, at noon
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Oct. 16
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez..........Saturday, Oct. 30
AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........Saturday, Nov. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE..........THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Oct. 9, 12 M. | The Queen, Oct. 23, 1 P. M.
Egypt, Oct. 16, 3 P. M. | Spain, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL..........Sat., Oct. 9 | MAIN..........Sat., Oct. 23
DONAU..........Sat., Oct. 16 | RHEIN..........Sat., Oct. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 53 North River, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 6
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Oct. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 3

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80: return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA..........SATURDAY, Oct. 9, 1 P. M.
CALIFORNIA..........SATURDAY, Oct. 16, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Oct. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

*CITY OF GALVESTON, Capt. EVANS, SATURDAY, Oct. 9, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.

Steam-ship COLON..........Friday, Oct. 15, at 12 M. touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..........Monday, Nov. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS,
Steam-ship VASCO DE GAMA..........Saturday, Oct. 9

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Oct. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Oct. 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Oct. 14

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Oct. 5

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 9 and Oct. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO..........Oct. 9 | HINDOO..........Nov. 3
COLOMBO..........Oct. 20 | NAVARINO..........Nov. 17

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGE W. CLYDE..........Tuesday, Oct. 5
MERCEDITA..........Thursday, Oct. 7
CHARLESTON..........Saturday, Oct. 9

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.---Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, ASPINWALL, and PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ANDES..........Oct. 13.

FOR JAMAICA and HAYTI:

ATLAS..........——.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 7, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

LOW FARE! LOW FARE!

On and after Oct. 1, GREAT REDUCTION in fare by People's Line Steam-boats to Albany, the North and West, with comfortable state-rooms warmed by steam-pipes.

First-class passage only $1.
Passage and berth, $1 50.
Deck passage, 50 cents.

Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 5. 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 5. 11:30 A. M.
Wed'day, Oct. 6. 7:30 A. M.	Wed'day, Oct. 6. 11:30 A. M.
Thurs., Oct. 7. 8:00 A. M.	Thurs., Oct. 7. 12:30 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 8. 9:00 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 8. 1:30 P. M.
Sat'day, Oct. 9. 2:00 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 11. 12:30 P. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 12 2:00 P. M.	

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR Troy and all points North and West—low fare.

First-class passage with cabin berth..........$1 00
First-class passage with stateroom berth..........2 00
Deck passage..........25

The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL, leave DAILY (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 49, North River, (foot Leroy st.) Fare Sunday evenings, first-class, $1 50.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS FUNK and EPHRAIM R. STEINHARDT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Ephraim R. Steinhardt, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-fifth day of October, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 28th September, 1875.

o5-1aw3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD F. REQUA, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Leonard F. Requa, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of October, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1875.

o5-1aw3wT* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY.—In the matter of JOHN ARNOLD and GOTTFRIED GAERTNER, bankrupts.—John Arnold, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the nineteenth day of October, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

s28-1aw3wTu* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

NO. 5,121.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN ROWE, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the fourth day of October, A. D. 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Edwin Rowe, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.

o5-1aw3wTu* FRANCIS SCHELL, Assignee.

IN THE MATTER OF REUBEN W. HOWES and CHARLES A. MACY, bankrupts.—Pursuant to an order of United States District Court in Bankruptcy, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1875, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, a number of promissory notes, drafts, book debts, and open accounts against various parties, bonds, stocks, and other personal property belonging to the estate of said Reuben Howes and Charles A. Macy in bankruptcy.—Dated New-York Oct. 4, 1875.

o4-1aw3wM J. NELSON TAPPAN, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE H. BOSCH, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
s21-1aw3wTu* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF New-York.—At the City of New-York the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN P. SON, of the City, County, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

EGBERT DEMING, Assignee, &c.,
s21-1aw-3wT* No. 150 Broadway, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALAXANDER McKENZIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Alice J. Jones, No. 100 West Fifty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1875.

JANE McKENZIE,
ALICE J. JONES, } Executrixes.
my11-1aw6mTu

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.
For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Oct. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:15, 7:45, 8, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M., 12:45, 1, 2, 2:45, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN BEACH.
Passenger station foot of Liberty st., North River.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 4, 1875.

FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York for Long Branch at 6:40, 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 4:15, 5:30 P. M.

Leave New-York for Ocean Grove at 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 4:15 P. M.

For Ocean Beach at 9:15 A. M., 12 M.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean Beach at 12:15, 4 P. M.
Leave Ocean Grove at 7:55 A. M., 12:26, 4:08 P. M.
Leave Long Branch at 6:55, 8:15 A. M., 12:50, 2:20, 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Amboy at 7:47, 9:03 A. M., 1:40, 4, 5:20 P. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 26, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

COMMENCING OCT. 4, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector st., 10:40 A. M., for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.; 4:00 P. M. for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, &c.

WM. S. SNEEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low down grates for either hard or soft coal, or wood, with our celebrated dumping and shaking attachment.

Old grates altered to low, or half-low down andirons. Gas logs, screens, shovels, tongs, &c., in large variety. Send for catalogue and price list. Liberal discount to the trade.

CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO.,
No. 368 Canal st., N. Y.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

300 MARBLEIZED AND MARBLE MANTELS, new designs, from $12 upward, closing out at a great reduction for cash; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., New-York.

RETAIL.

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF TRIMMED HATS
ON
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, 1875.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

BOYS' SUITS - - - - - - -
CHILDREN'S SUITS - - - - - - -
LADIES' SUITS, CLOAKS, &c. - - -
OPENS WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.

GRAND ST. CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning. Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)
T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.
Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year begins Sept. 13, 1875.
Circulars at bookstores and at the institute.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.
Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.
School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27,
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.
Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.
A separate department for young boys.
Dr. Irving's classes for the study of the English language, literature, and the fine arts will begin
THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.—Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and Industrial Institution for Young Gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge road, former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq. 21st year. Nine resident Professors. Will reopen Sept. 16. For circulars, apply to G. Lespinasse, 3 Pine st., or on application at the institute, Station M; also at the U. S. School and College Directory, Domestic Building. V. PREVOST, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost.

MISS SPRING'S
English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association,) will reopen Sept. 29 at No. 121 East 36th st., near Park av. A separate department for little girls and boys, to which special attention will be given. Circulars can be had at any time by applying at No. 121 East 36th st.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Archer place, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., (on the Hudson,) will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Board and tuition in English and Latin per year, $360. Delightfully located on the east bank of the Hudson, twenty miles from New-York City. For circulars address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, JR., No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

HOME SCHOOL AT CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own. Every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development. Pupils can remain the entire year.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry. Latin conversation. Physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st
Mrs. SYLVANUS REED'S SCHOOL,
OPENS, SEPT. 30; KINDERGARTEN, OCT. 5.
Ladies wishing to join the classes of Prof. Nairne in belles-lettres and of Dr. Labberton, in history, will apply at once.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—THE RIVERSIDE Institute thoroughly educates twenty young ladies; home culture; advantages unsurpassed; superb residence. Terms $400 to $500, and no extras. Opens Sept. 22. References, the Nyack clergy and Commodore Wm. Voorhis.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th av., New-York,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30. The lecture season will commence Oct. 7, from 4 to 5 in the afternoon. The school omnibus will call for pupils.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,
Stamford, Conn. Established 31 years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; for boarding-school purposes, the situation is unrivaled; re-opens Sept. 13.
JAMES BETTS, WM. JAMES BETTS, Principals.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

MRS. WILLIAMES, assisted BY MISS CRUTTENDEN, announces the EIGHTEENTH YEAR of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN WILL OPEN A primary and preparatory school, (English, French, and German,) for girls Sept. 28 at No. 68 West 36th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Mrs. Green will be at home after Sept. 14.

WANTED.—TWO LITTLE GIRLS TO BOARD IN the country; distance twelve miles; instruction in French, German, music; terms moderate. Address HOME, No. 1,238 Broadway.

BOY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL,
DOWNINGTOWN, CHESTER COUNTY, PENN.
First-class New-York references. Send for a catalogue.
F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

FROST JOHNSON'S ART SCHOOL.
Studio now ready for the reception of pupils, No. 35 Association Hall; the Painting Class will commence at once.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS M. E. PERKINS, A graduate of Mrs. Kraus-Boelte's training class, will reopen her Kindergarten at No. 116 Waverley place, MONDAY, Oct. 4.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical, Mathematical School for Boys will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 908 6th av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

NO. 131 WEST 43D ST., NEW-YORK.
Dr. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Reopens Sept. 20, 1875.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 20. TWENTIETH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior.	**Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced.	**Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly.	**Pupils**—Manly.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well-known names of last-year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

10—John Auchincloss.	9—John Brooks.
11—Henry M. Alexander.	8—Benjamin Curtis.
11—Henry Day.	8—Parker Handy.
9—John S. Boyd.	8—Calvin E. Knox.

Nearly all have had sons fitted for college.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.
A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.
Single rooms for those who apply in time.
The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.
Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

YALE SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS.
YALE COLLEGE, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
Course of instruction covering three years. First year, drawing from the antique and from life: perspective. Second year, drawing from life: elementary studies in painting; anatomy. Third year, painting from life: composition; theory and history of art. Full courses of lectures provided in addition to the technical discipline of the studios. The school is open to both sexes. Send for circular. Address JOHN F. WEIR, Director.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 6. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1: a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st. near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

MARGUERITE INSTITUTE.
MRS. E. F. WAIT'S
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Little Girls,
No. 13 East 46th st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Courses in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Natural History, Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
Examinations for admission Sept. 28; opens Oct. 4. For catalogues address C. F. CHANDLER, 49th st., corner 4th av.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH,
Successors to
MISS HINSDALE,
Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German family school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Principal of Musical Department, Miss Louise Eckstein, the eminent English pianiste. Address Merview Home Academy, Babylon, Long Island.

MISS McINTOSH ASKS THE ATTENTION of parents to her Home Classes for Young Ladies, who, desiring a thorough English culture, are yet unable to give so many hours to study as are demanded by an ordinary school course. For further information apply to Miss McINTOSH, No. 138 East 19th st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
FOUNDED A. D. 1820.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av.,
(Late No. 101 West 14th st.)
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.
A select English and Classical Day School for Boys, with primary department. Session begins Sept. 20.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.
Boys and young gentlemen carefully trained for college and for business. Refers to Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Hon. Abram Hewitt, and others. Send for circular.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children.
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to following patrons:

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby,	Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet,
Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock,	Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss,
Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith,	Rev. Dr. Thos. S. Hastings,
Rev. Dr. H. D. Gause,	Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—English, Classics, French, German, Botany, Gymnasium. As having many years' experience of this school may be mentioned: Wm. Adams, John E. Burrill, F. J. Bumstead, M. D.; Henry Drisler, LL. D.; John H. Iselin, Judge Wm. Mitchell.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARATORY school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Suitable for any college. Reference to parents of scholars, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c. No. 115 East 26th st.

MISS PEGRAM'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR young ladies and children will begin the 30th September. For circulars apply at No. 178 Madison av.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, **No. 13 East 31st st.**

MRS. LEVERETT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children re-opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29. No. 32 West 18th st.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 1,193 Broadway. The Principal can be seen at the rooms after Sept. 13.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN and private instruction. Circulars sent. Thos. S. Ash, 17 E. 16th st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av.
Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements.
Prospectus sent on application.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
No. 52 West 47th st., New-York, will reopen
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1875.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' ENGLISH, French, and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 23 West 48th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MADISON AV., BETWEEN 83D AND 84TH STS.—French, English, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Terms moderate.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.—NUMBER limited; terms moderate. Apply to JAMES M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway, or Rev. R. BOLTON, Principal, Lewisboro', Westchester County, N. Y.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A thorough Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 1,481 Broadway, corner 45th st.; commences its eleventh year, Sept. 14. Send for circular.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING Water Colors, and Oil Painting. 67 University place (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—Opens Sept. 8, 1875. New Gymnasium. $400 per year. Address Messrs. WRIGHT & DONALD.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

MR. CORNWALL'S
English, French, and Classical School for Boys, No. 1,267 Broadway will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

MISS H. B. SMITH, NO. 208 WEST 43D ST., will resume her lessons with young ladies Oct. 7, 1875, in classes or singly.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., reopens Sept. 22.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL Drawing. Prof. A. COLIN, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 YOUNG BOYS. ($250.) E. HINDS' Institute, Hempstead, L. I.

MISS S. M. ROGERS will reopen her school, Lexington av., south-east corner 37th st., Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE, PARIS and Berlin,) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WITH TEN YEARS' experience, desires a position as visiting teacher; all English branches, French, and German, acquired in Paris and Germany; also music for the most advanced pupils; New-York or Brooklyn. Address Miss A., No. 1,238 Broadway.

A LADY GRADUATE, TEACHING PIANO, German and the English branches, desires board in a respectable family where tuition would be received in payment; also desires a few more private pupils. Address M. G. P., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for college, (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing Pupils directed. *Teachers* state qualifications and references. Call or address "AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION," No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

CHILDREN'S VISITING GOVERNESS.—A lady who has taught for six years in one family will instruct young children at their parents' residence; is authorized to refer to Mr. JOHN J. CISCO, No. 59 Wall st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, teacher of great experience, wishes few additional scholars in German, private or in classes. Address PLATO, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A NORTH GERMAN lady (diplomée) wishes some more pupils for German, French, all English branches and first-class music; seventy-five cents a lesson. Mlle. HEATON-RUDOLPH, No. 1,380 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY experienced in training children and successful in advancing grown pupils has morning hours. Address Dublin, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG LADY OF FRENCH PROTESTANT family wishes to teach English, French, and music to children under thirteen; speaks French fluently. Address Mlle. K. G. H., No. 230 5th av.

A YOUNG LADY FROM THE NORTH OF Germany gives lessons to ladies for thirty cents. Address BERLIN, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT FOR morning hours in a family or school for English and music; highest references. Address W. E., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

L. COURCHET,
PROFESSOR OF FRENCH LANGUAGE,
No. 54 Wayne st., Jersey City, N. J.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHING ENGLISH, French, and music, would like a position as visiting governess. Address M. H., No. 212 East 37th st.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, German, and drawing. Address PROFESSOR, Post Office Box No. 4,001, New-York.

TEACHERS supplied with schools, and schools and families with teachers, at the Educational Bureau, 27 Union square. ANNA RANDALL-DIEHL, Manager.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 23 WEST 20TH ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished sunny front rooms, with superior table, to let to a gentleman and his wife; also two single rooms, suitable for single gentleman or gentleman and his wife.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE, LARGE SECond-story front alcove room, with first-class board, in private family; also room for single gentleman; all conveniences; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS en suite or singly; flats, with private table, on 5th and Madison avs. Every house personally inspected at No. 588 6th av.

HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS table can be obtained at No. 155 Madison av. for families or single gentlemen; reasonable prices.

NO. 150 EAST 27TH ST.—A LARGE, WELL FURnished room, with board, second story, front; very desirable for two gentlemen.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable suites of rooms to let, without board, or with private table; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 63 WEST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., nicely furnished rooms for families and gentlemen, with first-class board; also table board.

NO. 40 CLINTON PLACE.—TO LET, ELEgantly and newly furnished rooms, with first-class board, for families or gentlemen; terms moderate.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN can find excellent board in the most desirable part of the City by calling at No. 33 West 45th st.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Handsome large rooms, with board, for $20; hall rooms, $7, $8, and $9.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—ONE SUITE OF ROOMS to rent, with private table; also, one without.

5TH AV., NO. 330.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms to rent with private table.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—ROOMS ON THIRD floor, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 27 WEST 33D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board; second floor.

THREE ROOMS ON THE PARLOR FLOOR to let, with board, at No. 128 East 23d st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING ON MURRAY HILL, convenient to stages and cars, will let a second floor, with private table; the floor consists of a large bedroom and parlor, with dining-room, dressing-room, and closets; the rooms are well furnished and in every way desirable; nice room could be had on floor above if required. Address P. H., Box 116 *Times* Office.

MR. LACHENMEYER, FORMERLY OF Grand Hotel, having taken house No. 19 West 26th st., nearly opposite St. James Hotel, can accommodate one or two families with elegantly furnished rooms (connecting if desired), and board and attendance equal to any first-class hotel.

FIFTH AV., NO. 91.—SECOND FLOOR front rooms, with private bath; also, rooms en suite or singly. This house is handsome, commodious, and elegantly furnished. Billiard room. Breakfast to order till 10; dinner at 6 every day; men waiters; French cooking; references.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 23 WAVERLEY PLACE.—THE LARGE Post Mansion is being fitted for a first-class boarding-house. Parties may obtain large or small suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without private table. A number of single rooms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 73, CORNER 15TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished apartments, with or without private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 135 MADISON AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 31ST ST.—Two handsomely-furnished floors, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; unexceptionable reference given and required.

NO. 29 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—Fine suite of rooms on third floor front; also other rooms suitable for first-class families and gentlemen; table first-class; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81., NEAR 16TH ST.—M. E. GAGE.—Handsomely-furnished and commodious suites of rooms; private table or table d'hote; also separate rooms; location, appointments, and table first-class; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A large second story sunny front room, also medium-sized third story front room, with board; grates and closets in both rooms; terms moderate; references. No. 280 4th av.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished second story room; a pleasant suite on third floor, en suite or singly, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with excellent board; also, a hall room with closet.

NO. 21 WEST 31ST ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with board, on second floor, back; also newly-furnished top floor, front; table boarders taken; references exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY offers large, handsome suite of either three or four rooms; bath and private table, if preferred; also two small rooms communicating; references.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS TO RENT, with board; also other rooms, en suite or singly. Private table if desired. References exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, FIVE DOORS WEST of Broadway; reception room, with bed-room; also front parlor elegantly furnished; breakfast if desired; first-class conveniences.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—TWO SUITES, ONE of three, the other of four, light, large, and handsomely furnished rooms, with or without private table; moderate terms; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE floors, newly and handsomely furnished; first-class table and attendance; private baths, &c.; reasonable terms; small family, adults.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of apartments on second floor; also one smaller suite; private table; references.

A FAMILY OF FIVE OR SIX PERSONS CAN find very superior accommodations at No. 217 West 45th st.; private parlor, private table, on parlor floor; no other boarders.

A FLOOR OF THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, bath, &c., to let, with private table, to a family willing to pay for superior accommodations. No. 46 Irving place, opposite Westminster Hotel.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms, large and pleasant, second floor, front, to let to gentlemen, without board; open grate and heater; use of bath; breakfast served in room if desired.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR Madison square.—Two elegantly furnished suites of rooms; parlor and second, with private table; house strictly first-class. Mrs. ROBERTSON.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE of rooms to let, with board, third floor, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; best references given and required.

GRAMERCY PARK.—FIRST AND SECOND floors, elegantly furnished, with first-class board; private table if desired; best references. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

NO. 114 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR CLARENDON Hotel and within one block of Broadway; desirable rooms on second floor; also hall room on third floor; with board. References.

IN A FRENCH TEACHER'S FAMILY—FOUR young men can find rooms and board; French conversation free. Apply to C. FABREGOU, No. 218 West 47th st. Private lessons.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WEST 48TH ST. will rent a suite of rooms with board, furnished or unfurnished; very desirable location, No. 53. References exchanged.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE—TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy park, four light rooms, on second floor, with private table; also, fourth floor rooms and elegant parlor extension.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, in a small family, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, a large front room with alcove; also a room for a gentleman.

NO. 30 EAST 20TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished; private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table, or without board; references.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—SECOND STORY OF three or four rooms, with or without private table, for family willing to pay for first-class accommodations; references. A suite of rooms No. 46 West 51st st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with board for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 47 West 22d st.

ON 5TH AV.—PARLOR FLOOR AND OTHER rooms, with or without private table; references exchanged. Apply to occupant and owner, No. 299 5th av.

ONE OR TWO HANDSOME ROOMS AND board with a small family to a gentleman and wife or gentleman; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST.—FOUR DOORS west of Broadway, an entire second floor, elegantly furnished, with private table; also, one smaller suite; references.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., WEST, NO. 175, SECOND DOOR EAST FROM BROADWAY.—Second floor to let with board, en suite or singly; private table if desired; references exchanged.

TWO SINGLE ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, to gentlemen desiring a refined home. No. 61 West 17th st.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST., THREE LARGE rooms on second floor; with or without private table; also, hall room on third floor.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—LARGE RECEPTION and bedroom, parlor and bedroom, parlor floor; upper rooms with board.

NO. 29 WEST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms on second floor to let with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

NO. 53 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsome suites of rooms to let, with board, for gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; references.

NO. 20 EAST 22D ST.
Furnished rooms, with board,
for families and single gentlemen.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—SPACIOUS AND commodious front and sunny rooms, with board, at general or private table; references.

ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY.—FINE ACcommodation, with board. No. 36 West 31st st.; highest references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO NEW AND HANDsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 13 PARK AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED second story alcove room; also, one or two other rooms, with board; references.

PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, No. 17 East 37th st., with board; also rooms on fourth floor; references exchanged.

NO. 308 EAST 14TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS en suite or single, with board; references; also table boarders; terms moderate.

NO. 158 WEST 45TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms and board, comforts and appointments of a private family.

NO. 240 WEST 23D ST.—BEAUTIFULLY-furnished rooms on second floor, with or without board, to gentlemen; terms reasonable; reference.

SUPERIOR ROOMS AND BOARD FOR THE Winter; but few boarders taken. No. 116 West 45th st. Mrs. MILLER.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST ST.—Large, elegant apartments, en suite, with private table; references exchanged.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable rooms, newly furnished, single or en suite, with board, for first-class parties.

FIFTH AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS TO rent with board; also, single rooms, at No 1 East 17th st.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house desire to let some pleasant rooms with excellent board; references exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, NEAR Elevated Railway, at No. 432 West 23d st.; references exchanged.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TITIENS CONCERTS. OCT. 6.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, OCT. 6,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
Entire change of programme.
MLLE. TERESA TITIENS WILL SING
1. ARIA, "Mighty Kings" .... Handel
2. GRAND ARIA, "Euryanthe" .... Weber
3. "Il Bacio Waltz," originally composed and dedicated to Mlle. Titiens by .... Arditi
MME. ARABELLA GODDARD WILL PLAY
CONCERTO .... by .... Mendelssohn
GRAND FANTASIA, "Erin," introducing "My Lodging is on the Cold Ground," "The Minstrel Boy," and other Irish national airs, composed expressly for Mme. Goddard by.... Sir Jules Benedict
First appearance of the Cuban Prima Donna,
SOFIA ADAN DE PICHARDO,
Mr. TOM KARL and H. A. BISCHOFF,
Signor CARLO ORLANDINI, M. EMILE SAURET.
GRAND ORCHESTRA—Conductor..... MAX MARETZEK
Piano Accompanist.................. GEO. W. COLBY
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 8—THIRD CONCERT.
SATURDAY, Oct. 9—GRAND MATINEE.
MONDAY, Oct. 11—FOURTH CONCERT.
General admission, $1; admission to second balcony, 50 cents; reserved seats, $2 and $3, according to location; second balcony reserved seats at $1 each.
Seats can be secured at Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.............................. Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager................................. Mr. A. M. PALMER
RENEWED SUCCESS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
in
MAGNIFICENT STYLE,
with new scenes by MARSTON, new furniture, costumes, and appointments, the brilliant success of this house in 1874, Feuillet and Boucicault's comedy,
LED ASTRAY,
Given with its
GREAT ORIGINAL CAST,
embracing the following favorite names: Misses ROSE EYTINGE, FANNY MORANT, KATE CLAXTON, Mrs. MARY WILKINS, BLANCHE GREY, ANNA BROWN, and Messrs. CHARLES R. THORNE, JR., STUART ROBSON, EDWARD ARNOTT, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, H. W. MONTGOMERY, W. H. WILDER, and W. L. QUIGLEY.
SATURDAY, Oct. 9, first LED ASTRAY Matinée.
Seats secured ten days in advance.

PARK THEATRE. NO FREE LIST.
Broadway and 22d st.
FIFTH WEEK
of the
GREAT SUCCESS
of
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
In Woolf's humorous, contemporaneous satire,
"MIGHTY DOLLAR."
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

TONY PASTOR'S
METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
TONY PASTOR............ Sole Proprietor and Manager
E. G. BROWNE.................................. Treasurer
GRAND OPENING MONDAY, Oct. 4, of
TONY PASTOR
AND HIS COMPANY OF CELEBRATED ARTISTS!
Brilliant array of
TALENT, NOVELTY, AND VARIETY.
THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE AMUSEMENT!
Superior claims to Patronage; Splendid Locality; Beautiful Auditorium, and the finest Company of Original Humorists and Vocalists ever seen together.
TONY PASTOR!
AMERICA'S OWN COMIC VOCALIST,
in a variety of new songs, &c.
MATINEES TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 2 o'clock P. M.
Popular prices, $1, 50 cents and 25 cents.
Saturday, Oct. 2, box-office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE.. Manager
The best company in America. The GREAT CARLO FAMILY, Messrs. J. W. McANDREWS, J. K. BUCKLEY, J. M. TURNER, PAT ROONEY, JOHN HART, M. O. REARDON, WM. WEST, JOHN QUEEN, HARPER and STANSILL, GEO. S. KNIGHT, WASH NORTON, BLAND HOLT, JAS. VINCENT, THE WORRELL SISTERS, Misses Adah Richmond, Ida Greenfield, Lina Edwin, Julie Coventry, etc. etc. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

MR. J. N. PATTISON, THE EMINENT PIANIST'S FIRST LECTURE AND PIANO RECITAL,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 5, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Subject,
MUSIC AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE GREAT MASTERS.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Tickets can be had at the music stores, Gourlay's bookstore, under the Hall, and ticket office, 33 Union square.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 1 LIVINGSTON PLACE AND EAST 15TH ST.—The public are respectfully invited to attend the opening exercises of the Session of 1875-6 of this College, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1875, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., Secretary.

MAX MARETZEK, THE RENOWNED CONDUCTOR and OPERATIC DIRECTOR is now daily at the NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Demonico's.

BOARD WANTED.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR, residing on the upper part of Lexington av., near Madison avenue cars, desire to make an arrangement (until next May) with a small family to take charge of the house, and board the occupants in lieu of the rent; an equitable arrangement will be made with the proper parties; references given and required. Address REFINEMENT, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF FOUR children and nurse want three rooms outside of the fashionable localities; lowest terms must be mentioned; best of references given and required. This will also apply to the country, in the immediate neighborhood. Address J. H. HUNT, No. 10 Broad st.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRED by a professional gentleman; a sitting-room and hall bedroom with southern exposure required; location preferred between 23d and 8th sts. and east of 7th av. Address M., Station D, giving terms and references.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; 30th st. up; west side preferred; in private family, or where but few boarders; terms must be moderate. Address STODDARD Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, two children of six and ten years, and nurse, a second or third floor, with board, in a quiet family and pleasant house, between 4th and 6th avs., and 40th and 55th sts. Address CLERICUS, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY, with full particulars, including terms.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with or without board, for three adults, near restaurant or hotel; references given and required. Address, stating terms, A. B., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A FURNISHED FLAT, OR PARLOR and two bedrooms, with board for three adults. Address, with description of rooms, location, and price, X., No. 115 Broadway, room No. 27.

BOARD WANTED FOR AN ELDERLY lady; price not to exceed $5 per week. Address ALCOTT, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE, FURNISHED, NEAR Harlem Bridge, in part payment for board of four adults. Address OWNER, Room No. 20, No. 7 Warren st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they desire, will let a few rooms furnished, in suites or singly, without board; location 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs. For particulars, address LANDLORD, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison av.; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also rooms for single gentlemen from $5 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, in the house.

A SUPERIOR SECOND FLOOR—ALSO, ONE room third floor, well furnished; private bath in each; to let to gentlemen, without meals; 21st st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A FURNISHED room, with board, between Broadway and Lexington av., 18th and 20th sts. Address, with full particulars, J. W., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor, en suite or singly, without board; private bath-room; suitable for a party of gentlemen. Apply at No. 135 West 21st st.

LARGE FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, elegantly furnished, heat and gas, without board, to two gentlemen; $20 per week. Apply at No. 320 West 46th st.

NO. 33 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly furnished room, also parlor floor, en suite or singly, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO large pleasant rooms, neatly furnished, with all improvements; suitable for two or three gentlemen; without board. No. 234 West 39th st.

AT NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON ST.—Furnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; gas and bath; own house.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.
Desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen; reference.

NO. 112 MADISON AV.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, en suite or singly; references exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen only, 22d st., near 6th av.; refer to George D. Hankins, No. 28 West 29th st.

NO. 28 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms on parlor floor; also, two large rooms on second floor; bath, &c.; for gentlemen; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OPEN FIRE, for gentlemen, without board. Can be seen after 7 P. M., at No. 64 East 49th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 86, OPPOSITE DELMONICO'S.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, without board; breakfast if desired.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY THREE FURnished rooms for light housekeeping by three adults; terms very moderate; references exchanged. Address W. M., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A SINGLE ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN, without board, near Union Square; best references. Address J. L., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, stating terms, &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS.
LAST APPEARANCES OF BELMORE.
The engagement of the renowned character actor will positively close with the present week. In consequence of its enormous success, Boucicault's sensational drama,
THE FLYING SCUD,
with Mr. BELMORE in his unrivalled part of old "Nat Gosling" will be continued up to and including next THURSDAY EVENING.
On FRIDAY EVENING, the occasion of Mr. BELMORE'S FAREWELL BENEFIT, he will afford an impersonation of NEWMAN NOGGS in a new adaptation of Charles Dickens' Nicholas Nickleby, with other attractions.
MONDAY, Oct. 11, the KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY in Ambroise Thomas' delightful opera, MIGNON.
Oct 25, the great clown, **Mr. GEORGE L. FOX,** in an entirely new HOLIDAY PANTOMIME, now in course of preparation.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA
for a season of TWO WEEKS, commencing on
NEXT MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 11,
consisting of
TWELVE EVENINGS
and
TWO MATINEES ONLY.
The company, headed by the distinguished American prima donna,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
comprises an unrivaled combination of eminent lyric stars, supported by a
FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
SCALE OF PRICES.
Orchestra, orchestra circle, and front balcony, $2; balcony, $1 50; dress circle, $1; family circle, 50 cents.
GENERAL ADMISSION........................ ONE DOLLAR.
☞ Sale of seats now progressing.

ROSSI, THE ILLUSTRIOUS ITALIAN TRAGEDIAN.
LYCEUM THEATRE—ROSSI AS HAMLET.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 25,
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
ERNESTO ROSSI AS HAMLET.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF OPERA BOUFFE.
TO-NIGHT, positively last performance of
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
TO-MORROW, first time this season of LECOCQ'S CROWNING TRIUMPH IN OPERA BOUFFE,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

LYCEUM THEATRE. GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
REVIVAL OF GIROFLE-GIROFLA. TO-MORROW.
TO-MORROW, first time this season of LECOCQ'S CROWNING TRIUMPH IN OPERA BOUFFE,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA,
performed for 130 consecutive nights last season, and which will NOW be produced with entirely NEW COSTUMES, Scenery, Properties, and the FOLLOWING UNPRECEDENTEDLY STRONG CAST:
Mlle. GEOFFROY (in her original role)... Girofle-Girofla
Mlle. DUPARC (first time) as........................ Pedro
Mlle. HOSDEZ (first time) as........................ Paquita
Mlle. KID (her original character) as................ Aurore
Mons. LUDOVIC (first time) as.................... Marasquin
Mons. ROGER (first time) as........................ Mursouk
Mons. DUPLAN (first time) as........................ Bolero
INCREASED CHORUSES. COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.
A SEASON OF FRENCH COMEDY AND DRAMA,
To include THIRTY (30) SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS, will be inaugurated on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.
The representations will take place every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY evening.
Subscription books now open at the theatre.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH & BROADWAY.
Every evening, 8. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Matinées, 2 o'clock. Wonderful Hit of the Season. New ballets. | New songs. | New farces. | New artists. THIS WEEK—Musical Military Ballet. The BRIGANDS. Blandowski's Emotional Pose Plastiques, living models. 2 Orphings. 3 Arnolds. Great Elephant. 3 Funny Old Gals. Brooklyn Seminary. Aventures des Grisettes. Mlle. Emoclew and a host of specialties by an army of artists. Grand Parisian Quadrille.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WACHTEL.
GRAND OPERA SEASON.
OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, Oct. 18, 1875.
Subscriptions will be received
At the office, Academy of Music, daily, from 9 to 3 o'clock.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES
for the season of twenty nights: Boxes, $300, $240, and $200. Reserved seats, $50.
PRICES FOR SINGLE NIGHTS:
Boxes, $20, $15, and $10.
General Admission, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 or $2 extra.
Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats do., 50 cents.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,
(Late Hippodrome.)
P. S. GILMORE.. Conductor
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
CONCERT EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
THE GREATEST LIVING CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
and
MRS. HENRY BUTMAN,
THE CHARMING SOPRANO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
KIRALFY BROTHERS............ Lessees and Managers.
LAST WEEK OF
LAST WEEK OF
LAST WEEK OF
Already visited by over 80,000 delighted and astonished spectators. Secure seats.
Secure seats in advance at the box office for the last nights.
AROUND THE WORLD.
AROUND THE WORLD.
AROUND THE WORLD.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers...... Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
MISS AGNES ETHEL,
society's favorite actress,
in
FROU-FROU.
In preparation,
AGNES.
Box-office open all day from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

N. Y. NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES
FOR BEGINNERS,
UNUSUAL THOROUGHNESS.
FOR ADVANCED PUPILS
FINISH AND STYLE.
F. A. GERLACH, Director.

CARD.
PIANO STUDENTS desiring to improve in reading and style have now an opportunity to play all the great compositions for violin and piano by Beethoven, Schumann, &c., accompanied by America's greatest violinist, EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, at the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH AV.
A NEW STAGE AND GALLERY JUST COMPLETED.
RENT REDUCED to $40 and $50 a night. Books open.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock. GEORGE E. ELLIS, D. D., of Boston, will read a paper on "The Jesuit and the Puritan, as Missionaries to the Native Tribes of North America."
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A REGULAR MEETing of this Institute will be held in the hall of the New-York Historical Society, corner of 2d av. and 11th st., on THURSDAY, the 14th day of October, at 8 o'clock P. M. CHAS. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

CITY OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—The annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. The course is completed in two years. Students are admitted to advanced standing. A written as well as oral examination is invariably required of every candidate for a degree. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

HELP WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKERS WANTED immediately. No. 1,147 Broadway.

WANTED—A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, THORoughly conversant in languages and music, to take charge of the studies and deportment of a young girl of seventeen years; an agreeable and companionable English or American lady desired; salary must be moderate. Address, stating terms and hours to be seen, (no others will be attended to,) B., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; none but an active, competent Protestant, with the best of references, need apply. Call at No. 329 West 34th st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WELL recommended; competent to take charge of three young children and their clothing. Apply at No. 141 Lexington av., near 29th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DYER AND FINISHER to go to Montreal, Canada; good wages to a practical man. Address T. H. WALSH, Box No. 931, Montreal, Canada.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 18 East 73d st., on Tuesday, from 9 until 2 o'clock; good references required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer, and have good City references. Apply at No. 11 East 74th st., from 9 to 12.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to do cooking, washing, and ironing without assistance; must furnish satisfactory references. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M. at No. 72 West 11th st.

WANTED—A COLORED CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress, fully competent. Apply at No. 45 East 20th st.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; must be well recommended. Call after 10 A. M. at No. 121 West 48th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Performance commences at 8 P. M.
This Theatre,
THOROUGHLY RENOVATED AND REDECORATED,
will open for the
FALL ALD WINTER SEASON OF 1875-6,
On TUESDAY EVENING OCT. 5,
when will be presented for the
FIRST TIME
at this house, an original
COMEDY DRAMA,
in three acts, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled the
OVERLAND ROUTE,
which created a most profound sensation on its production in London from its
BRILLIANT, JOYOUS, AND MIRTHFUL STYLE,
and the
EXTREME NOVELTY OF ITS SCENIC EFFECTS.
The SCENERY, entirely new, by Messrs. MATT MORGAN, J. CLARE, and H. ISHERWOOD.
The MECHANICAL APPLIANCES, unprecedented in ingenuity and effect, by Messrs. DUNNE and BUTLER
OVERTURE and INCIDENTAL MUSIC composed and arranged by Mr. THOS. BAKER.
The APPOINTMENTS, all new, by Mr. F. DORRINGTON.
The CAST will be as follows:
TOM DEXTER, an adventurer.... Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
SIR SOLOMON FRAZER, K. C. B.,
ex-resident at several courts.... Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Mr. LOVIBOND, a Singapore merchant,
Mr. HARRY BECKETT
Mr. COLEPEPPER, Commissioner of the
Budgerypore District.............. Mr. W. HERBERT
MAJOR McTURK.................... Mr. J. W. SHANNON
His first appearance at this Theatre.
CAPTAIN CLAVERING, of the Commander-
in-Chief's staff.......................... Mr. C. ROSENE
His first appearance at this Theatre.
MOLESKIN, a detective........... Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
CAPTAIN SMART, of the P. and O., steamer
"Simoon".......................... Mr. H. GWINNETTE
His first appearance at this Theatre.
LIMPET, Sir Solomon's man........ Mr. C. E. EDWIN
Mr. HARDISTY, first officer of the "Simoon,"
Mr. G. C. JORDAN, JR.
His first appearance at this Theatre.
TOTTLE, head steward.......... Mr. W. J. LEONARD
Stewards, Mates, Lascars, Passengers, &c.
Mrs. SEABRIGHT............................ Miss ADA DYAS
Mrs. LOVIBOND...................... Miss EFFIE GERMON
MARY COLEPEPPER.......... Miss GERALDINE MAYE
Her first appearance on any stage.
Mrs. RABBITS.............................. Miss E. BLAISDELL
Mrs. GRIMWOOD...................... Miss KATE BARTLETT
Female Passengers, &c., &c.
SATURDAY MATINEE commences at 1:30 P. M.

THE TITIENS CONCERTS. OCT. 4.
PROGRAMME FOR THE OPENING CONCERT
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock.
PART I.
1. OVERTURE—"Pré aux Clercs".................. Herold
BY FULL ORCHESTRA.
2. DUO—"William Tell".............................. Rossini
Signors BISCHOFF and ORLANDINI.
3. SOLO VIOLINO—Fantasia, "Faust"...... Wieniawski
Monsieur SAURET.
4. GRAND ARIA—"Der Freischütz"................ Weber
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS.
5. CONCERTS IN E FLAT, Op. 73—Adagglo, Rondo...................................... Beethoven
Madame ARABELLA GODDARD.
6. LES RAMEAUX—"Cantata"........................ Gounod
Signor ORLANDINI.
7. WITH VERDURE CLAD—"The Creation"........ Haydn
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS.
PART II.
1. FUNERAL MARCH OF A MARIONETTE..... Gounod
Burlesque for Orchestra. (First time in America.)
2. ENGLISH BALLADS.
By Miss A. RANDALL.
3. FANTASIA—Piano, on themes of "Don Giovani".. Thalberg
By Madame ARABELLA GODDARD.
4. L'ARDITA—"Grande Valse"........................ Arditi
By Mlle. THERESA TITIENS.
5. SOLO VIOLINO—"I Palpiti"..................... Paganini
Monsieur E. SAURET.
6. ARIA—"William Tell".............................. Rossini
Mr. ALEXANDER BISCHOFF.
7. DUO, from "Favorita"............................ Donizetti
Miss A. RANDALL and Signor ORLANDINI.
Musical Director.............................. MAX MARETZEK
Piano Accompanist.................. GEORGE W. COLBY
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6—SECOND GRAND CONCERT.
FRIDAY, OCT. 8—THIRD GRAND CONCERT.
SATURDAY, OCT. 9—GRAND GALA MATINEE.
General admission, $1; admission to Second Balcony, 50c. Reserved seats, $2 and $3, according to location. Second Balcony reserved seats, $1 each. Seats can be secured at Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.

OUR BOYS

HENRY J. BYRON'S GREAT COMEDY SENSATION, now being acted in LONDON, NEW-YORK, BOSTON, and PHILADELPHIA to
CROWDED HOUSES
and
INCESSANT LAUGHTER!!

THE GREATEST SUCCESS KNOWN TO ANY STAGE FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY!!

The *Times* says: "OUR BOYS is a fresh, sparkling, wholesome play. * * * The curtain was rung up four times at the end of the second act."
The *Tribune* says: "At the end the applause was most vehement, and it then became evident that THE PUBLIC HEART HAD BEEN SEIZED!!"
The *Herald* says: "The production of OUR BOYS has proved the most charming event of the season!!"

STEINWAY HALL. STERLING.
MME. ANTOINETTE STERLING'S
GRAND CONCERT,
(Her first appearance in New-York since her return from Europe,)
THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 7.
Assisting artists—Quartet from
THE ENGLISH GLEE CLUB, OF NEW YORK,
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Miss LOUISE FINCH,
Mr. J. R. NILSEN, Mr. G. E. AIKEN,
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. Seats can be obtained at box-office, Steinway Hall, Rullman's, No. 114, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

NOW OPEN.

FORTY-FOURTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2d and 3d avs. and 63d and 64th sts.
WONDERFUL MACHINES! SPLENDID PRODUCTS.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

THEATRE COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY
Mr. JOSH HART.. Proprietor
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
this week, Barney and Rickey, Harry Kernell, Schoolcraft and Coes, Lulu Delmay, Nelly St. John, John Wild, John Allen, and the new local drama,
FALL RIVER; Or,
THE COTTON SPINNER'S STRIKE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
THE AFRICAN DWARF. BROADWAY MILLINER.
BOARDING-HOUSE THEATRICALS.
SEATS SECURED. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

DARLING'S OPERA HOUSE.
LATE BRYANT'S
Cotton & Reed's Minstrel's.
Ben Cotton and Boo Hart.
Out All Night.
Dave Reed. Sally Come Up.
Our Colored Boys.
Evening at 8; Saturday Matinee at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HALL TO LEASE.
Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway and 6th av.
Apply to Mr. TRENOR, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—FALL MEETING, 1875, at Jerome Park, 2d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th, and 16th days of October. Races commence each day punctually at 1:30 P. M. A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
JEROME PARK RACES,
Oct. 2, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, and 16.
Special trains, with reserved cars for ladies, will leave Grand Central Depot, on race days at 12:05 and 12:35 P. M.,
RETURNING AFTER THE RACES.
Fourth Avenue cars run direct to depot. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS received THREE HIGHEST MEDALS and a DIPLOMA OF HONOR at the GREAT WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS in PARIS and VIENNA; *have always received highest awards in America*, and are acknowledged to be the BEST INSTRUMENTS of the CLASS in the WORLD. The largest assortment of ORGANS in the country, including all novelties, may now be found at the WARE-ROOMS of the company, NO. 25 UNION SQUARE, New-York. ORGANS sold for cash or easy payments, or rented until rent pays for them.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A GENTLEMAN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE gives instruction on piano-forte, harp, and harmony at pupil's residence; $10 per quarter; best reference. Address, with residence, TEACHER, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

A LADY, FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF piano, wants five more pupils; references, pupils and certificates; terms not extravagant. Address or call, No. 584 7th av.

S. T. HALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 463, issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in exchange for $5,000 Southern Minnesota Railroad eight per cent. construction bonds, in the name of Elihu Sperry, dated Aug. 11, 1874. All parties are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. ELIHU SPERRY.
NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 27, 1875.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON
Church festivals and fairs, 25c. per quart.
Discount on large orders.
Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

REFORM NEEDED IN THE TOMBS.

SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON CRIME—TESTIMONY OF A CLERGYMAN'S WIDOW.

The Assembly Committee on Crime resumed its work yesterday at the Tombs. Messrs. Thomas, Cooper, Campbell, and Jacob Hess were the only members of the committee in attendance. The session was devoted to an examination of the condition and general workings of the institution, and the Warden, Mr. John Quinn, was the first witness examined. Mr. Quinn detailed the ordinary routine of the institution, stating that no criminal was discharged except upon an order of the District Attorney or any Judge of a court of criminal jurisdiction; he knew a boy about sixteen years of age who was detailed to carry prisoners from the Tombs to the courts; he was authorized to receive the custody of the prisoners, and they were given to him. With reference to the charge of alleged preferences given to certain legal firms in the procurement of clients, he denied that any undue favor was extended to any lawyer, but all counsel were permitted to see their clients alike; just as soon as a man became in the power of the law a number of persons suggested different counsel, and counsel had come to the prison often before the prisoner did; he disclaimed all knowledge of money having been received by the keepers for providing good cells for prisoners, or of obtaining fees from counsel; if he had he would report them; there was a restaurant attached to the prison, but it would be a great hardship on prisoners to compel such as were able to pay to buy their food there; he invariably permitted prisoners to receive from their friends everything in the shape of healthy, nutritious food, but drink was excluded; there were at present in the four tiers set apart for the men 233 prisoners, but no distinction could be made between them, save in the matter of cleanliness; he was exceedingly desirous that young criminals should be separated from the old ones; he endeavored to do so as much as possible, but their opportunities for that purpose were very inefficient; in the female department an effort was made to separate the young girls from older criminals, but they could not be prevented from intermingling in the time of exercise; persons were committed there from five days to one year, and fines of from $10 to $250 were imposed; if unable to pay the fine, the person was compelled to serve as many days as there were dollars fine; Mary Ryan, committed by Justices Wandell, Wheeler, and Kilbreth, was the only person committed for a year, and her offense was "breaking" the prison; a messenger attached to the institution was a man named Walter Savage, but he never, as was alleged, brought liquor into the prison to sell; it was impossible to prevent its introduction to the prison entirely, and when he first came there men were to be seen staggering around the yard; a barber who had been detected in introducing whisky into the prison was discharged. With reference to the condition of the prisoners, he said they were supplied with soap and underclothing whenever they asked for it, and there was a bath in the place which they could use if they desired; there was no power to compel them to take a bath.

Deborah Julia Mulette, the widow of an Episcopal clergyman, stated that she had been accustomed to visit the prison for the past thirty-five years, and latterly she had visited it three or four times a week. She described the condition of the prison in former times as exceedingly filthy, but it had been much improved within the last fifteen months. Still there was great room for reform. The want of cleanliness, she said, could be removed by an enforced use of the bath, providing clean sheets at proper intervals, and having the underclothing of the prisoners cleansed. Those men who do have their clothing washed in the institution were obliged to pay for it. She stated she had been frequently informed that keepers obtained $5 for giving prisoners a good clean cell, and that they also received commissions from lawyers for supplying them with clients; the great evil of the prison was a want of a judicious discrimination between the young and the depraved; she could at once distinguish between them, and if this principle was carried out it would prevent many from becoming hopelessly wicked; she never told Mr. Quinn that the keepers received $5 from the prisoners, but she told the keepers themselves that she would report them to the Commissioners; upon this point she claimed that the entire truth could not be elicited, for the prisoners were in such dread of their keepers that they would not dare to make known their grievances; the provision against admitting drink to the institution was a farce, for the searcher employed was taken from one of the female criminals in that department, and for twenty-five cents she would pass in anything that the prisoners desired. She complained that the prisoners were not supplied with spoons when given soup, and, as an instance of the brutality of the keepers, she said that in one instance Keeper Duffy slammed the door of the prison so violently on a young boy as to tear the flesh from his feet. In reference to the case of Coroner Croker, who was confined for murder, she said that she saw him entertaining his friends; and when asked if she knew he left the prison for any time during his confinement, she laughingly said she had not seen him, though the inference was that he had.

Marcus T. Sachia, a prisoner under indictment for false pretenses, complained that he was unable to obtain a trial. He said a man named Raymond, now in State Prison, once had the general run of the Tombs, and it was generally understood that he was an agent of the keepers in obtaining money from the prisoners. He had privileges, however, which no other prisoner had. A man named Coddington paid $5 for a good cell, and his father paid $5 for an extra quilt in the cell. It was impossible to have any washing done without paying for it; and he complained strongly that his counsel, Judge Berry, wanted to see him, and he was insultingly driven from the prison by the Deputy Warden. Certain counsel, he said, were allowed every privilege, while others were denied all privileges. He also stated that the food was occasionally bad, and that such things as spoons were never supplied by the institution.

David Brekes, the physician in charge of the hospital, drew attention to the case of Fleming, who recently died, stating that four days before his death he asked the District Attorney to remove him to the hospital. He died before arrangements were made for his removal. He believed that medical skill was often necessary to distinguish between intoxication and disease, and that they were often confounded. The present management of the prison was better than it had been in years, but it was against sanitary laws to have five prisoners in one cell. He was in favor of open-air exercise for the prisoners when it was possible. During the past year there were 31,000 prisoners in the Tombs, and there were only sixteen deaths, three of which were by suicide. Since Jan. 1 the number of prisoners was 28,825, and there were only nine deaths. He deemed the sanitary condition of the prison good, and was evidently indisposed to say anything against it.

Patrick Walsh and Peter Tinck were examined, and corroborated the testimony of Mrs. Mulette as to the want of cleanliness observed and the the difficulties of consulting with a legal adviser. Patrick Duffy, a keeper, denied ever having received a dollar in any way from the prisoners, and denied also the statement regarding his ill-treatment of a boy under his charge. The manner of his testimony did not produce a good impression, and it was characterized by Mrs. Mulette as a tissue of falsehoods.

The Storekeeper and the Clerk were examined, and their testimony showed that in the past three months sixty-eight shirts were given to the prisoners, but no spoons were recorded as having been furnished to them.

The committee then adjourned to this morning.

THE BROKEN SAVINGS BANK.

The excitement consequent upon the failure of the Third Avenue Savings Bank has almost entirely subsided, although nothing has yet occurred which is calculated to allay the apprehensions of serious loss to the depositors. Mr. Carman, the Receiver, has not yet made a statement or any announcement to the public, who are still in the dark as to the probable amount which will be realized. He is, however, working at a complete exhibit of the assets and liabilities, which he has promised to give to the press as soon as possible. He says that the bank has no liabilities excepting to its depositors, and this portion of the exhibit is perfectly simple. With the assets the case is different. On this side are stocks and real estate, on which it will probably be difficult to realize, the market value being in most instances considerably below the price paid for them. The exhibit, Mr. Carman says, is to show the price paid, the market value, or in case of real estate, the assessor's estimate, and an estimate of the amount likely to be realized by the bank. From this can be readily reckoned the percentage which each depositor is likely to receive. The doors of the bank are still closed by advice of counsel, and policemen are stationed at the corner to prevent the assembling of any considerable crowd. A meeting of the depositors is announced to be held at Hitchcock's Hall, Third avenue, to-morrow evening, and it is probable that Mr. Carman will communicate with the meeting.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. John A. Easton, who was at one time a physician of considerable repute, but who lost much of his practice through drink, was found dead in his room on Sunday morning. He was a widower, forty-five years of age, and for fifteen or twenty years has practiced medicine in the newly-acquired portion of the City formerly known as Mott Haven. As the place grew more thickly settled, and other physicians competed with him in his business, he lost many of his patients, who feared to trust him on account of his well-known habits. For several years past his practice has been hardly more than nominal, although his opinion was regarded as valuable. He lived in the rear of his office on Third avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets, and a boy who went to call on him for professional services on Sunday morning last, found him lying in the middle of the room in a pool of blood. He immediately gave the alarm, and Coroner Miller was notified. A post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Ernest McNeil, a well-known physician and surgeon residing in the neighborhood. The post-mortem revealed an unusual condition of the internal organs. The blood which had flowed from the injuries to the nose received in falling in the room was black, showing defective circulation. The brain was first examined. It weighed forty-nine ounces, and contained an unusual formation. On the left side, between the arachnoid and the outer membrane inclosing the brain, was a false membrane, nearly circular in form, about three inches in diameter, and double, containing about a table-spoonful of liquid. Inquiry revealed the fact that about three years ago the deceased had been partially paralyzed on the right side, but this was not considered to be in any way connected with the cause of death. The stomach appeared healthy, but contained a lump as large as the ball of the thumb, apparently petrified, which has not yet been analysed. One kidney was larger than the other, but not remarkably so. The heart was found in a condition which indicated too great weakness to continue the pumping of the blood, and Dr. McNeil said that he considered the death to have been caused by apoplexy of the heart, although he had never heard of such a term in medicine. At the inquest a verdict was given in accordance with the above facts.

A CONVENTION OF FIREMEN.

THIRD ANUAL SESSION OF THE ENGINEERS OF THE UNITED STATES—THE VALUE OF INTERCHANGING VIEWS AND COMPARING SYSTEMS.

A preliminary session of the third annual Convention of the Engineers of the Fire Departments of the United States was held yesterday at Fireman's Hall, Mercer street. Chief Henry Clay Sexton, of St. Louis, called the delegates to order at noon, in a brief address, in which he expressed his regret at the absence of some who had taken a prominent part in the deliberations of the last convention, held at St. Louis. He was disgusted at the fact, he said, that some of these gentlemen had been removed from their positions through political trickery, notwithstanding they had performed their duties in a manner resulting in great benefit to the departments they served, and with honor to themselves as practical firemen. In closing his remarks he said that while the preceding conventions had accomplished all that could apparently be desired in the way of reform in fire department management, the opportunity of being allowed to come together yearly and become acquainted with each other's systems would in itself result beneficially.

Chief P. H. Raymond, of Cambridge, Mass., read the printed call for the meeting, and moved that in electing a permanent Chairman the usual form of nomination be dispensed with, and that Chief Engineer Eli Bates, of New-York, be elected to the position *viva voce*. His motion was carried, but Chief Bates, after thanking the convention for the honor, respectfully declined to serve. A Committee on Nominations was then appointed, and instructed to retire and nominate a board of officers for the ensuing year.

An invitation to the delegates to a reception by the members of the old Volunteer Fire Department, at the Bleecker Building, this evening, was read and accepted. A communication was received from the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters tendering the use of their hall to the convention, and nominating H. H. Hall, of the National Insurance Company; George T. Hope, of the Continental Insurance Company; and Carlisle Norwood, of the Scottish Commercial Insurance Company, as a delegation from the local board, and Messrs. Hope, Hall, J. McMurray, J. McSear, and Frank Howard, as the representatives of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Pending the preparation of the Nominating Committee's report, President Perley, of the New-York Board of Fire Commissioners, and Mr. George T. Hope addressed the convention. The former gentleman remarked that the three most important points for them to take into consideration were, first, the best means of preventing fires; next, the most effective process to be used in extinguishing them, and then to ascertain the causes which lead to conflagrations. With reference to the question of prevention, the department in this City had established a Bureau of Combustibles for regulating the storage and sale of commodities coming under that category. Since its organization fires resulting from the careless handling and indiscriminate sale of combustibles had diminished. The apparatus for extinguishing fires was almost perfect in effectiveness, and the punishment of incendiaries was being prosecuted with a rigor never before known in New-York.

Mr. Hope said that not only every insurance man, but citizens generally, were greatly interested in the proceedings of the convention. He believed that if it was conducted as those of preceeding meetings had been, it could not but be regarded as practical in every sense. The underwriters were interested, seemingly more than the community at large, because they stood as a barrier, as it were, between the ravages of fire and the community. The purpose of the gathering was, therefore, of great importance to insurance companies, who looked forward with anticipations of pleasure to the vast amount of good that would inevitably result from the deliberations of the body which he addressed. The main effect would be to make the various departments of the country better, and to diminish the destruction of property. By a comparison of each other's systems and apparatus each could see the deficiencies of his own as compared with those of others. The proper investigation into the manner of storing and selling combustibles, and the general causes of fires and the prompt conviction of incendiaries, were much desired. The adoption and execution of measures with a view to compelling the proper construction of buildings, the supervision of fire apparatus, and the discipline of members in order that they might be ever ready to perform their duty ably, were the objects that needed the attention of Fire Departments. It was not so much in the interests of insurance men as in those of the community that all this was done, for the frequent occurrence of fires was more desired than not by the former.

The Secretary announced the death of Chief C. M. Leonard, of Newburg, and presented resolutions of regret at the event, and condolence with the family of the deceased, which were concurred in. The Nominating Committee, at the close of a brief recess, presented the following as the permanent officers, and their report was adopted: President, Chief A. C. Hendricks, of New-Haven; Vice Presidents, Chiefs Henry Clay Sexton, of St. Louis; Eli Bates, of New-York; M. X. Chase, of Bloomington, Ill.; James Battle, of Detroit, Mich.; Thomas Keville, of Norfolk, Va.; Henry Heinmuller, of Columbus, Ohio; J. H. Dougan, of Richmond, Indiana; Henry E. Farrier, of Jersey City; Frank Smythe, of Augusta, Ga.; M. McFadden, of Memphis, Tenn.; Henry Lippert, of Milwaukee, Wis.; George McCall, of Wilmington, Del.; Thomas Williams, of Newport, Ky.; L. A. Peck, of Lewiston, Maine; Oliver E. Green, of Providence, R. I.; H. D. Kearns, of Mobile, Ala.; Thomas O'Connor, of New-Orleans, La.; William H. Johnson, of Philadelphia, Penn.; Henry Stillman, of Baltimore, Md.; and Martin Cronin, of Washington; Recording Secretary, Chief P. H. Raymond, of Cambridge, Mass.; Corresponding Secretary, Chief Henry A. Hills, of Rome, Ga.; Treasurer, Thomas F. Nevins, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The meeting was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE DEBT OF BROOKLYN.

A NEW STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—AN EFFORT TO INFLUENCE THE ELECTIONS.

The first regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen after their Summer recess was held yesterday, Alderman Bergen in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved Alderman Ropes presented a detailed statement of the city debt. Following the figures recently given by the Controller and presented in THE TIMES, Mr. Ropes placed the city debt on Sept. 1, 1875, at $42,828,250 90, as follows:

Amount of permanent loans	$26,063,000 00
Amount of temporary loans	10,685,500 00
Amount of tax certificates	1,859,000 00
Proportion of Kings County debt	3,726,850 00
Total	$42,334,350 00
Accrued interest from July 1 (date of last payment) to Sept. 1	493,900 90
Total	$42,828,250 90

He gives the assets as follows:

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasury Sept. 1, 1875		$473,035 79
Amount in sinking fund	$3,462,736 39	
Interest on same, July 1 to Sept. 1	40,398 59—	3,503,134 98
Taxes due and unpaid for 1870 and previous years	767,825 59	
Taxes due and unpaid from 1870 to Sept. 1, 1875	3,811,586 02	
Total	$4,579,411 61	
Accrued default and interest on same	1,052,688 61—	5,632,100 22
Amount of uncollected assessments for local improvements	4,266,711 88	
Accrued default and interest on same	924,644 42—	5,191,356 30
Assessments for local improvements, made up but not confirmed		267,867 52
Special improvement assessments, confirmed but not levied		4,410,957 33
Advanced on local improvements not yet completed, but for which lands directly benefited are liable		2,811,772 97
Amount due city from lands purchased for unpaid taxes of 1870 and 1871	$248,578 29	
Default and interest on same	106,547 15—	355,125 44
Arrears of water rates	405,807 74	
Default on same	65,416 98—	471,224 72
Total		$23,116,575 27

It will be seen that among the "assets" above quoted $5,632,100 22 are put down for unpaid taxes since 1870, and a further sum of $5,191,356 30 for unpaid and uncollected assessments. Here are in two items nearly eleven millions of dollars, a great portion of which will, it is fair to say, never be collected, and yet to serve the Democratic purposes it is counted in among the assets. Again, by a new system of book-keeping, credit is claimed for $4,410,957 33 which is not in the Treasury, and for which an assessment has not even yet been made. Arrears of water rates amount to nearly half a million of dollars, which sum, it will be observed, is also claimed as an asset, but some at least of which there is good reason to believe will never be paid.

In the statement furnished yesterday credit is also claimed for city and county property amounting to $34,631,435 85, which indicates the supposed value of the parks, public buildings, and water-works, and, after making such a "grand show" at the credit side of the balance sheet, the authors of the document wind up by claiming that the city's assets are $14,919,760 22 over its liabilities. This statement, however, even indorsed by Mr. Ropes, is not likely to deceive the tax-payers. For all practical purposes the city's assets at the best are under $20,000,000, less than half of the liabilities.

Mr. Ropes, in explaining the statement, said that there had been no addition to the debt during the past year. He asserted that the arrears of taxes were not so large as supposed, and were well collected. The fall of three and a half per cent. on real estate he attributed to the general depression in real estate and other property all over the country. The speaker concluded by saying that much could be done in the way of retrenchment in making up the tax budget for 1876. On motion of Alderman Clancy, the statement of Alderman Ropes was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

Alderman Strong said he agreed in the main with Alderman Ropes, but he believed the great debt of the city was caused directly by special legislation procured at Albany. He would not say at whose instance that special legislation was procured. As far as the local legislature—the Board of Aldermen—was concerned, he would say that at least for the past ten years nothing had been added unnecessarily to the city's debt by its agency. If the old system of making improvements had been adhered to and no special commissions appointed, the city debt would be $10,000,000 less than it is. Alderman French, of the Twentieth Ward, at the conclusion of Alderman Strong's remarks, moved that the thanks of the board be returned to Alderman Ropes for the statement of the city debt which he had prepared and presented. Alderman Rowley, of the Seventh Ward, objected. He had no doubt the gentleman had spent much time and labor on his figures, but they were in great part the same as those given in Controller Schroeder's report. The assets of the city were not available to pay the debt, and the valuation and rate of taxation were increased every year. The speaker said the statement of Alderman Ropes was the same old statement put forward every year to blind the tax-payers. It was a last desperate effort made by the men who have built up the enormous debt of the city to retain the power which was rapidly slipping through their hands. He did not see anything for which to thank the gentleman. The debt was before them to pay, and the assets, as every tax-payer knew to his cost, were not available. Alderman Rowley said the people would be called on to pay $7,500,000 in taxes during the coming year. The vote of thanks to Alderman Ropes was then passed by a majority vote. The board soon after adjourned.

MOODY AND SANKEY'S MISSION.

THE PLAN OF THEIR EVANGELICAL LABORS NOT YET ARRANGED—PHILADELPHIA EXPECTED TO BE FIRST VISITED BY THEM.

Much interest continues to be manifested in the anticipated beginning of the evangelical labors of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in this country by all classes of persons who have the best interests of the cause of Christianity at heart, but as yet none of the obstacles which were first encountered seem to have been removed, and there yet remains the same uncertainty as regards the time when and place where the great work will commence that there was when these gentlemen first returned to America. Of the four cities which it seems to be conceded will certainly be visited sooner or later, New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Chicago, there is absolutely nothing certain known up to this time in reference to which of them will be first favored with a visit from the evangelists. A representative of THE TIMES called yesterday upon several gentlemen prominently connected with the movement which was set on foot in June last to secure the services of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in evangelistic work in this country, especially in New-York, and the facts of the case, as they exist at the present time, may be briefly stated.

Mr. Moody is expected in this City in a day or two, and will no doubt advise with his friends here in regard to his proposed visit to New-York, also as to the date of his coming, and in what way he will labor. On some accounts it is thought that Philadelphia should be visited first, and there are good reasons assigned for this. In a short time that city will be absorbed by the Centennial, and entirely occupied with making preparations for that great event. Besides it is said that there is already at hand there a building which would accommodate Mr. Moody much better than any in this City at the present time. Again, it is said that the character of the masses of the population in that city—those who are most likely to be benefited by the proposed movement—is very different from what it is in New-York. The population of Philadelphia being of the industrious class, and mostly composed of mechanics living in their own houses and surrounded by the influences of home and family, such a work commenced among them would probably be more lasting in its impressions and beneficial in its results than in this City, which is composed so largely of a population cosmopolitan in its origin, and dwelling, to a great extent, in tenement-houses and crowded districts. The above were given by one of the gentlemen conversed with as some of the reasons why the attention of Mr. Moody had been called to Philadelphia as the proper place to begin his work in America. He continued by saying that the matter was not yet decided, and that after consultation it might be arranged differently; that the reports which have appeared in some of the morning journals to the effect that Mr. Moody was coming to this City under an arrangement with the Young Men's Christian Association were entirely without foundation, as were also those in regard to the renting of the Hippodrome, or the construction of a building for the especial accommodation of the work. As to the project of building a hall, that would depend entirely upon circumstances. Should Mr. Moody come to New-York and be otherwise unprovided for, and should his continued presence and labors here seem to be demanded, a building might be put up for the especial purposes under consideration; but at present the idea was not seriously entertained by anybody connected with the movement.

In reference to the renting of the Hippodrome, Mr. A. M. Palmer assured the reporter that it had not been rented to anybody representing Mr. Moody. He said that about a week ago a gentleman asked him if the Hippodrome could be got for Mr. Moody's use, and he informed him that it could, and named the price for which it could be had, and that is the only conversation he has had with any one on the subject. This coincides perfectly with the statement made by Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr., who said that such a transaction had taken place, but that no definite arrangement had been entered into in reference to the matter, and he was at a loss to know how such a positive rumor could have gained so much credence. Mr. Dodge also reiterated the assertion that Mr. Moody was not coming to New-York under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, but in behalf of evangelical Christianity generally. He earnestly hoped, and confidently expected, that Mr. Moody would visit New-York this Winter, and that ample arrangements would be made to receive and accommodate him and abundant provision be made to aid him in his good work, but as yet everything was unsettled and uncertain. He had no doubt, however, that definite arrangements would be perfected in a few days and the public fully informed of the results.

AN OBJECTION TO "EVANGELISTS."

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS DISCUSS MOODY AND SANKEY'S VISIT TO NEW YORK—A MAJORITY OF THEM OPPOSED TO IT.

The members of the Baptist Ministers' Conference held a meeting yesterday forenoon in the Mariners' Church, on Oliver street, for the purpose of discussing an essay on "Evangelistic Suggestions," which was read last week by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D.D. The meeting was presided over by Rev. Dr. Parmly, of Jersey City. The discussion was general, the speeches being limited to five minutes. It was generally conceded that the real work of the year was to be done during this and the next two months. Various opinions were expressed regarding Moody and Sankey, the evangelists, but the majority seemed of the belief that the Pastors of the City churches should take the more prominent part in the fight upon Satan. Some believed that too much was expected of the evangelists, and that, perhaps, the Pastors themselves could do as well, if their congregations would give them help. The original meaning of the word evangelist was also discussed. It was held to mean a person who went to preach where the Gospel was hitherto unknown. A point made was that evangelists, so-called, were often discourteous to the resident Pastors. One gentleman, who said he had much experince, was not sure but what evangelists were as necessary as Pastors. Their work was different, but he thought the one necessary to the other. Some men are admirably competent to preach the Gospel here and there, but would not answer for Pastors. Another speaker recognized the good of evangelists, nor was he certain but some of those present needed the immediate attention of Moody and Sankey. Another Pastor, who seemed opposed to evangelists, said most emphatically that the work to be done in New-York City could not be done "in a job." In his opinion, job work was not the kind that the Father would bless. The work could best be done by individual exertions on the part of church members. One speaker, who said he had been a Pastor for forty years, stated he had never had but one evangelist to help him, and that was early in his ministry. But, instead of blessing the Church, that evangelist literally cursed it, or rather attempted to do so, by calling down a curse upon the Trustees. The effects of that man's actions had never been obliterated from his memory, and he was opposed to calling in any outsiders to their assistance. The effect of the discussion was to place a majority of those present in opposition to the proposed visit to New-York of Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

A large devotional meeting of the Methodist preachers of New-York and vicinity was held yesterday morning in the chapel of the Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway. In the absence of Rev. Mr. Johns, of the Thirty-fourth Street Methodist Church, who was to have preached the usual discourse, Rev. Dr. Lloyd, of the Washington Square Methodist Church, delivered a very eloquent and impressive sermon, in which he urged his associates in the ministry to renewed zeal in the work of evangelization. Referring to the work which had been accomplished from the days of the Reformation down to the present time in all lands, and to the great awakening which had recently been felt just across the Atlantic, he urged them to personal evangelization, and declared that they had no right to wait for the coming of anybody, prophet or evangelist, to do the work which God expected them to do themselves. They should welcome all who work for God, but wait for none. Col. A. B. Meacham, Chairman of the late Modoc Peace Commission, was present, and made a few remarks, in which he referred to what he had seen and suffered in his thirty years' experience among the Indians, and to the failure of his mission here last Spring through some fault in not obtaining proper recognition. He referred in strong language to the treatment which the Indians had received at the hands of the Government, and denounced the rumored giving up of the humane policy heretofore relied upon in their management. He was prepared to oppose forever the policy of extermination, and asserted that to abandon them to the mercies of the white soldiers meant extermination and nothing else. His object in appearing before the preachers was that he might offer his services to any of them who might desire to enter a good cause and manufacture a sound public sentiment for themselves, and help the poor Indian by opening their churches to the discussion of the question of continuing the humane policy heretofore practiced. No response was given to this, and, after a few remarks from some of the preachers present, the meeting adjourned.

COST OF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES TO DATE—CONSTRUCTION OF THE TEMPORARY CROSSING TO BE BEGUN IN JUNE NEXT.

A meeting of the Directors of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company was held yesterday at the office of the company in Water street, Brooklyn. There were present Henry C. Murphy, President; Lawrence Turnure, Jenkins Van Schaick, James M. Motley, F. B. Thurber, M. C. Kingsley, Mr. Marshall, H. W. Slocum, James J. Stranahan, Mayor Hunter, and Controller Powell. The Treasurer's account for the month of September showed the total receipts for the month to be $102,512. The total expenditures were $76,630. The following statement of the financial condition of the company up to the 30th of September was then read:

CASH RECEIPTS.

From the City of Brooklyn	$3,800,000
From the City of New-York	1,500,000
From private parties	349,800
For rent	37,982
Material sold	59,531
Interest	40,413
Horses and harness sold	1,370
Wharfage	3,665
Total	$5,792,762

CASH EXPENDITURES.

For engineering salaries	$225,645 44
For rent	53,899 16
Office expenses	61,117 52
Timber and lumber	380,158 20
Construction	1,041,602 36
Contingent expenses	14,922 56
Tools	17,702 15
Labor	825,555 93
Machinery	121,739 38
Freight, cartage, and towage	22,928 75
Printing and advertising	5,471 48
Land, land damages, and buildings	1,056,866 61
Limestone	486,694 00
Granite	1,314,956 79
Interest and discount	27,789 27
Horses, wagons, and harness	7,518 26
Insurance	3,794 57
Scows and repairing	29,533 01
Losses on New-York City six per cent. bonds	9,296 00
Loss on New-York City seven per cent. bonds	3,509 18
Office furniture	5,933 90
Taxes	14,044 74
To Collins Granite Company on account	9,512 55
Total	$5,740,071 73
Cash in Atlantic State Bank	$50,638 70
Cash in Long Island Bank	1,081 92
Petty cash	969 76
Total	$52,690 38

LIABILITIES.

Collins Granite Company, percentage	$1,959 03
Nome & Madden	4,032 60
Edgemoor Iron Company	1,477 85
Beattie & Dresser	1,541 29
Keystone Bridge Company	640 95
Certificates of indebtedness	447,808 36
Total	$457,510 08

In reply to one of the members of the board, Mr. Murphy stated that the cost of the land required to be purchased between the anchorage and the terminus on the New-York side would be about $470,000, and on the Brooklyn side $130,000, making a total of $600,000. He also stated that by the 1st of June next they would be ready to commence the erection of the temporary bridge across the river. The wire for this structure will cost about $50,000, and it will require about four months to complete it. The wire used will afterward be employed for guys on the main bridge. After transacting some routine business the meeting was adjourned.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE RED CLOUD INVESTIGATING COMMISSION PREPARING THEIR REPORT.

The Red Cloud Investigating Commission will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, to commence the preparation of their report. They have been engaged on this investigation since the 19th July last, when the first meeting was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and during that period they have taken testimony covering 835 closely printed pages. After leaving this City in July the commission went to Omaha, thence to Cheyenne, Fort Laramie, and the Red Cloud Agency, taking testimony in each place regarding the quality of the supplies. At the Red Cloud Agency all of the employes, half-breeds, and Indians were examined, and two great councils were held with the Indians. The commission went next to the Spotted Tail Agency, where another council with the Indians was held, and testimony taken regarding the management of Indian affairs generally. The commission then returned to the Red Cloud Agency, to Fort Laramie, Cheyenne, and from there went to Denver and Kansas City, in all of which places evidence was taken. Military officers, large cattle dealers, and pork and flour contractors were examined. At Kansas City the members of the commission separated, but met again at Washington on the 7th of September, where they remained for two weeks receiving additional testimony and examining the public records. The commission is composed of ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri; Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, Western Virginia; Hon. George W. Harris, Massachusetts; Prof. George W. Atherton, of Rutgers College, and Hon. Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin. The three first named gentlemen were nominated by the Board of Indian Commissioners and the other two by the President.

A TIMES reporter had an interview yesterday with Mr. Harris, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and, speaking of the report, he said that not a line of it had yet been written. A certain portion of it will be assigned to each member of the commission, but subject to revision by the whole body. It will, he said, fill at least 100 printed pages, and, judging from the unanimity which has characterized the proceedings of the commission, he had no doubt the report would be a unanimous one. He could not say, of course, what the nature of the report would be, neither would they make it public until after it was presented at Washington.

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1875.

An impostor, calling herself Mary C. Allen, is collecting money for the pretended purpose of buying shoes for the poor children of the Children's Aid Society. The public are hereby warned against her as a swindler. The only collector of the Children's Aid Society is Mr. H. A. Holt, well known in the City.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th street.

A SHYLOCK IN UTICA.

E. D. Stevens, late of Utica, N. Y., died of consumption in Brooklyn yesterday morning. Some time ago one G. G. Williams, of Utica, who claimed that Stevens had obtained from him some clothes under false pretenses, had an order of arrest sent to Sheriff Williams, of Kings County, for Stevens. The Sheriff found Stevens in the last stages of consumption, and merely told the man to consider himself under arrest. The plaintiff then sued the Sheriff for not executing the order of arrest against a dying man. The case will be tried in Utica on Friday.

THE FINAL REPORT ON RAPID TRANSIT.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners held a long session yesterday, and it was very generally expected that they would make public their plan and final report. At 4:30 o'clock, however, they adjourned until noon to-day, and their report will certainly be made public at the close of this day's session. They have already completed the specifications as to the requirements of the structure, which of itself will constitute the plan.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The salaries of the firemen for September were paid yesterday by Controller Green.

The Board of Apportionment will meet this afternoon to consider the estimates for 1876.

The amount of taxes on real and personal estate received from Sept. 13 to Sept. 30 was $8,679,975 13.

The opening exercises for the season 1875-6 of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College will take place this evening.

At the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, No. 233 East Thirty-fourth street, since the 1st of January, 1875, 2,447 patients have been treated, of whom 2,084 were for diseases of the eye and ear, and 363 for diseases of the throat.

The evening school of the Rivington Street Lodging-house of the Children's Aid Society was opened last night, with a large attendance of newsboys, bootblacks, and other homeless lads who are provided for at that institution.

Thomas Connolly, aged thirty, of No. 980 Eighth avenue, had both legs fractured below the knees by a bank of earth falling upon him while he was working in a sewer under the railroad track at Sixty-fourth street and Eighth avenue.

Maria Dey, aged two years, of No. 2,391 First avenue, was run over and seriously injured by a grocer's wagon, at First avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second street, yesterday afternoon. Henry Pepper, the driver of the wagon, was arrested.

The fifth annual session of the Southern New-York Association of Baptist Churches will open this morning in the Trinity Baptist Church, in Fifty-eighth street, near Third avenue. The meeting will occupy two days, and Wednesday evening the anniversary of the Missionary Union will be held.

The Railway Post Office service as performed over the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, leaving the former place at 12:55 P. M. and the latter at 4:40 P. M., has been discontinued, and the service will now be performed by the new "Limited Mail," New-York and Pittsburg Railway Post Office.

While Dr. Emil Fleis, of No. 238 West Thirty-third street, and his wife were examining the premises No. 89 West Third street yesterday, the flooring of the rear stoop, on which they were standing, gave way and they were both precipitated into the area beneath. The Doctor had his left ankle and right elbow bruised, and Mrs. Fleis had her knee-cap fractured.

The New-York Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy will hold its regular monthly meeting in Plimpton Hall, corner East Ninth and Stuyvesant streets, at 7:30 o'clock this evening. Papers will be read on subjects of special interest in pharmacy, and the delegation to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Boston will make their report.

Messrs. Robertson and Dutcher, a subcommittee of the Republican State Central Committee, met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday a number of gentlemen representing the disaffected element in the Republican ranks, for the purpose of hearing their alleged grievances and reporting thereon to the Central Committee. After an informal discussion, the matter was postponed until this morning.

Arrangements are being made for an international pigeon match between James A. Ward, the one-armed champion pigeon-shooter of Canada, and Capt. A. H. Bogardus, the American champion. They are to shoot at fifty single birds, twenty-five yards rise, eighty yards boundary, one and a half ounce of shot; H and T traps, and twenty-five double birds; Forester Club, of Buffalo rules, for $500 a side and the championship of America.

On Sunday morning two boys, one named Kelly, living in Benson street, and the other named Hayden, living in Mott street, both in the Twenty-third Ward, were scuffling on a high stoop, when both fell to the ground and were severely injured. A physician was called, and an examination revealed that Kelly's right arm was broken just above the elbow, and both of Hayden's arms were broken between the elbow and wrist.

It is now positively stated by Postmaster James that the new postal cards will be offered for sale at the wholesale windows, second story of the new Post Office, on Thursday morning. Their sale has been delayed to admit of the sale of the old stock. Eight hundred thousand of the new cards have been received, but it is expected that the demand will be far greater than the supply. The cards are more convenient in many respects than the old; hence the promised demand for them.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. George F. Pentecost, of the Warren Street Baptist Church, Boston, has received a call from the Adelphi Street Baptist Church of this city.

At a meeting of the Fourth Ward Republican Association held last evening in Sawyer's Hall, E. D. White was nominated for Alderman of that ward.

Louisa Dunne, of No. 772 Bergen street, was held by Justice Morse yesterday, to await the result of injuries inflicted by her on her husband Patrick Dunne, whom she struck on the head with a bar of iron, inflicting a serious wound.

A motion was made yesterday before Justice Pratt in the suit of William Wright against Timothy Sullivan, on a promissory note made eight years ago in Clonmel, Ireland, to change the venue from Brooklyn to Syracuse for the convenience of witnesses. Decision was reserved.

At an early hour yesterday morning Francis Graham, a night watchman employed by Havemeyer & Co., sugar refiners, at the foot of North Seventh street, Eastern District, was shot by Joseph Marre, a watchman employed by a neighboring firm, Marre having mistaken Graham for a river thief. Graham's injuries are serious, but not necessarily fatal.

John Francis, a young rough, who says he resides at No. 333 Third street, New-York, was committed for examination yesterday on a charge of attempting to shoot Mr. Charles Sellers, of No. 49 Boerum street. Francis, who led a band of young companions, picked a quarrel with Mr. Sellers on a Broadway car and attempted to shoot him when he got off.

Thomas T. Church, brother of Justice Church, of Fort Hamilton, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Hannah McDevitt, a waitress in his saloon, who charged that he, by threats coerced her to give him a pocket-book containing $40 which she claims to have honestly earned. Mr. Church denies the charge, and says the money is his. The case will come up for trial to-morrow.

George Marsh, alias Theodore Wiley, was tried in the Court of Sessions yesterday and convicted, on an indictment charging him with burglary in the second degree and grand larceny. Marsh, who is only six months out of State Prison, went on the 12th of August last, with two other men, to Kline's jewelry store, on Fourth street, Eastern District, and while his confederates engaged Kline in conversation slipped into the back office and opened a safe, from which he took nearly two thousand dollars' worth of jewelry. He escaped by a side door into the hallway, but was subsequently arrested in New-York. The Police have not yet found his confederates. Marsh was remanded for sentence.

LONG ISLAND.

The First Ward of Long Island City is to be lighted with oil, and the Common Council have awarded the contract for doing so to Charles Sheridan, at $1 30 for each lamp per month.

There will be dedicatory services in connection with the opening of the new school-house at Freeport on Thursday afternoon next, the 7th inst. Hon. Bradford L. Prince and other speakers will be present.

Chauncey Brewster, the negro coachman who was arrested in July last on a charge of abducting a white girl, the daughter of Mrs. Bracher, of Babylon, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for seduction under promise of marriage.

The body of T. K. Benjamin, of Sea Cliff, who was in the boat with Dr. Porteous at the time of the drowning accident, and whose non-appearance has been the occasion of some curious speculation, was found on the shore near Glen Cove landing, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental drowning rendered.

Surrogate Hagner, of Queens County, during the month of September admitted to probate the wills of Benjamin Carpenter, James Augustus Herriman, Joseph Hewlett, Joshua Ketcham, Mary Mott, Sarah Pearsall, Elizabeth Shaw, and John Roach. Letters of administration were granted upon the estates of Jane Armley, William Dinn, William H. Gould, Jesse N. Hebbard, Louise G. Kissam, Edwin Nichols, Lizzie M. Leverith, John B. Madden, Mary McCarron, Richard McEiroy, Edward Nagele, and Nicholaus Schneider. Letters of guardianship were granted for Maud Kissam, and special letters of administration for Emeline A. Smith.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. John Case, formerly of the Grace Methodist Church at Port Richmond, has been transferred to the California Conference, where he goes more particularly for the benefit of his health.

It is understood that the Seamen's Retreat at Stapleton is so crippled financially that it cannot exist for a longer period than half a year. The office of Superintendent, held by Mr. David A. Eagan, and some under offices have been abolished, and Dr. King, the chief physician, has the duties of Superintendent added to his own.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

An election was held at West Mount Vernon on Saturday evening to decide the question of annexation to Mount Vernon, and resulted in a defeat of the proposition by a majority of 73.

NEW-JERSEY.

The announcement of the death of Ex-Governor Olden is without foundation. There has been a slight improvement in his condition.

Rebecca Morris, aged thirty-five, and a resident of Paterson, committed suicide yesterday morning by throwing herself in front of a locomotive on the Newark and Paterson Railroad.

Herman Hoagland, a shoemaker, committed suicide on Sunday at the residence of his brother in Milltown, by cutting his throat with a shoe-knife. He was suffering from temporary derangement.

A young woman named Carroll, who was crossing the Central Railroad track at Plainfield yesterday, was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed. The body was cut in two and shockingly mangled.

Louis Rikert was arrested in Hoboken about midnight on Sunday for stealing a watch and chain from J. A. Zabriskie, while the latter was lying asleep in front of the Sinclair House. The stolen articles were found in the prisoner's possession, and he was committed for trial.

"AFTER THE STORM THE CALM APPEARS."—This is Shakespearean authority, but it has no reference or application to the prevailing activity occasioned by the demand for his Fall style of GENTLEMENS' HATS at KNOX's stores, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. KNOX's latest production is one of his grandest successes.—*Advertisement.*

LADIES WHO ARE NURSING often have trouble with gathered breasts. The relief obtained from the use of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR in such cases is astonishing. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.

George M. Osgoody.
Mrs. R. Irving.
Mme. Jennie Van Zandt and maid.
Miss Wheeler.
N. Peltzer.
Mrs. E. Albright.
Miss M. Albright.
T. S. Estabrooke.
Mrs. T. S. Estabrooke.
F. H. Grain.
C. S. Merriman.
J. C. White.
Richard Cowan.
H. W. Le Roy.
A. G. Nicolopula.
Henry Killog.
John A. S. Lowe.
John Lee.
W. B. Duncan.
J. C. Foster.
Mr. Wheeler, Sr.
Mr. Wheeler, Jr.
H. H. Chittenden.
L. E. Chittenden.
J. O. Heald.
R. T. Rennie.
Mr. Kehoe.
Edward Boddington.
Thomas Halpin.
Mrs. J. Anderson.
H. G. Mirick.
William Jarvie.
J. Saunders.
Joseph Frank Barstow.
Drake Smith.
Oliver Drake Smith.
Capt. P. A. Stosen.
C. Larsen.
John Blain.
Thomas Trimmell.
R. Philman.
Mr. Marshand.

FROM OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship Tybee, from San Domingo City, &c.—A. C. Leon, Diego Loinaz, Mrs. G. Correa, F. Amabile, Capt. Thomas Bale, M. Chairs, James Glass, Mrs. J. R. Vandusen, James Ryan and wife, M. F. Judge.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:01 | Sun sets......5:37 | Moon sets..9:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11:11 | Gov.Island.12:00 | Hell Gate...1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........MONDAY, Oct. 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Knight Templar, (Br.,) Kirby, Savannah, Ga., Funch, Edye & Co.; Wyoming, Price, Liverpool, Eng., via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Beverly, Wallace, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Barks Alice Muir, (Br.,) Acker, Bremen, Ger., Brett, Son & Co.; Gipsey Queen, (Br.,) Montgomery, Queenstown or Falmouth, Benham & Boysen; Lalia, Cunningham, Dunkirk, Fr., Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Renshaw, Sylvester, Humacoa, P. R., R. A. Robinson & Co.; Jarlen, (Norw.,) Rummelhoff, Dublin, Ireland, Funch, Edye & Co.; Urbanna Ratazzi, (Ital.,) Guidue, Gibraltar, John C. Seager; George Gilchrist, Patten, Havana, Cuba, W. C. Adams.

Schrs. Ocean, Franklin, Adams, Richmond, Va., Overton & Hawkins; Abbie Nasson, Gray, Porto Cabello and Maracaibo, D. A. De Lima; Elm City, Kelley, New-Bedford, Mass., Fisher & Co.; J. W. Peasley, Barker, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Harvest, Corwin, Providence via Bristol, H. N. Jackson & Son; Mary E. Douglass, Roff, Basseterre, St. Kitts, B. J. Wenberg; Storm Petrel, Ellsworth, Ponce, P. R., B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Barge Hudson, Smith, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool Sept. 23, via Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 43 cabin and 185 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Tybee, Kuehl, San Domingo City Sept. 24, Samana 25th, Porto Plata 27th, and Turk's Island 28th, with mdse. and passengers to L. Del Monte.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana Sept. 30, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship William P. Clyde, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 1, with naval stores to William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Emerald Isle, Stocker, Liverpool Aug. 23, with mdse. to Tapscott Bros. Sept. 10, in lat. 51 18, lon. 31 52, and Sept. 11, lat. 50 15, lon. 31 42, had a hurricane from S. S. W., veering to W. and N. W., during which the barometer fell to 28.80; lost sails and shifted cargo.

Ship Prince Rudolph, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wishart, Calcutta May 25, with mdse. to Balli Bros.—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 6, St. Helena 22d, and crossed the equator Sept. 1, in lon. 26 25 W; Aug. 31, lat. 1 31, lon. 25 08, spoke a Dutch bark showing letters K M S V, from Newcastle, for San Francisco.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Moore, London 53 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Sept. 10, lat. 47 16, lon. 37 17, had a heavy gale, commencing at S. and veering around to W. and N. W., lasting twenty-four hours; lost topsails and staysails.

Bark Wenonah, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Forbes, Pisagua, Peru, June 26, with nitrate of soda to W. R. Grace & Co. Passed Cape Horn July 29, and crossed the equator Aug. 29, in lon. 35 W.; Sept. 25, lat. 30 30, lon. 65 34, had a gale from N., veering to E. and S., and lasting till next day, in which lost and split sails; Aug. 25, lat. 9 44, lon. 31 23, spoke German bark showing letters Q C H L, from Iquique, for Falmouth, 58 ds. out; Aug. 26, lat. 6 25, lon. 32 07, passed an Italian bark showing letters Q N S V, steering S.; Sept. 8, lat. 11 25, lon. 42 50, spoke bark Ivalo, (Russ.,) from Singapore May 23, for New-York; 19th, lat. 25 18, lon. 62 06, bark P. E. Merriman, (of Boston,) from Calcutta, for Boston, 140 ds. out.

Bark Valkyrien, (Norw.,) Petersen, Glasgow 36 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Sept. 13, lat. 51, lon. 40, had a heavy gale from N. lasting twenty-four hours, lost and split sails. The Valkyrien is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Ambrosia, (Norw.,) Burresen, Pillau 57 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Sept. 29, lat. 38 59, lon. 66 25, spoke German bark, showing letters J. N. Q. C., steering E.

Bark New-York, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Liverpool 45 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Divico, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Goole Aug. 20, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Albion, (Norw.,) Larsen, Krageroe 45 ds., in ballast to Tetens, Bockmann & Co.

Bark Iona, (Aust.,) Ragusen, Southampton 46 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Heinrich Bjorn, (Norw.,) Eilertzen, Southampton 52 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Vanadis, (Norw.,) Petersen, Barrow 52 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Sept. 18, lat. 42 07, lon. 48 03, spoke bark Knudsvig, (Norw.,) hence for Gibraltar, 12 ds. out.

Bark Sostrene, (Norw.,) Foyn, Liverpool 40 ds., with salt to L. P. & J. C. Robinson—vessel to order.

Schr. Brave, Geogins, Charleston 6 ds., with limestone to Liston & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud. The Brave is bound to Newark.

Schr. Monte Christo, Fisk, Charleston 7 ds., with phosphate to J. & S. White—vessel to F. A. Smith. Sept. 27, in a heavy N. E. gale, split foresail and lost fore and main boom.

Schr. Victor, Nickerson, St. Croix 12 ds., with molasses to Ives, Beecher & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg & Co. No date, lat. 25.10, lon. 67.20, spoke schr. Stampede, from Point a Pitre, Guad., for Port Royal.

Schr. Three Brothers, Bailey, Virginia.

Schr. A. M. Allen Conklin, Baltimore.

Schr. E. V. Glover, Moss, Georgetown, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Henry S. Williams, (new,) Wilson, Somers Point, N. J., in ballast to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, Baltimore.

Schr. Annie Murchie, Gibbs, Brunswick, Ga., with lumber to A. Boody—vessel to master.

Schr. Wm. P. Everett, Allen, Hallowell, Me., with granite for Albany.

Schr. D. Haynes, Hall, Hallowell, Me., with granite for Albany.

Schr. N. A. Farwell, Farnham, St. George, Me., with lumber to order.

WIND—Sunset, moderate; S. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Richmond, for Lewes, Del.; ship City of Nankin, for London; barks Johannes, for Bremen; C. C. Leary, for Sydney, N. S. W.; brig Sophia, for Bahia, via Richmond, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spoken Sept. 30, lat. 39, lon. 69 20, bark Saga, (Norw.,) Larsen, New-York, for Trieste.

Brig Glenwood, from Savannah, for Prince Edward's Island, went ashore at Port Joli Head, near Liverpool, N. S., on Friday night, 1st inst., and is a total loss. The crew were saved.

Schr. Wm. B. McDonald, Largan, for Portsmouth, N. H., put into Halifax on 3d inst. Reports had heavy weather; lost jib, burst foresail, split other sails, and carried away her jib-stay; also lost water off deck.

Schr. Glance, Liverpool, Great Britain, 23 ds., for Three Sisters, N. S., put into Halifax on the 3d inst. with her Captain sick.

Schr. Mary A. Heyer, (of New-Haven,) Hodgdon, from Port Antonio, Jam., which arrived 3d, reports: No date, lat. 18 50, lon. 75 50, fell in with scar. Lizzie Ives, from Aux Cayes for New-York, water-logged and abandoned, with nothing standing but about forty feet of the foremast, apparently having been in that condition for several days, supposed to have been disabled in the hurricane of the Sunday previous.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, Oct. 3.—Arr. steamer George Shattuck, St. Pierre. 4th, steamer Falmouth Colby, Portland.

NORTH SYDNEY, Oct. 2.—Arr. barks Orpheus, (Norw.,) Jennsen, London; Jane Wright, (Br.,) Kerr, Liverpool. Brigs Stella, (Br.,) Kay, Belfast; Nellie Fleetwood and Alice M., Sligo; Mina, Dublin; Nellie, ——. Schr. S. S. Hume, Higgins, Cardiff.

PICTOU, N. S., Oct. 2.—Cld. schr. Arcadian, Buenos Ayers.

SHELBURNE, N. S., Sept. 30.—Arr. brig Samuel Muir, St. Thomas. Oct. 4, schrs. Leaping Water, Bay Chaleur, (lost sails;) Fred Walton, Grand Banks, (lost sails, also lost one of the crew, named Daniel McDonald, overboard.)

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 2.—Arr. ship Henrietta, (new,) Nickels, Liverpool; schr. Lettie, Sydney, (not Portland.)

Cld. 2d, schr. D. Sawyer, New-York; The Star, Philadelphia; Spring Bird, Boston.

Arr. 4th, brigs Eva N. Johnson and Gambia Tupper, Tybee; schr. Mary Theal, Portland.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The following vessels have sld.: Katie MacDonald, Ben Nevis, Bennington, Adorna, Ben Rhydding, James Kitchen, Susan M. Dudman, Ceres, (Capt. Box,) Europa, (Capt. Johanssen,) Five Brothers, Prudhoe.

Arr. on the 27th ult.: Iocula, Canada, Noe, Alice Lea, Goven, Narcissa, Prosperidad, Leander.

Arr. on the 2d inst.: R. H. Purrington, Abbie Thomas, Albina, Lavinia, Kong Sverre, Maria, Lennie, Jupiter, Mary Durkee, Yatroom, Petropolis, Athena, Onkel Aderman, (the last two at Gestemunde.)

On the 3d inst.—Drauoner, Gemma, (both at Deal,) Spanker, Richard Pearse, Orion, Harvest Home, Harold Haarfager, Racer, Abbie N. Franklin, Minnie P., Clara M. Goodrich, Madge Wildfire, J. C. Berg, Rio de la Plata, Arran, Andrew Johnson, Sloboda, Earl of Elgin, Fidelia, Pasqualino, Allida, Northumbrian, Czarowitz.

On the 4th inst.—Berkely Castle, Plymouth, (leaky,) Zetland, Favourite, Jens Brandis, (the latter at Gloucester,) Atlantic, Morning Star, Magnolia, T. E. Milledge, Havfrusen, Liverpool, Silver Eagle, Mozart, Martha, (Capt. Zachariassen,) Rjukan, City of Montreal, Vincitor, Glendale, Cordelia, Strathearn, Brunswick, Sandemanden, Charlotte, Sarah Ellen.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 4.—The American Line steamer Indiana, Capt. Clark, from Philadelphia Sept. 24, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

The White Star Line steamer Celtic, Capt. Kiddle, from New-York Sept. 25, for Liverpool, arr. here at 2:30 this A. M.

LARNE, Oct. 4.—The State Line steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, Capt. Knight, from New-York Sept. 22, for Glasgow, arr. here yesterday.

ANTWERP, Oct. 4.—The steamer Nederland, Capt. James, from Philadelphia Sept. 19, arr. here yesterday.

MOVILLE, Oct. 4.—The Allan Line steamer Polynesian, Capt. Brown, from Montreal Sept. 18 and Quebec 24th, for Liverpool, arr. here yesterday.

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